



1845

1847

1853

LAWRENCE PUBLIC
LIBRARY

ESTABLISHED 1872

LAWRENCE, MASS.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2007 with funding from
Microsoft Corporation

Pub. Lib.
1/2 cov.

THE DIAL

A Semi-Monthly Journal of

Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information



VOLUME XXXIV.

JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 16, 1903

CHICAGO
THE DIAL COMPANY, PUBLISHERS
1903

48,560

Ref.

INDEX TO VOLUME XXXIV.

	PAGE
AMERICAN BOOKS	5
AMERICAN EMPIRE, THE	<i>James Oscar Pierce</i> 42
AMERICAN REVOLUTION. SOME DARKER PHASES OF THE	<i>Francis Wayland Shepardson</i> 338
AMERICAN STAGE. FIFTY YEARS OF THE	<i>Ingram A. Pyle</i> 116
BIOGRAPHER. THE DIVERSIONS OF A	<i>Clark S. Northup</i> 235
BIRDS. WESTERN. A HANDBOOK OF	<i>Sara A. Hubbard</i> 82
BIRD-BOOKS, A QUARTETTE OF	<i>Sara A. Hubbard</i> 362
BJÖRNSONIANA	37
BOWDITCH. DR., OF MASSACHUSETTS	<i>Annie Russell Marble</i> 197
CAMBRIDGE MODERN HISTORY, THE	<i>E. D. Adams</i> 306
CHARLES II., AT THE COURT OF	<i>Percy F. Bicknell</i> 44
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA, THE	325
CHICAGO SCHOOLS, LEGISLATION FOR THE	109
CIVIC SPIRIT, THE NEW	<i>Garrett P. Wyckoff</i> 333
CONSTABLE AND HIS INFLUENCE	<i>Henry C. Payne</i> 117
D'ANNUNZIO. POET AND PLAYWRIGHT	<i>H. D. Sedgwick, Jr.</i> 7
DARWIN LETTERS. MORE	<i>T. D. A. Cockerell</i> 329
DEMOCRACY AND POLITICAL PARTIES	<i>Edwin Burritt Smith</i> 193
EDUCATION. SOME RECENT BOOKS ON	<i>Henry Davidson Sheldon</i> 273
EMERSON AS A PUBLIC SPEAKER	<i>Annie Russell Marble</i> 327
ENGLAND, THE MONARCH IN	<i>E. D. Adams</i> 398
ENGLISH CLASSIC. A NEGLECTED	<i>Percy F. Bicknell</i> 393
ENGLISH SOCIETY UNDER THE GEORGES	<i>Percy F. Bicknell</i> 231
FAME. POSTHUMOUS AND CONTEMPORARY	229
FICTION, RECENT	<i>William Morton Payne</i> 85, 240, 371
FINLAND. A NEW BOOK ABOUT	<i>Laurence M. Larson</i> 236
FRENCH ENGRAVERS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY	<i>Frederick W. Gookin</i> 332
FRENCH REVOLUTION, A JOURNALIST OF THE	<i>Henry E. Bourne</i> 83
GARDENS, ENGLISH AND TUSCAN	<i>Alice Morse Earle</i> 147
GARDENS AND GARDEN-BLOOMS	<i>Alice Morse Earle</i> 360
GERMAN LITERATURE. A NEW HISTORY OF	<i>Lewis A. Rhoades</i> 12
GERMAN PUBLISHER. A GREAT	<i>W. H. Carruth</i> 302
HARTE. FRANCIS BRET	<i>Percy F. Bicknell</i> 298
HERRINGS AND BOOKS	139
INDUSTRY AND SOCIETY, PROBLEMS OF	<i>Frank L. McVey</i> 307
IRON CHANCELLOR AGAIN. THE	<i>Percy F. Bicknell</i> 143
ITALIAN RENAISSANCE IN ENGLAND. THE "JOHN INGLESANT." THE AUTHOR OF	<i>Mary Augusta Scott</i> 266 187
KELLER. HELEN, THE STORY OF	<i>Joseph Jastrow</i> 271
LETTER-WRITERS. A QUEEN OF	<i>Percy F. Bicknell</i> 264
LIBRARY ENTERPRISES MODERN	<i>William Howard Brett</i> 75
LIBRARIES AND SCHOOLS	73
LINCOLN LITERATURE. OUTLINE OF	<i>Lina Brown Reed</i> 189
LITERATURE, RECENT TEXTS IN	<i>William Morton Payne</i> 269
LONDON, BESANT'S EIGHTEENTH CENTURY	<i>Arthur Howard Noll</i> 400
LOWELL ON HUMAN LIBERTY	<i>Wallace Rice</i> 14
MARTINEAU, JAMES	<i>Percy F. Bicknell</i> 10
MAXIMS, A MASTER OF	<i>Charles Leonard Moore</i> 293
MEN OF LETTERS. MORE	<i>William Morton Payne</i> 145
MEXICO. REMOTE REGIONS AND PEOPLES OF	<i>Arthur Howard Noll</i> 198
MILTON. A ROMANCE ASCRIBED TO	<i>Frederic Ives Carpenter</i> 238
MONTAIGNE. A NEW	<i>H. W. Boynton</i> 337
MORALITY PLAY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENGLISH DRAMA	<i>Florence H. Harvey</i> 296
MORMONISM AND ITS FOUNDER	<i>W. H. Carruth</i> 16
MÜLLER, MAX. LIFE AND LETTERS OF	<i>James Taft Hatfield</i> 334

	PAGE		PAGE
Going, Maud. With the Trees.....	367	James, Henry. The Better Sort.....	374
Goodloe, Carter. Calvert of Strathore.....	243	Janvier, T. A. Christmas Kalends of Prov- ence	246
Goodyear, W. H. Architectural Refinements of St. Mark's.....	313	Jekyll, Gertrude, and Mawley, Edward. Roses for English Gardens.....	147
Gordon, Armistead C. The Gay Gordons.....	313	Jerrold, Walter. Thackeray's Works..53, 279,	343
Gordon, Charles. Old Bailey and Newgate....	156	Johnson, Robert Underwood. Poems.....	19
Goschen, Viscount. George Joachim Goschen	302	Jordan, David S. Blood of the Nation.....	154
Gould, George M. Biographic Clinics.....	205	Jordan, David S. Philosophy of Despair.....	154
"Gray, Maxwell." Richard Rosny.....	376	Kavana, Rose M., and Beatty, Arthur. Compo- sition and Rhetoric.....	126
Greene, Henry Copley. Pontius Pilate.....	309	Kearton, Richard. White's Selborne.....	378
Greenslet, Ferris. Quest of the Holy Grail... 278		Keats's Poems, Newnes's thin-paper edition... 94	
Griffis, W. E. Young People's History of Hol- land	314	Keeler, Charles. San Francisco and There- about	157
Gulick, C. B. Life of the Ancient Greeks....	94	Keeler, Harriet L. Our Northern Shrubs....	366
Gwynne, Paul. Pagan at the Shrine.....	374	Keller, Helen. Story of My Life.....	271
Hamilton-Kling, Harriet E. Hours of the Pas- sion	22	Kelly, R. Talbot. Egypt.....	368
Hammond, W. A. Aristotle's Psychology.....	277	Kemp, E. W. History for Graded and Dis- trict Schools	94
Hapgood, Isabel F. Russian Literature.....	215	Kimball, Gertrude S. Correspondence of Rhode Island Governors.....	312
Hardy, Arthur Sherburne. His Daughter First	372	King, H. C. Theology and the Social Con- sciousness	47
Harper, R. F. Assyrian and Babylonian Let- ters	215	Knapp, Adeline. Story of the Philippines....	343
Harris, Joel Chandler. Gabriel Tolliver.....	243	Kroeger, Alice B. Guide to Reference Books	94
Harrison, Frederic. John Ruskin.....	145	Kruger, Paul, Memoirs of.....	39
Harrison, J. A. Life and Letters of Poe.....	343	Landor, A. Henry Savage. Across Coveted Lands	368
Hart, A. B. Essentials in History Series....	157	Lang, Andrew. James VI. and the Gowrie Mystery	114
Hart, A. B., and Chapman, Annie B. How Our Grandfathers Lived.....	53	Lang, Andrew. The Disentanglers.....	86
Harte, Bret. Trent's Trust.....	371	Lanier, Clifford. Apollo and Keats on Brown- ing	19
Havens, M. A. Walpole and the Strawberry Hill Press.....	145	Larmor, Joseph. Scientific Writings of G. F. FitzGerald	401
Hayden, Eleanor G. From a Thatched Cot- tage	377	Larned, J. N. Primer of Right and Wrong... 157	
Haynie, Henry. Paris, Past and Present....	153	Laut, A. C. Story of the Trapper.....	244
Hazlitt, William C. Essays of Montaigne....	337	Lawrence, William. Phillips Brooks.....	277
Hearn, Lafcadio. Kotto.....	154	Lawrence, William. Roger Wolcott.....	49
Hellprin, Angelo. Mont Pelée.....	245	Lawson, Ellsworth. From the Unvarying Star	375
Henley, W. E. Views and Reviews: Art.....	203	Lawton, W. C. Introduction to American Lit- erature	269
Herford, Brooke. Small End of Great Prob- lems	48	Lee, Gerald S. Lost Art of Reading.....	92
Hertwig, Richard. Manual of Zoölogy.....	94	Lee, Sidney. Queen Victoria.....	398
Higginson, Ella. Mariella, of Out-West.....	241	Lehmann, Lilli. How to Sing.....	151
Higginson, Thomas W. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow	146	Lewis, E. H. First Manual of Composition, new edition	52
Higginson, Thomas W. John Greenleaf Whit- tier	146	Liljencrantz, Otilie A. Ward of King Canute	372
Hill, A. S. Beginnings of Rhetoric.....	313	Lindsay, Lady. A Christmas Posy.....	23
Holden, Edward S. The Sciences.....	407	Linn, William A. Horace Greeley.....	342
Holme, Charles. Corot and Millet.....	125	Linn, William A. Story of the Mormons....	16
Holme, Charles. Representative Art of Our Time	312	Lodge, Henry Cabot. A Fighting Frigate....	153
Holmes, Burton. Lectures of.....	311	Lord, J. K. Atlas of the Ancient World....	52
Holmes, C. J. Constable and his Influence... 117		Lounsbury, Thomas R. Shakespeare and Vol- taire	199
"Home and School Library".....	313	Lowell, J. R., Anti-Slavery Papers of.....	14
"Hope, Anthony." The Intrusions of Peggy.. 86		Lubbock, Basil. Round the Horn before the Mast	215
"Hope, Graham." Triumph of Count Oster- mann	373	Lucas, F. A. Animals before Man in North America	52
Hope, Laurence. India's Love Lyrics.....	24	Lumholtz, Carl. Unknown Mexico.....	198
Hoppin, J. M. Great Epochs in Art History, second edition.....	343	Luther, Mark Lee. The Henchman.....	88
Hotchkiss, Chauncy C. For a Maiden Brave.. 243		Lyall, Sir Alfred. Alfred Tennyson.....	145
Housman, Laurence. Bethlehem.....	309	Lyman, O. L. Trail of the Grand Seigneur... 377	
Howard, James Q. History of Louisiana Pur- chase	27	Lynde, Francis. The Master of Appleby....	89
Howe, Daniel Wait. Civil War Times.....	275	McCarthy, Justin. Reign of Queen Anne... 90	
Hughes, R. E. Making of Citizens.....	274	McChesney, Dora G. Cornet Strong.....	373
Hughes, Rupert. The Whirlwind.....	89	McCrary, Edward. South Carolina in the Rev- olution	155
Humphreys, A. L. A Garland of Love.....	157	McCutcheon, J. T. Cartoons.....	343
Hunt, Gaillard. Life of Madison.....	341	MacGillivray, E. J. Law of Copyright.....	49
Hutton, Edward. Italy and the Italians....	239	McGovern, John. Poems.....	20
Hutton, Laurence. Literary Landmarks of Ox- ford	341	Mackaye, Percy. The Canterbury Pilgrims... 309	
"Industrial Conciliation".....	308	Mackenzie, W. D. John Mackenzie.....	277
Innes, J. H. New Amsterdam and Its People. 202			
Jackson, Helen Hunt. Glimpses of California 26			

	PAGE		PAGE
"Macmillan's Pocket English Classics".....	93, 157	Powles, G. A. Oliver Langton.....	89
McMurray, C. A., and F. M. Method of Recitation, new edition.....	275	Pratt, Sereno S. Work of Wall Street.....	401
McMurry, Charles. Special Method in Reading	275	Prichard, H. Hesketh. Through the Heart of Patagonia	369
Mallet, Bernard. Mallet du Pan.....	83	Pugh, Edwin. The Stumbling Block.....	377
Manley, W. G. Ithaca or Leucas?.....	313	Quinn, Arthur H. Faire Maide of Bristow... ..	52
Manson, James A. Landseer.....	50	Rae, W. Fraser. Sheridan's Plays.....	276
Marriott, Charles. Love with Honour.....	86	Reed, Fanny. Reminiscences.....	152
Marvin, Winthrop L. American Merchant Marine	89	Ricketson, Anna and Walton. Daniel Ricketson and his Friends.....	40
Mason, Daniel G. From Grieg to Brahms... ..	150	Riis, J. A. Battle with the Slum.....	119
Masters, Edgar Lee. Maximilian.....	309	Riley, F. L. Mississippi Historical Society Publications, Vol. VI.....	278
Mattos, A. T. de. Chateaubriand's Memoirs... ..	311	Riley, I. Woodbridge. Founder of Mormonism	16
Maxwell, Sir Herbert. Romney.....	50	Roberts, Harry. The Tramp's Handbook... ..	366
May, T. H. Delabère. Virgil's Æneid.....	206	Robertson, John G. History of German Literature	12
Mead, E. D. Sumner's Addresses on War.....	52	Robinson, Edwin Arlington. Captain Craig..	18
Menefee, Maud. Ceres and Persephone.....	214	Robinson, James H. History of Western Europe	312
Merejkowski, Dmitri. Tolstoi.....	310	Robinson, L. G. Letters of Princess Lieven... ..	92
Millburn, Lucy McD. Lost Letters from Lesbos	49	Robinson, W. S. Short History of Rome.....	214
Millard, Bailey. Songs of the Press.....	20	"Rochester and Other Literary Rakes".....	44
Miller, Alice Duer. The Modern Obstacle... ..	375	Rogers, Julia Ellen. Among Green Trees.....	156
Miller, Olive Thorne. True Bird Stories... ..	363	Rolfe, W. J. Satchel Guide for 1903.....	206
Mills, W. Jay. Glimpses of Colonial Society... ..	340	Rolland, Romain. Millet.....	406
Moore, Aubertine W. For Every Music Lover	152	Roscoe, E. S. Robert Harley.....	78
Morris, William. Architecture, Industry, and Wealth	404	Rose, John H. Carlyle's French Revolution..	314
Mowry, W. A. Territorial Growth of the U. S.	51	Roth, Filibert. First Book of Forestry.....	52
Müller, Mrs. Max. Life and Letters of Max Müller	334	Rusling, James F. European Days and Ways	370
Murray, Gilbert. Selections from Euripides... ..	313	Sanborn, F. B. Personality of Emerson.....	309
National Educational Proceedings for 1902... ..	93	Sanford, L. C., and others. The Water-fowl Family	405
Newton, John. Captain John Brown.....	156	Sargent, Charles S. Trees and Shrubs.....	406
Nichols, Rose Standish. English Pleasure Gardens	50	Sargent, Winthrop. Major André, Abbatt's edition	310
Norris, Frank. The Pit.....	242	Savage, Minot J. Can Telepathy Explain?....	246
Older, Mrs. Fremont. Socialist and the Prince	242	Savage, Minot J. Men and Women.....	50
Oman, Charles. History of Peninsular War... ..	123	Schierbrand, Wolf von. Germany.....	203
Oman, C. W. C. Seven Roman Statesmen... ..	51	Scott, William E. D. Story of a Bird Lover... ..	364
Oppenheim, E. Phillips. The Traitors.....	374	Scott, W. S. Keats' Poems, "Hampstead" edition	94
Ostrogorski, M. Democracy and the Organization of Political Parties.....	193	Sears, Lorenzo. American Literature.....	270
Paget, Stephen. Experiments on Animals, revised edition	215	Sedgwick, W. T. Principles of Sanitary Science	204
Pallen, Condé Benoist. Death of Sir Launcelot	19	Seymour, Clara H. Masterpieces of Greek Literature	92
Palmer, Alice Freeman: In Memoriam.....	344	Shorthouse, J. H. John Inglesant, edition de luxe	125
Palmer, Alice Freeman, Memorial Volume of... ..	344	Sidgwick, Frank. Poetry of Wither.....	126
Pancoast, Henry S. Standard English Prose... ..	271	Sigerson, Dora. The Woman Who Went to Hell	22
Paris, Gaston. Mediæval French Literature... ..	247	Simonds, W. E. Student's History of English Literature	270
Parkhurst, H. E. Trees, Shrubs, and Vines... ..	367	Simpson, Samuel. Life of Ulrich Zwingli... ..	124
Parrott, T. M., and Long, A. W. English Poems	313	Spalding, John L. Socialism and Labor.....	308
Paston, George. Side-Lights on Georgian Period	231	Spanuth, August. Twenty Compositions by Liszt	343
Pattee, Fred Lewis. Poems of Freneau.....	405	Spiller, Gustav. The Mind of Man.....	25
Patten, Simon N. Heredity and Social Progress	403	Spofford, Harriet Prescott. The Great Procession	21
Patterson, Annie W. Story of Oratorio.....	152	Smith, Mrs. A. Murray. Roll-Call of Westminster Abbey.....	276
Peake, Elmore E. Pride of Tellfair.....	243	Snow, Alpheus H. Administration of Dependencies	42
Pemberton, Max. The Gold Wolf.....	373	Sonnichsen, Albert. Deep Sea Vagabonds... ..	407
Pemberton, T. Edgar. Bret Harte.....	298	Southworth, Gertrude. Story of the Empire State	93
Perry, Bliss. Study of Prose Fiction.....	271	Stephen, Leslie. Studies of a Biographer, second series	235
Perry, Walter Copland. Boy's Iliad.....	157	Stevenson's Child's Garden, Rand-McNally edition	279
Petano, D. K. Pensées from Amiel.....	407	Stevenson's Memories and Portraits, Turner's edition	344
Peters, Carl. Eldorado of the Ancients.....	369	"Stirling, Arthur, Journal of".....	311
Peters, J. P. Capital and Labor.....	307		
Phillimore, John S. Sophocles.....	157		
Pitman, Leila W. Stories of Old France.....	214		
Podmore, Frank. Modern Spiritualism.....	79		
Porter, Charlotte, and Clarke, Helen A. "First Folio" .Shakespeare.....	247, 313		
Potter, H. C. Citizen in his Relations to the Industrial Situation.....	308		
Powell, Frances. House on the Hudson.....	373		
Powell, F. York. Quatrains from Omar.....	278		

	PAGE		PAGE
Stoddard, Charles Warren. Exits and Entrances	311	Warvelle, Geo. W. Essays in Legal Ethics...	404
Stoddard, Charles W. In Footprints of the Padres	26	Watson, William. Selected Poems.....	94
Stoddard, J. H. Recollections of a Player....	116	Webster, Henry K. Roger Drake.....	243
Strachey, Lionel. Memoirs of a Contemporary	122	Weed, Clarence M. The Flower Beautiful....	361
Street, Lillian. Song and Story.....	23	Weil, Althea. Story of Verona.....	125
Strong, Henry. Miscellanies.....	26	Weld, Agnes Grace. Glimpses of Tennyson...	205
Strong, Isobel, and Osbourne, Lloyd. Mem- ories of Vallima	92	Wells, Philip P. Literature of American His- tory, 1901-2.....	91
Stubbs, William. Historical Introductions to the Roll Series.....	52	Wendell, Barrett. Raleigh in Gulana.....	309
Sudermann, H. The Joy of Living.....	52	Whiting, Charles G. Walks in New England	365
Sully, James. Essay on Laughter.....	122	Whiting, Lillian. Boston Days.....	124
"Temple Bible"	279, 378	Whitman, Sidney. Personal Reminiscences of Bismarck	143
"Temple Classics"	279, 343	Whitson, John H. Barbara.....	374
"Texas State Historical Quarterly," Vol. V....	125	"Who's Who" for 1903.....	94
Thomas, Edith M. The Dancers.....	22	Wiggin, Kate D., and Smith, Nora A. The Posy Ring	313
Thorpe, Francis N. Spoils of Empire.....	376	Wilcock, John. The Great Marquess.....	246
Thurston, Katherine C. The Circle.....	241	Williams, Churchill. The Captain.....	376
"Tilton, Dwight." On Satan's Mount.....	377	Williams, G. F. Diamond Mines of South Africa	123
Tolman, A. H. Shakespeare's "Love's Labor Won".....	93	Williams, J. R. Academic Honors in Princeton	125
Tolstoy, Leo. Resurrection, "Players" edition	343	Wilkins, Mary E. The Wind in the Rose Bush	376
Townsend, Edward W. A Summer in New York	376	Wilson, D. M. Where American Independence Began	245
Train, George Francis. My Life.....	25	Wilson, Rufus R. New York, Old and New..	202
Triana, S. Pérez. Down the Orinoco in a Canoe	370	Wodehouse, Hon. Mrs. Matthew Arnold's Notebooks... ..	156
Trumbull, Annie Elliot. Life's Common Way	375	Woodberry, George E. Nathaniel Hawthorne	147
Turner, George K. The Taskmasters.....	88	Woodburn, James A. The American Republic	215
"Tuscan Garden, In a".....	148	Woodburn, J. A. Political Parties and Party Problems	378
Untersteiner, Alfredo. Short History of Music	91	Wood, Frederick, Government and the State	90
Van Dyke, John C. Meaning of Pictures....	406	Woods, Margaret L. Princess of Hanover....	309
Van Tyne, C. H. Loyalists in the Revolution.	339	Woods, Robert A. Americans in Process....	403
Van Vorst, Mrs. John and Marie. The Woman Who Toils.....	402	Woolley, Celia Parker. The Western Slope..	342
Villari, Luigi. Italian Life in Town and Coun- try	91	Wright, C. D. Ethical Phases of the Labor Question	308
Vincent, Leon H. Molière.....	215	Wright, J. H. Masterpieces of Greek Litera- ture	92
Waite, Arthur S. Senancour's Obermann....	407	Wynne, Charles W. David and Bathshua....	309
Wallace, Elizabeth. La Perfecta Casada.....	206	Zola, Emile. Truth.....	240
Walmsley, W. H. A B C of Photo-Micrography	52	Zueblin, Charles. American Municipal Prog- ress	333
Ward, A. W., and others. Cambridge Modern History, Vol. I.....	306		
Ward, Mrs. Humphry. Lady Rose's Daughter.	241		

MISCELLANEOUS

"Blizzard," Origin of (Albert Matthews).....	263	Nelson & Sons and E. & J. B. Young & Co., Amalgamation of.....	157
Catherwood, Mary Hartwell, Death of.....	28	Poe and Aristotle (John Albee).....	192
"Everlasting Pyramids," The (Samuel Wil- lard)	297	"Printing Art, The".....	215
Emerson Centenary, The.....	191	Rhythmic Pause in Verse (Condé Benoist Pallen)	77
Emerson Memorial School, Programme of....	314	Stanley, Hiram M., Death of.....	279
Fox, Duffield & Co., Incorporation of.....	279	Stoddard, Richard Henry, Death of.....	378
Lamb Manuscripts in America (E. V. Lucas).	10	Thoreau, Ricketson's Sketch of (Annie Rus- sell Marble).....	77
"Library, The," American edition.....	378		
Peabody, Dr. Selim Hobart, Death of.....	360		

LAWREN
PUBL. LIBRARY
LAWREN

THE DIAL

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF
Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

EDITED BY
FRANCIS F. BROWNE.

Volume XXXIV.
No. 397.

CHICAGO, JAN. 1, 1908.

10 cts. a copy. { FINE ARTS BUILDING.
\$2. a year. { 203 Michigan Blvd.

SOME OF THE IMPORTANT BOOKS ISSUED DURING 1902 BY THE **MACMILLAN COMPANY** PUBLISHERS

ON HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

ADAMS, BROOKS.

The New Empire

By the Author of "The Law of Civilization and Decay," etc. \$1.50 net.

ARMSTRONG, EDWARD.

University of Oxford.

The Emperor Charles V.

By the Author of "Lorenzo de Medici," etc. In two volumes. \$7.00 net.

BROWN, WILLIAM GARROTT.

Lecturer at Harvard University.

The Lower South in American History

By the Author of "Andrew Jackson," etc. 11+271 p., 12mo, cloth, \$1.50 net.

Cambridge Modern History

Vol. I. The Renaissance.

Contributed by the leading modern writers on history. \$3.75 net.

COBB, SANFORD H.

The Rise of Religious Liberty in America

A History. 8vo, cloth, \$4.00 net.

FISKE, JOHN.

Essays: Historical and Literary

2 volumes. With a portrait. I. Scenes and Characters in American History. II. In Favourite Fields. \$4.00 net.

English Men of Letters

EDITED BY JOHN MORLEY.

Matthew Arnold

By HERBERT W. PAUL.

George Elliot

By LESLIE STEPHEN.

William Hazlitt

By AUGUSTINE BIRRELL.

Samuel Richardson

By AUSTIN DOBSON.

John Ruskin

By FREDERIC HARRISON.

Lord Tennyson

By ALFRED LYALL.

John G. Whittier

By T. W. HIGGINSON.

Each in blue cloth, gilt tops, 75 cts. net.

GILES, HERBERT ALLEN.

Lecturer at Columbia Univ., 1902.

China and the Chinese

9+229 p., 12mo, cloth, \$1.50 net.

HALE, EDWARD EVERETT.

Memories of a Hundred Years

In two volumes, handsomely illustrated from rare portraits, prints, and curious documents. 8vo, cloth, \$5.00 net.

HENDERSON, ERNEST F.,

Lecturer at Wellesley College.

A Short History of Germany

By the Author of "A History of Germany of the Middle Ages." In two volumes. 8vo, cloth, \$4.00 net.

LINN, WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

Sometime Editor of The Evening Post, N. Y.

The Story of the Mormons

From their Origin to the Year 1901. 25+637 p., illus., 8vo, cloth, \$4.00 net.

MCCRADY, EDWARD.

Pres. of the Historical Society of S. C.

South Carolina in the Revolution—1780-1783

Completing the history in four vols. of South Carolina in colonial and revolutionary times. 8vo, cloth, \$3.50 net.

ROSE, JOHN HOLLAND.

Cambridge University, England.

The Life of Napoleon I.

In 2 vols., illus. 8vo, cloth, \$4.00 net.

VAN TYNE, CLAUDE HALSTRAD.

University of Pennsylvania.

The Loyalists in the American Revolution

WATSON, THOMAS.

Napoleon A sketch of his Life, Character, Struggles, and Achievements. Illus., 11+719 p. 8vo, cloth, \$2.25 net.

ON PHILOSOPHY OR RELIGION

BALDWIN, J. MARK.

Of Princeton University.

Development and Evolution

8vo, cloth, \$2.60 net.

BARTON, GEORGE A.

A Sketch of Semitic Origins Social and Religious

8vo, cloth, \$3.00 net.

CONE, ORELLO.

Rich and Poor in the New Testament

A study of the Primitive Christian Doctrine of Earthly Possessions. 8+245 p., 12mo, cloth, \$1.50 net.

EVERETT, CHARLES CARROLL.

Late of Harvard University.

The Psychological Elements of Religious Faith

13+215 p., 12mo, cloth, \$1.25 net.

FAIRBAIRN, ANDREW MARTIN.
Mansfield College, Oxford.

The Philosophy of the Christian Religion

28+583 p. 8vo, cloth, \$3.50 net.

GILBERT, GEORGE HOLLEY.

A Primer of the Christian Religion

12mo, cloth, \$1.00 net.

HILLIS, NEWELL DWIGHT.

Pastor of Plymouth Church.

The Quest of Happiness

A Study of Victory over Life's Troubles. 12mo, cloth, \$1.50.

KING, HENRY CHURCHILL.

Of Oberlin College.

Theology and the Social Consciousness

18+252 p., 12mo, cloth, \$1.25 net.

MALLOCK, W. H.,

Religion as a Credible Doctrine

A Study of the Fundamental Difficulty. 14+286 p., 8vo, cloth, \$3.00 net.

Carriage on net books is an extra charge.

Send for the new Catalogue of

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York

SOME OF THE IMPORTANT BOOKS ISSUED DURING 1902
BY THE **MACMILLAN COMPANY** PUBLISHERS

ON ECONOMICS, POLITICS, AND SOCIOLOGY

- AMERICAN PHILANTHROPHY OF THE 19TH CENTURY**
HERBERT S. BROWN, Editor.
The Care of Destitute, Neglected, and Delinquent Children
By HOMER FOLES,
Commr. Pub. Charities, N. Y. City.
- Constructive and Preventive Philanthropy**
By JOSEPH LEE,
Vice-Pres. Mass. Civic League.
Each in cloth, 16mo, \$1.00 net.
- ASHLEY, ROSCOE LEWIS.**
The American Federal State
A text-book in civics for High-Schools and Academies.
45+599 p., 12mo, cloth, \$2.00 net.
- BOLEN, GEORGE L.**
Plain Facts as to the Trusts and the Tariff
8+451 p., 12mo, cloth, \$1.50 net.
- CITIZEN'S LIBRARY, The**
RICHARD T. ELY, Editor.
Democracy and Social Ethics
By JANE ADDAMS,
Hull House, Chicago.
- Municipal Engineering and Sanitation**
By M. N. BAKER,
Associate editor Engineering News.
- Colonial Government**
By PAUL S. REINSCH,
University of Wisconsin.
- American Municipal Progress**
By CHARLES ZUEBLIN,
University of Chicago.
Uniformly in half leather.
12mo, \$1.25 net.
- DUNNING, WILLIAM ARCHIBALD,**
Columbia University.
A History of Political Theories, Ancient and Mediæval
8vo, cloth, \$2.50 net.
- GHEHT, W. J.**
Our Benevolent Feudalism
A striking forecast of the outcome of present social conditions.
7+202 p., 12mo, cloth, \$1.25 net.
- KIDD, BENJAMIN.**
Principles of Western Civilization
By the Author of "Social Evolution."
12mo, cloth, \$2.00 net.
- LANE, MICHAEL A.**
The Level of Social Motion
An Inquiry into the future conditions of Human Society.
9+597 p., 12mo, cloth, \$2.00 net.
- OSTROGORSKI, M.**
Democracy and the Organization of Political Parties
Translated from the French by FREDERICK CLARKE, with a preface by the Right. Hon. JAMES BRUCE.
Two vols., 8vo, cloth, \$6.00 net.
- PATTEN, SIMON N.,** *Univ. of Penn.*
The Theory of Prosperity
9+237 p., 12mo, cloth, \$1.25 net.
- RIIS, JACOB A.**
The Battle with the Slum
By the Author of "The Making of an American." Illustrated profusely.
11+465 p., cloth, 12mo, \$2.00 net.
- SMITH, GOLDWIN.**
Commonwealth or Empire
By the Author of "The United States," etc. 12mo, cloth, 60c. net.
- Statesman's (The) Year-book, 1902**
Revised after Official Returns.
39th Annual Issue.
40+1832 p., 12mo, cloth, \$3.00 net.
- MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE**
- AMERICAN SPORTSMAN'S LIBRARY (The)**
EDITED BY CASPAR WHITNEY.
- ROOSEVELT, THEODORE, and Others.**
The Deer Family
- SAGE, DEAN, and Others.**
Salmon and Trout
- SANDYS, EDWYN, and T. S. VAN DYKE.**
Upland Game Birds
Each, Crown 8vo, \$2.00 net.
- BRANDES, GEORGE.**
The Romantic School in Germany (1873)
Being the second volume of "Main Currents in Nineteenth Century Literature," in six volumes.
5+329 p., 8vo, cloth, \$2.75 net.
- HOUSMAN, LAWRENCE.**
Bethlehem, A Nativity Play
Performed with Music by Joseph Moorat under the Direction of Edward Gordon Craig.
16mo, cloth, \$1.25 net.
- LEHMANN, LILLI.**
How to Sing
Illustrated with diagrams. Translated from the German by RICHARD ALDRICH. 12mo, cloth, \$1.50 net.
- PHILLIPS, STEPHEN.**
Ulysses, A Drama in a Prologue and Three Acts
178 p., 12mo, cloth, \$1.25 net.
- RAWNSLEY, CANON H. D.**
A Rambler's Note-Book at the English Lakes
8+258 p., 12mo, cloth, \$2.00.
- SARTORIS, ADELAIDE.**
A Week in a French Country House
Illustrated by LORD LEIGHTON. Preface by Mrs. Ritchie.
47+221 p., 12mo, cloth, \$1.50 net.
- SHELLING, FELIX E.,** *Univ. of Pa.*
The English Chronicle Play
11+310 p., 8vo, cloth, \$2.00 net.
- SEELY, MRS. L.**
Mrs. Seely's Cook-Book
A Manual of French and American Cookery, with Chapters on Domestic Servants, etc. 13+432 p., 8vo, illus., oilcloth, \$2. net; 1/2 lea., \$3. net.
- CANFIELD, JAMES HULME,**
Librarian of Columbia University.
The College Student and His Problems
9+197 p., 12mo, cloth, \$1.00 net.
- CHUBB, PERCIVAL,**
Ethical Culture High School.
The Teaching of English
21+411 p., 12mo, \$1.50 net.
- CUBBERLEY, ELLWOOD P.,**
Leland Stanford, Jr., University.
Syllabus of Lectures on the History of Education
20+302 p., 8vo, cloth, \$2.50 net.
- DE GARMO, CHARLES,**
Of Cornell University.
Interest and Education
The Doctrine of Interest and its Concrete Application.
13+230 p., 12mo, cloth, \$1.00 net.
- OPPENHEIM, NATHAN.**
Mental Growth and Control
By Author of "The Development of the Child." 12mo, cloth, \$1.00 net.
- SHERMAN, L. A.,** *Univ. of Nebr.*
What Is Shakespeare?
An Introduction to the Great Plays.
12+414 p., 12mo, cloth, \$1.50 net.

Carriage on net books is an extra charge.

Send for the new Catalogue of

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York

SOME OF THE IMPORTANT BOOKS ISSUED DURING 1902
BY THE **MACMILLAN COMPANY** PUBLISHERS

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS ON TRAVEL, ART, ETC.

- AUSTIN, ALFRED.** *Poet Laureate.*
Haunts of Ancient Peace
Illustrated by EDWARD H. NEW.
7+184 p., 12mo, cloth, \$1.50 net.
- COLQUHOUN, ARCHIBALD R.,**
Special Correspondent of "The Times."
The Mastery of the Pacific
With Special Maps and more than 100 illustrations from original sketches and photographs.
16+440 p., 8vo, cloth, \$4.00 net.
- The Art of Walter Crane**
By P. G. KONODY.
With 190 illustrations, including 24 colored plates and 8 photogravures.
Imperial 4to, \$20.00.
- The Scott Country**
By W. S. CROCKETT.
Illustrated. 12mo, cloth, \$2.00 net.
- French Engravers and Draughtsmen of the XVIIIth Century**
Uniform with the other volumes on the Art of the 18th Century by LADY DILKE.
Imperial 8vo, illus., cloth, \$10.00.
- EARLE, ALICE MORSE.**
Sun-Dials and Roses of Yesterday
By the Author of "Home Life in Colonial Days," etc. Profusely illustrated. 8vo, cloth, \$2.50 net.
- GARDNER, ERNEST ARTHUR,**
Formerly of the British School at Athens.
Ancient Athens
Handsomely illustrated.
16+579 p., half leather, \$5.00 net.
- Frans Hals**
By the Rev. G. S. DAVIES, M.A.
With 12 photogravure plates and about 45 other illustrations.
Cap folio, \$14.00 net.
- Handbooks of the Great Masters in Painting and Sculpture**
GERARD DOU
By W. MARTIN,
Sub-Director of the Royal Gallery at the Hague.
- GIOTTO**
By F. MASON PERKINS.
- REMBRANDT VAN RIJN,**
By MALCOLM BELL.
- Sir DAVID WILKIE**
By LORD RONALD SUTHERLAND GOWER.
Each, illus., cloth, 12mo, \$1.75.
- Lafcadio Hearn's New Stories**
KOTTŌ Being Japanese Curios with Sundry Cobwebs
Collected by the Author of "Kokoro," etc. Illustrated by GEMMO YERO.
Cloth, \$1.50 net.
- Highways and Byways IN LONDON**
By Mrs. E. T. COOK.
- IN HERTFORDSHIRE**
By HERBERT W. RAILTON.
Illus., cr. 8vo, cloth, each, \$2.00.
- Italian Art, The Study and Criticism of**
By BERNHARD BERENSON.
Second Series.
Illustrated, 8vo, cloth, \$3.50 net.
- JOHNSON, CLIFTON.**
New England and its Neighbors
Illustrated by the Author.
335 p., 12mo, cloth, \$2.00 net.
- Mediæval Town Series FLORENCE**
By E. G. GARDNER.
Illustrated by ERICSEN. Large paper edition.
12mo, cloth, \$3.00 net.
- CAIRO**
By STANLEY LANE-POOLE.
20+339 p., il., 12mo, cl., \$2.00.
Full leather, \$2.50.
- CHARTRES**
By CECIL HEADLAM.
11+361 p., il., 12mo, cl., \$2.00.
Full leather, \$2.50.
- PRAGUE**
By COUNT LUTZOW.
19+211 p., 12mo, cloth, \$1.50.
Full leather, \$2.00.
- MEAKIN, BUDGETT.**
The Moors
With 132 illustrations.
22+503 p., 8vo, cloth, \$5.00.
- Jean François Millet**
By JULIA CARTWRIGHT (Mrs. Henry Ady).
With photogravure portrait and 8 photogravures after the artist's drawings. Cloth, 8vo, \$3.50 net.
- MORSE, FRANCES CLARY.**
Furniture of the Olden Time
A handsomely illustrated record and collector's guide.
17+371 p., 8vo, cloth, \$3.00 net.
Large paper edition, with photogravures, \$20.00 net.
- NICHOLS, ROSE STANDISH.**
English Pleasure Gardens
With Plans and over 250 illustrations from original photographs and drawings. 8vo, cloth, \$4.00 net.
- Nineteenth Century Art.**
By D. S. MACCOLL.
Illustrated by 87 full-page plates of pictures from the Fine Art Loan Collection of the Glasgow International Exhibition, 1901.
Folio, cloth extra, \$16.00 net.
- Sir Joshua Reynolds**
By LORD RONALD SUTHERLAND GOWER.
With 90 illustrations, including 2 photogravures. Uniform with "Burne-Jones," "Leighton," "Millais." Cloth, 4to, \$3.00.
- Scottish History and Life**
Edited by JAMES PATON.
With 437 illustrations.
21+343 p., 4to, cloth, \$14.00 net.
- Roll-Call of Westminster Abbey**
By Mrs. A. MURRAY-SMITH.
With illustrations and Plans.
12+418 p., 12mo, cloth, \$2.50.
- VAN PELT, JOHN VREDENBURGH,**
Cornell University.
A Discussion of Composition
Especially as applied to Architecture. 8vo, cloth, \$2.00 net.
- WILLIAMS, GARDNER F.**
Mgr. De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd.
The Diamond Mines of South Africa
Some account of their Rise and Development. 8vo, cloth, \$10.00 net.
Illustrated in Colors.
- Mrs. BANK'S Kentucky Idyl.**
Oldfield, A Kentucky Tale of the last Century
Illustrations in color by HARPER PENNINGTON. CL, 12mo, \$1.50 net.
- Japan: A Record in Color**
By MORTIMER MENPES. Transcribed by DOBOTHY MENPES.
New edition. Profusely illustrated in color. Cloth, 8vo, \$6.00 net.
- The Holy Land**
Pictured by JOHN FULLEYLOVE and described by JOHN KELMAN.
Profusely illustrated in color. Cloth, 8vo, 315 p., \$6.00 net.
- Egypt Painted and described by R. TALBOT KELLY.**
Profusely illustrated in color. Cloth, 8vo, \$6.00 net.

Carriage on net books is an extra charge.

Send for the new Catalogue of

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York

SOME OF THE IMPORTANT BOOKS ISSUED DURING 1902
BY THE **MACMILLAN COMPANY** PUBLISHERS

FICTION AND JUVENILE BOOKS

- ATHERTON, GERTRUDE.**
The Conqueror
The true and romantic story of Alexander Hamilton. 12mo, cl., \$1.50.
- The Splendid Idle Forties** Illus., 12mo, cloth, \$1.50.
- BANKS, NANCY HUSTON.**
Oldfield, A Kentucky Tale of the Last Century
7+431 p., 12mo, cloth, \$1.50.
- BENSON, B. K.**
Bayard's Courier
A Romance of the Cavalry Campaigns. 402 p., 12mo, cloth, \$1.50.
- CHURCH, ALFRED J.**
Charlemagne and the Twelve Peers of France
Stories from the Old Romances. 11+374 p., 12mo, cloth, \$1.75.
- CRAWFORD, F. MARION.**
Cecilia A Story of Modern Rome. 421 p., 12mo, cloth, \$1.50.
- DICKSON, MARGUERITE S.**
From the Old World to the New: How America was Found and Settled
With many illustrations. 15+197 p., 12mo, cloth, 50 cts. net.
- DIX, BRULAR MARIE.**
A Little Captive Lad
A story of Cromwell's times. Illustrated. 8+286 p., 12mo, cl., \$1.50.
- GREENE, HOMER.**
Pickett's Gap
Illustrated, 12mo, cloth, \$1.25 net.
- AVEBURY, LORD.**
(SIR JOHN LUBBOCK.)
The Scenery of England and the Causes to which it is Due Illus., 8vo, cl., \$2.50 net.
- BRUNTON, SIR LAUDER.**
Disorders of Assimilation, Etc. Illus., cloth, \$4.00 net.
- CAMPBELL, DOUGLAS HOUGHTON,**
Of Leland Stanford, Jr., University.
A University Text-Book of Botany With many illus. 15+579 p., 8vo, cloth, \$4.00 net.
- CUNNINGHAM, D. J.,**
Trinity College, Dublin.
Text-Book of Anatomy
Illustrated with 824 Wood Engravings from Original Drawings, many printed in colors. 29+1309 p., 8vo, cloth, \$9.00 net; sheep, \$10.00 net; half morocco, \$11.00 net.
- HIGGINSON, ELLA.**
Mariella of 'Out-West'
8+435 p., 12mo, cloth, \$1.50.
- LONDON, JACK.**
Children of the Frost
Illustrated by R. M. REAT. 261 p., 12mo, cloth, \$1.50.
- LOVELL, ISABEL.**
Stories in Stone from the Roman Forum
Illustrated, 258 p., 12mo, \$1.50 net.
- LUTHER, MARK LEE.**
The Henchman
376 p., 12mo, cloth, \$1.50.
- MAJOR, CHARLES.**
Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall 12mo, cl., \$1.50.
- The Bears of Blue River**
Illustrated by A. B. FAOST and others. 8+277 p., 12mo, cl., \$1.50.
- MASON, A. E. W.**
The Four Feathers
8+400 p., 12mo, cloth, \$1.50.
- MOLESWORTH, MRS.**
Peterkin Illus., 12mo, cl., \$1.25.
- PERRY, WALTER.**
The Boy's Iliad
By WALTER COPLAND PERRY. Illustrated. 12mo, cloth, \$1.25.
- Reign of King Oberon**
Edited by WALTER JERBOLD. Illustrated by CHARLES ROBINSON. With Colored Frontispiece and End Papers. 338 p., 12mo, \$2.00.
- SCIENTIFIC BOOKS**
- DEFENDORF, A. ROSS.** *Yale Univ.*
Clinical Psychiatry
Abstracted and adapted from the sixth German edition of Kraepelin's "Lehrbuch der Psychiatrie." 11+420 p., il., 8vo, cloth, \$3.50 net.
- JACKSON, D. C. AND J. P.**
An Elementary Book on Electricity and Magnetism and Their Applications
11+482 p., il., 12mo, hf. leather, \$1.40 net.
- JONES, HARRY C.**
The Elements of Physical Chemistry
11+565 p., 8vo, cloth, \$4.00 net.
- LECONTE, JOSEPH N.,** *Univ. of Cal.*
An Elementary Treatise on the Mechanics of Machinery
With 15 plates. 12mo, cl., \$2.25 net.
- MIERS, HENRY A.,** *Univ. of Oxford.*
Mineralogy An Introduction to the Scientific Study of Minerals 8vo, cloth, \$8.00 net.
- REMINGTON, FREDERIC.**
John Ermine of the Yellowstone
With Illustrations from Paintings and Line Drawings by the Author. 7+271 p., 12mo, cloth, \$1.50.
- SEXTON, ELLA.**
Stories of California
10+211 p., 12mo, \$1.00 net.
- SHARP, EVELYN.**
The Other Boy
By the author of "The Youngest Girl in the School." Illustrated by HENRY SANDHAM. 230 p., 12mo, cloth, \$1.25 net.
- The Temple Daudet**
In ten vols. Profusely illustrated. 16mo, cloth, 50 cts. Limp leather, 75 cts.
- WEBSTER, HENRY K.**
Roger Drake Captain of Industry
5+306 p., 12mo, cloth, \$1.50.
- WISTER, OWEN.**
The Virginian A Horseman of the Plains
With illustrations. 504 p., 12mo, cloth, \$1.50.
- WRIGHT, MABEL OSGOOD.**
Dogtown Being Some Chapters from the Annals of the Waddles Family
Illustrated with Portraits from Life by the Author. 13+405 p., il., 12mo, \$1.25 net.
- MOULTON, F. R.,** *Univ. of Chicago.*
An Introduction to Celestial Mechanics
15+384 p., 8vo, cloth, \$3.50 net.
- OSTWALD, WILHELM.**
The Principles of Inorganic Chemistry
With 122 Figures in the Text. 27+785 p., 8vo, cloth, \$6.00 net.
- SEDGWICK, WILLIAM T.**
Principles of Sanitary Science and the Public Health 8vo, cloth, \$3.00 net.
- TARR, RALPH S.,** *Of Cornell Univ.*
The Physical Geography of New York State
13+397 p., il., 8vo, cloth, \$3.50 net.
- VON ZITTEL, KARL A.**
University of Munich.
Text-Book of Paleontology
Vol. II. Translated and Edited by CHAS. R. EASTMAN, Harvard College Museum. 8vo, cloth, \$3.00 net.

Carriage on net books is an extra charge.

Send for the new Catalogue of

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York

THE DIAL

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

No. 397. JAN. 1, 1903. Vol. XXXIV.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
AMERICAN BOOKS	5
D'ANNUNZIO, POET AND PLAYWRIGHT. <i>H. D. Sedgwick, Jr.</i>	7
COMMUNICATION	10
<i>Lamb Manuscripts in America. E. V. Lucas.</i>	
JAMES MARTINEAU. <i>Percy F. Bicknell</i>	10
A NEW HISTORY OF GERMAN LITERATURE. <i>Lewis A. Rhoades</i>	12
LOWELL ON HUMAN LIBERTY. <i>Wallace Rice.</i>	14
MORMONISM AND ITS FOUNDER. <i>W. H. Carruth</i>	16
RECENT POETRY. <i>William Morton Payne</i>	18
Robinson's <i>Captain Craig</i> .—Lanier's <i>Apollo</i> and Keats on Browning.—Johnson's <i>Poems</i> .—Pal-len's <i>The Death of Sir Lancelot</i> .—John Mc-Govern's <i>Poems</i> .—Ervin's <i>The Hermitage</i> .—Binkley's <i>Sonnets and Songs for a House of Days</i> .—Millard's <i>Songs of the Press</i> .—Mrs. Akers's <i>The Sunset Song</i> .—Mrs. Spofford's <i>The Great Procession</i> .—Miss Cloud's <i>A Reed by the River</i> .—Miss Thomas's <i>The Dancers</i> .—Mrs. Hamilton-King's <i>The Hours of the Passion</i> .—Mrs. Shorter's <i>The Woman Who Went to Hell</i> .—Lady Lindsay's <i>A Christmas Posy</i> .—Miss Street's <i>Song and Story</i> .—Austin's <i>A Tale of True Love</i> .—Askham's <i>Moods and Outdoor Verses</i> .—Donner's <i>English Lyrics of a Finnish Harp</i> .—Hope's <i>India's Love Lyrics</i> .	
BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS	25
Citizen Train's story of his life.—An original psy-chology.—The outing of a poet laureate.—A vol-ume of literary miscellanies.—The old missions of California.—The revolutionary rank and file.—Amelioration of city slums — Ill-advised American history.	
NOTES	26
TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS	27
LIST OF NEW BOOKS	28

AMERICAN BOOKS.

The old scornful query, Who reads an Amer-ican book? has long since lost whatever point it had, for wherever the English language is read at all, the American contribution to Eng-lish literature receives its full meed of attention and appreciation. The foreigner's estimate of the comparative standing of our writers is sometimes a little puzzling, and his praise is not always discriminating according to our own standards. But we no longer have cause to complain of his neglect, and it has now become

our concern, not so much to attract his atten-tion to our literature, as to turn that attention in the right direction. To the British or other foreigner looking for guidance in this matter of appreciation we should like to recommend a reading of the symposium, "The Most Amer-ican Books" which was published not long ago in our valued contemporary, "The Outlook." What is an American book? was the question set to be answered by a number of thoughtful students of our literature, and the opinions given prove extremely interesting, both intrin-sically and because of their essential agree-ment.

The question raised, it will be noticed, is not of the best books produced in America, but of the books that are the most distinctively repre-sentative of American life and thought. No doubt the two categories have much in common, but they will also diverge widely at several points. We think, for example, of Poe, Cooper, and Irving. They are among the best of our writers, but may we say that they are typically American in their spirit? With respect to Poe the answer is quite clear that, as Professor Dowden puts it, "he would have differed little from his actual self had he been born on an Irish hillside or in a German forest, or in any ultimate dim Thule, where it was possible for a dexterous brain to rehandle the suggestions of a subtle imagination." In the case of Cooper, there is a marked diversity of view. He was American in his themes (for the most part), and this seems to justify Professor Woodberry in saying that Cooper has given us "the ideal type of the pioneer, of the white man in romantic contact with the wilderness, expanding into a new being and taking on a new form and opening up a new human capa-bility in character." But Dr. Hale, admitting the wide European acceptance of Cooper as a typically American writer, is forced to almost exactly the opposite conclusion. "All the same," he says, "these novels are not really American, excepting that they tell about Indians and trails and blazed trees and rifles and buckshot and moccasins. There was no moment in Cooper's life when he would not have been pleased to be mistaken for an En-glishman." There is a somewhat similar dif-

ference of opinion in the case of Irving. Mr. Wister remarks that "much of Irving could be English," and Professor Matthews thinks that, with Cooper, he must be ruled out because we can say no more for him than that he wrote "certain books dealing delightfully with the externals of American life." But Professor Woodberry, having chiefly in view Irving's handling of the legendary material of his native State, makes the following strong plea for his Americanism:

"Next in order comes that reincarnation of the world-old myth completely born again into local habitation and a name, Rip Van Winkle, in 'The Legend of Sleepy Hollow.' Such a birth is the rarest of literary phenomena, and stands in lieu of folk-lore, which never dies."

Turning now to the instances of substantial agreement among our symposiasts, we find that Emerson's essays and Hawthorne's romances come foremost in the minds of nearly all of them. Concerning the former, Professor Münsterberg says: "It was always my opinion that no element of the American spirit is more essential than the often veiled idealism: I take Emerson's essays as its noblest literary document." And Professor Dowden says much the same thing in the following language:

"A characteristic of much that strikes a stranger as indigenous in American literature is the juxtaposition, and at its best the fusion, in it of a very keen perception of fact and of a lofty, sometimes a rarefied, kind of idealism. . . . The idealism of Emerson appears sometimes to be highly attenuated, but at its best it is the exact translation of reality into what is yet more real—the idea."

Of Hawthorne, and especially of "The Scarlet Letter," we are told by Colonel Higginson that "all the volumes of all the historical societies cannot bring that remote atmosphere before us as he does." And Professor Dowden's dictum is this:

"Add to New England vividness of perception and New England ideality a sentiment of romance to which the remoteness from the mediæval world gives a certain wistfulness, and you have an expression for much that lay in the genius of Hawthorne."

With something less of unanimity, but with no essential difference of opinion, we find the names of Lowell and Whitman put forward as representative of the typically American spirit in literature. "The Biglow Papers," says Colonel Higginson, "takes the lead of unequivocally American books"; Dr. Hale calls them "absolutely characteristic"; and Professor Woodberry says that they "sum up Yankee nature with more telling effect than any of the pastoral writers who have used the form for

political ends, nor is the work more loaded with dialect and contemporary detail than is customary in such compositions." Of Whitman's work, we are told by Professor Münsterberg that it "tells the whole story" of "the democratic temper of American society," by Professor Dowden that it makes "an effort to envisage at once the vast materiality of the United States and to reveal the underlying spirituality," and by Professor Matthews that it makes "plain the American acceptance of human equality, the fundamental respect for the dignity of the individual, and, above all, the superb belief in the future—the ingrained optimism which is perhaps the most salient element of our Americanism."

Among the writers whose names find numerous champions in this competition for the honors of typical Americanism, and would doubtless be accepted by the others were not the selection so limited, are "Mark Twain," Thoreau, and Bret Harte. The first of these men, according to Professor Münsterberg, stands for "American humor in its grotesque aspect of hearty laughter." Of Thoreau's "Walden," Colonel Higginson says that "neither its materials, nor its aims could have been combined elsewhere; and the National life sings through it, precisely as the drum of the village youth, as described elsewhere by Thoreau, goes echoing through the darkness on the night before the village muster." And of Bret Harte we read in Mr. Garland's words, to which no one can object, that his prose and verse "sprang from the soil of the Pacific slope as naturally as its pines and redwoods; in them is the old California."

A large number of books and authors not heretofore mentioned are named by one or another of the contributors to the discussion. Among the books most clearly entitled to inclusion in a representative list are Whittier's "Snowbound," Longfellow's "Hiawatha," Mr. Howells's "Silas Lapham," Judd's "Margaret," Holmes's "Autocrat," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and the histories of Parkman and Fiske. Of "Snowbound," Colonel Higginson says that "there is not in all literature, probably, a family group so graphically and indeed immortally portrayed." Of "Hiawatha," Professor Woodberry says that "the world has found this white man's epic of the dying race of the forest-dwellers the single poetic embodiment of the Indian world, and no savage world has ever attracted the imagination and sympathy of men as strongly as the Indian."

"The Puritan conscientiousness," says Professor Münsterberg, is "perhaps nowhere characterized with finer artistic quality than in 'Silas Lapham.'" Of "Margaret," Dr. Hale says that the book had better be hunted up by "anybody outside of New England who wants a comprehensive idea of New England character in the active duties of New England life a hundred years ago." The "Autocrat," according to Professor Münsterberg, embodies American humor in its "smilingly sentimental" aspect. "Uncle Tom's Cabin," says Professor Woodberry, "for better or worse, has been and will remain the picture of the South under slavery, of the slave, the master, and the life." Finally, it is Dr. Hale who argues most eloquently for the American school of historians: for Parkman, whom he styles "the most distinctly American author in this American school," for Fiske, "who compels people to read American history who never read it before."

A distinctive feature of this discussion is the recognition it gives to the literary work of our great statesmen and patriots. Miss Grace King speaks of the period of the Revolution as "the classical era of our patriotic genius," and the names of Henry, Franklin, and Webster, of Washington, Lincoln, and Grant, appear many times among the chosen representatives of American spirit. Dr. Hale even insists upon the Constitution as one of his ten typically American books. Grant, in particular, both for his memoirs and his despatches, is singled out by a number of the contributors, in which connection we may recall the high praise bestowed upon the "Memoirs" by no less a critic than Matthew Arnold. We come across an occasional "freak" judgment, as in the case of Colonel Higginson's mention of Miss Helen Keller's "The Story of my Life," and of Mr. Garland's word for such writers as Mr. Riley and Mr. Ade. And Professor Münsterberg indulges in a little fun at our expense when he says that "A book like Mrs. Eddy's 'Science and Health' might be written anywhere; but that it should be bought by the hundred thousand is possible only through the mental disposition of Americans." As an example of the books that embody the defects of our national virtues, this amazing performance may also be called a characteristic production of the American spirit.

In conclusion, we wish to supplement our series of special quotations by two excerpts of a more general character, one from an American, and the other from an English observer.

Mr. Owen Wister pertinently says of the American spirit:

"First, it has Youth. We are a *young nation*, and possess the young virtues and the young faults; the hope, the daring, the generosity, the extravagance, the impatience, the irreverence of youth. But, next, we are an *old people* — Puritans, Huguenots; and this means fatalism, subtlety, a strange sadness, a pondering the problem of evil, a power of asceticism, and of exaltation."

Professor Dowden's general comment is as follows:

"Perhaps the theory is true that American idealism can be traced in part to Puritanism, and that what we may call a defecated Puritanism becomes almost inevitably a cult of the ideal. Tocqueville will have it, and perhaps he is right, that a great democracy is in its very nature prone to ideal ways of thinking and feeling, with results at once reassuring and open to the gravest risks. But the quick recognition of facts, and the shrewdness, the stability, which this engenders is a check upon the dangers which are perhaps inherent in a democracy."

D'ANNUNZIO, POET AND PLAYWRIGHT.

In America, and also in Europe outside of Italy, d'Annunzio's fame prior to the publication of *Franческа da Rimini*, has been as a novelist. It is now seven or eight years since the *Revue des Deux Mondes* published "The Triumph of Death," and M. de Vogüé hailed him as the leader of an Italian Renaissance. From that time, his novels have been famous throughout Europe and America; whereas his poetry has been scarcely known except in Italy. To Italians, however, at least to his disciples and their friends, d'Annunzio, even in his novels, is essentially a poet.

It is not easy for an American, bred in the habits, notions, and prejudices which we call Anglo-Saxon education, to be just to d'Annunzio, even as a poet; for we are almost sure to approach his poetry through his novels, and these revolt all our natural sentiments. We are separated from him by the gulf of race. Even his virtues, in great part, are beyond our sympathies; for we, on our side, do not belong to the *gentil sangue Latin*, nor do we understand d'Annunzio's most sincere, most praiseworthy trait, — the conscience of the artist, a conscience as imperious, as self-sufficient, as disdainful as that of the Puritans.

To d'Annunzio himself, his aim is spiritual; yet to say in English that d'Annunzio labors for the spiritual life is to impose a strange burden upon those already heavily laden words. His understanding of the spirit is different from ours; Americans are prone to separate the spiritual from the intellectual, d'Annunzio is inclined to confound the two. He aims to enfranchise the intellect, to rescue it from the bonds of an ignorant social order, to enlarge the horizon of men by poetry. For him, intellectual exploitation of the senses is spiritual, it is man's

highest life; and the expression of that intellectual enjoyment is poetry. He is a great artist; he has propriety, order, gradation, harmony, in word and thought; instinctively he shudders at formlessness. He is not inspired; he is the product of modern culture, not a natural force expressing itself under the ordinary impulses of life. He has lived more on other men's thoughts than on his own; a careful perusal of his books shows the periods in which different masters were in the ascendant. He has not the power of assimilation, that predatory habit of happy genius bestowed upon a Raphael or a Keats; on the contrary, his very lack of capacity to force the ideas and methods of other men to deny their creators, as it were, and serve him, marks the limit of his genius. Nevertheless he has a clever knack of cribbing.

At sixteen d'Annunzio had become famous; critics jostled each other in their hurry to be the first to do him honor. He went from success to success; and from 1881 his poems have been hailed, one after the other, as the work of a rival to Carducci.

A lyric poet is, and must be, exaggeratedly personal in his relations to us; we like him, or we do not, for causes that lie deep in ourselves. We like him, perhaps, because he has unlocked, by a mere random sequence of words, some old neglected memory, or stirred a common human sentiment and left us less lonely, or because he has pulled aside the curtain of familiarity from something of beauty. With d'Annunzio, it is not so. From the first, we feel in our bones that he cannot be *our* poet. We are oppressed by the hard lustre of his Latin genius, that shines so glaringly, and disregards the gray tints which we love, and all the pleasant sombreness of life. But no doubt we fall short in our duty as readers; his art fails in its effect upon us because we are not sensitive to it, our drowsy susceptibilities sleep through his knocking. We feel that he is a stranger to the haunts of our affections; he utters many melodious phrases, but not our pass-word; he is challenged by our rude dumb instincts, which know that he has no part in the patriotism of our souls.

Whether he is our poet or not, his is a very interesting personality. Behind his sensuous descriptions is not feeling, but intellect; behind his intellect is not genius, but a Roman will, which joins with his ambition in high resolve to achieve a new life for Italy, and wills to use poetry as its instrument. Nevertheless, will and intellect, applied to lyrical talents, will not, without the addition of experience, turn a poet into a playwright; and in d'Annunzio's plays we miss experience of the stage. He should have been apprenticed to a scene-shifter, cursed by the stage-manager, bullied by the second lady, and thus have acquired the lore of stage-craft. No genius can supply the lack of long familiarity with the stage. Of such knowledge the novelist, who desires to become a playwright, and more than all others the psychological novelist, stands in especial need: in the drama, living actors are the medium of expression; in story-telling, printer's ink,—and the difference is immense.

Among the defects of d'Annunzio's novels are intense subjectiveness, narrowness of human interest, and an indefatigable prolixity. The same defects hurt his plays; but the exigencies of the stage have helped him; they limit, if they cannot abolish, the author's soliloquies, and they discourage prolixity. His earlier plays, *La Gioconda* and *Città Morta*, mark the period of his apprenticeship. The plot of *La Gioconda* is briefly this: A sculptor moulds a beautiful statue; during the work the model acquires a power over the sculptor, so that without her he is incapable of achievement. Soon he finds himself in love with her and estranged from his wife, who is both good and beautiful. The mental strain of this situation makes him dangerously ill. His wife, by her devoted nursing, saves his life; and thinking that illness has broken his illegitimate bonds, confronts the model and attempts to send her away. In this scene the wife and the model are merely the sculptor's emotions personified: one representing duty to art, a duty which only the chosen few can perform; the other, that common duty to a wife which lies within the reach of every husband. The wife tells a lie, saying that her husband had commanded the model to depart. In a rage of despair, the model springs forward to break the statue for which she had sat; the wife throws out her arms and saves the falling marble from breaking, but her hands are horribly maimed and have to be amputated. The victory is with the model.

In this play d'Annunzio has chosen the tragic and ethical theme that a man cannot serve two masters; but in his endeavor to portray an ethical situation he has only succeeded at the expense of human interest. The two women who struggle for the artist's soul are but two conflicting moral principles, and nobody cares what becomes of the soul.

La Città Morta ("The Dead City") is a play of greater ambition. D'Annunzio has attempted what he perhaps would call a younger sister to the Attic dramas; he has taken what he believes to be a Greek theme, and in order to strengthen his situation he has laid the scene near Mycenæ. The characters are a poet, his blind wife and a brother and sister engaged in excavating the tombs of Agamemnon and Cassandra. Both husband and brother fall in love with the sister; there is no action; the brother, overcome by horror at his own love, and not untouched with jealousy, drowns his sister. The horror of the plot is dulled by prolixity, and by the lack of human interest in the characters (dreams of a morbid scholar), who spend their immense leisure in talking of the Antigone, of Cassandra, of the plains of Argos and the gulf of Corinth, not for the menial purpose of carrying forward the plot, but to awake a chill sense of the past, and to recall the cold presence of the long dead.

Tragedy requires some unreality; it requires isolation from daily life, whose unheroic little needs comfort humanity and spoil tragedy; but the

strained quality of d'Annunzio does not transport us into the heroic unreality of Attic tragedy, it only carries us into a breezeless atmosphere of morbid psychology. The play is a mere study of abnormal psychic conditions, too abnormal for general interest, too subjective for the stage, from which both it and *La Gioconda* would be promptly banished were it not for the self-sacrifice of the great actress who has devoted her ten talents to their service.

The plot of "Francesca da Rimini" is briefly this: For political reasons Francesca's family, the Polentani, lords of Ravenna, desire to marry her to Gianciotto, the oldest son of Malatesta of Rimini; but they fear her refusal, as Gianciotto is both lame and ill-favored; therefore they trick her into the belief that Paolo the beautiful, his younger brother, is to be her husband. Francesca is betrothed, goes to Rimini and there is undeceived; but that first belief, that Paolo was to be hers and she his, avenges itself, and the two love each other from that moment. The youngest brother, Malatestino, who attempts to pay his addresses to his beautiful sister-in-law and is repulsed, betrays the lovers to Gianciotto. Dramatic interest centres in four figures, Francesca and the three brothers. Gianciotto is a Renaissance despot, who limps across the stage in vigorous fashion. He is well done, but he suffers in English eyes in that, while his fierceness and lameness and ambition recall Richard III., he has not the interest of inhumanity, he is not turned devil by physical defects; he is but a rude soldier, roughly seeking to despoil his neighbor.

The best-drawn character is that of Malatestino, who in a few rude sentences reveals the traditional Renaissance ferocity. Paolo is inferior, he is the palest of all d'Annunzio's likenesses of himself, too little individual, too much the attendant character to Francesca; he is a *poseur*, weak with the ordinary weaknesses of a *jeune premier*, and his very ineffectiveness puts him beyond the reach of tragedy. He loves Francesca, but his love does not bear marks of fatality, or if so, of a fatality that to-day sweeps him to Francesca, and to-morrow will sweep him to Giovanna, and the next to Lucia, and so onward still. The interest in an adulterer must lie in the clash between duty to love and duty to honor, when "honor rooted in dishonor stands"; but Paolo is unvexed by any sentiment of disloyalty to his brother.

Francesca is a more interesting figure, but she is not essentially different from d'Annunzio's other heroines. At home in Ravenna she has fed on tales of old romance told by an Eastern slave, and lived in day-dreams colored by a melancholy foreboding. She falls in love with Paolo at first sight; and as her tricky marriage to Gianciotto leaves her in doubt as to whom her allegiance is due, she is subject to an ethical bewilderment of which Paolo is unconscious. In her speeches there are passages of real poetry; and sometimes, when pathos colors the lines, they nestle in the memory with true lyric confidence.

But everywhere, over every scene, over every person, hangs prolixity like a pall. Just as interest rises, just as pity stirs, comes a cold shower of words, that strew the ground like leaves in Vallombrosa, smothering interest, choking pity, till nothing but that resolution which is said to be the characteristic of our dominant race enables us to be patient to the end. The first act, which only serves to let Francesca and Paolo see each other, and to inform the spectators that she believes he is to be her husband, begins with a gay and distinctly long scene between the waiting-women and the *jongleur*; it goes on with an unnecessary episode about Francesca's brother, introduced to produce historical effect, and continues with a long discourse between Francesca and her sister, and only ends when Francesca sees Paolo at the gate; fortunately, they say nothing, and the curtain drops. In the other acts are a long apostrophe to Greek fire, a minute examination of a peddler's pack, made with the leisure of a lady when society is out of town, and the story of a hawk; all scenes which are adapted for a novel, but deadly for a play. Yet, with all its faults, if a tyrannical stage-manager were to take the play with *carte blanche* to cut, and should do his obvious duty, this play would remain undoubtedly the best tragedy ever produced in Italy, and would rank high on the English stage.

D'Annunzio has made an immense effort to secure fidelity to fact; he has thrown himself with his wonted zeal into arras, headdress, mangonel, cross-bow, hawking, and haberdashery; he has pressed into service *jongleur*, peddler, and astrologer, and no doubt he has made a good picture of life in Rimini near the year 1300. The scenes are brilliant, and might have been drawn by Boccaccio; they furnish a very beautiful and finished frame for the tragedy. D'Annunzio himself recognizes the danger of too many accessories, and in order to overcome that danger and to give to his drama a touch of poetic ambience, of that detachment from the world which tragedy requires, he adopts ingenuous devices. He uses repetition, which, like a succession of echoes, confounds the memory and the imagination and serves as a fair makeshift for the presence of mystery. He also introduces snatches from Dante which recall the solemnity of the eternal punishment that lies before the lovers. And everywhere he is the artist. Every scene, every speech, every word, is put in nice relation to the whole; no volunteer phrases come straggling in,—they are drilled, equipped, and marched into place, in accordance with a carefully matured plan.

It is interesting to see how d'Annunzio has been both hurt and helped by the greatest of Italian poets. Dante has rendered d'Annunzio's historical accuracy, at least for the reader in his closet, hopelessly wrong. Paolo and Francesca, the lovers whom we know, are not historical; they are not Riminesi, but Dantesque. They did not live in the flesh, but in the greatest lines of the Divine Comedy. They are apparitions, beautified and idealized

by the genius of Dante, endowed with such life and experience as he gave them, and no more. They live forever on the infernal blast, and there is a hopeless incongruity in surrounding them with antique furniture and mediæval millinery. But d'Annunzio has also received a blessing; he has "touched Dante's dead," and he has acquired a modesty that seemed beyond his power; for a moment he has seen a glimmer, as it were, of Dante's belief that the bond of sex is but a rude symbol of a completer union where the individual shall no longer be isolated by his own imprisoning senses. And yet we cannot but resent as impiety that a man should be so rash as to overstep by a hair's breadth the prohibition in the line,

Quel giorno più non vi leggemmo avanti.
(That day we read no more therein.)

The end of the play is weak. Paolo attempts to escape down a trap-door, and is caught by some mediæval equivalent for coat-tails, leaving head and shoulders standing out; from this ignominious and somewhat ludicrous position he must be rescued, in order that he and Francesca may die in each other's arms. Gianciotto pulls him up by the hair, and then runs him through.

In spite of all, this play is far and away d'Annunzio's best achievement; it is more interesting, more affecting, more virile than his other dramas or his novels; it is more human, and has a sensuous richness and an orderly advance that mark a great gain in dramatic art. This improvement comes in part from the poet's growth in knowledge and experience; but we must also look further, for neither in novel nor in drama has there been promise of such a sudden leap forward, and surely we can detect the advice of trained experience and the promptings of a delicacy and tact which can only belong to the great actress, Eleanora Duse *dalle belle mani*; so that we may ascribe the play to what Charles Lamb calls the noble practise of collaboration.

H. D. SEDGWICK, JR.

COMMUNICATION.

LAMB MANUSCRIPTS IN AMERICA.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

In the work of preparing the new edition of the Letters of Charles and Mary Lamb, upon which I have been engaged for some years, I have endeavored wherever possible to obtain new copies of letters rather than reproduce those which are already in type. English possessors of Lamb MSS. having most cordially assisted me in this project, I take the opportunity of asking those owners of Lamb MSS. in America to be so good as to extend to me the same facilities; for without their coöperation no edition of Lamb's letters can possibly be complete. I shall be obliged if they will kindly address me care Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, who will make arrangements for the copying or collation of the MSS.

E. V. LUCAS.

Edenbridge, Kent, England, Dec. 8, 1902.

The New Books.

JAMES MARTINEAU.*

The story is told of an old lady who derived great comfort and help from a borrowed volume of Martineau's sermons until one day she learned, to her horror, that they were by a Unitarian, when she speedily returned the book to its owner, remarking that the effect of its reading was like that of a pleasant poison.

Probably no collection of sermons has imparted more of spiritual uplift to a wide circle of readers than the two volumes of "Endeavours after a Christian Life." Their entire freedom from doctrinal discussion, and their moving appeal to our common religious nature and aspirations, render them fit reading for all. Their poetic beauty of diction makes each chapter a "lyric utterance," which was the author's ideal of what a sermon should be. Like Channing and like Theodore Parker, with whom he is naturally associated as one of the three leaders of liberal religious thought in the nineteenth century, Martineau was a vehement protestant against everything that savors of arbitrary authority in religion. With them, too, he protested against certain tendencies in the Unitarian church that seemed to him narrow and injurious. So catholic was he in matters of religion that he disliked the idea of any less inclusive ecclesiastical organization than that of the church universal; and though he called *himself* a Unitarian, he did not favor the name as a denominational label. These points of similarity between the three champions of Unitarianism serve well to indicate wherein reside the real strength and usefulness of that denomination, its true mission being to liberalize the church as a whole, and to promote Christian unity, rather than to gain converts to its own specific form of faith.

We have long had on our bookshelves ample biographies of Channing and Parker. To them is now added a full and painstaking life of Martineau, who, it is curious to recall, was born five years before Parker and only twenty-five after Channing. The scholarly study of Martineau from the pen of the Rev. A. W. Jackson, published two years ago, was necessarily meagre in biographical detail; so that, while it is

* THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF JAMES MARTINEAU, LL.D., S.T.D., etc. By James Drummond, M.A., LL.D., Hon. Litt. D. And a Survey of his Philosophical Work, by C. B. Upton, B.A., B.Sc. In two volumes. With portraits. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

by no means superseded, it is very acceptably supplemented by the later work. Both Dr. Drummond and Professor Upton had long been associated with Martineau as officers of Manchester College, and no men better fitted for the preparation of his biography could have been found. The "Life and Letters" occupy the first volume and half of the second; the "Survey of his Philosophical Work" is crowded into the remaining half-volume.

In a letter to the Rev. W. R. Alger, Martineau speaks of "a certain loneliness of spirit" that had been his from childhood. It is this loneliness of spirit, or, better expressed, this loftiness of spirituality, that renders him an unpromising subject for popular biography. His life is traced in his thought and in his writings; the accidental shifting of the bodily tenement from Norwich to Bristol, from Bristol to York, to Dublin, Liverpool, London, signifies but little. Harriet Martineau's autobiography long ago made us familiar with the more important features of the family history. That heroic struggle on the children's part to clear an honored father's name from the reproach of insolvency, was vividly depicted by her. The present biographer, strangely enough, passes over this period with merely a brief mention of straitened circumstances. The noble and self-sacrificing conduct of young Mr. Martineau in resigning his Dublin pastorate, because he could not conscientiously accept the *regium donum*, is described in detail. A full account also is given of the so-called Liverpool Controversy, in which Martineau, now pastor of the Paradise Street Chapel, united with the two other liberal dissenting ministers of the city in defending their common faith against a venomous assault from thirteen Anglican clergymen. The fortunes of Manchester College (afterward Manchester New College, and then again known under its original name) are rather closely followed in this biography of him who most contributed to its success as a theological school for dissenters. From Manchester to York, thence back to Manchester, thence to London, and finally to Oxford, the college wandered in quest of a permanent abiding place. Associated with it as a student at York, as a lecturer at Manchester, and as professor and afterward principal in London, Martineau has linked his name inseparably with its history. It was in his work as professor of mental and moral philosophy that he first drew the attention of the learned world to his depth and power of thought. Though public

recognition of his extraordinary abilities came late in life, it came at last in full measure. America honored herself by being the first to bestow on him an honorary degree. In 1872 Harvard made him a doctor of laws; Leyden followed three years later with a doctorate of systematic theology; Edinburgh added D.D. to his name in 1884; Oxford came lagging along in 1888 with a D.C.L. diploma; and Dublin brought up the rear in 1892 by appending Litt.D. to the list.

It has often been said, and with good reason, that had Martineau stood within the pale of the English church he would have been made Archbishop of Canterbury. Even English churchmen, as well as dissenters, have called him the foremost philosophical and religious thinker of his time. But with British conservatism and British prejudice to contend against, the wonder is not so much that he was late in attaining such recognition as he finally enjoyed, as that he attained it at all. The extent of his influence and the permanent value of his work are undoubtedly out of all proportion to the honors he reaped while alive. Most gratifying was the tribute of "reverence and affection" paid to him on his eighty-third birthday in an address signed by a host of men of renown in learning and in public life, both in Europe and in America. The signatures, though somewhat hastily gathered, numbered six hundred and fifty. The noble and touching reply to this address deserves quotation here in full, but unwillingness to trespass too greatly on editorial courtesy forbids, and to present the response in an abridged form were almost a sin. We cannot, however, close this inadequate notice of a permanently valuable work without offering the reader a taste of Martineau's exquisitely finished literary style. His letters lend themselves most readily to purposes of illustration. Dignified modesty and courtly grace distinguished them in a marked degree. To the Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham he wrote, in March, 1893, a letter highly characteristic of his attitude in denominational matters.

"This summer will probably draw you for a time into the great vortex of the Chicago meeting of the waters,—the vast sweep of which, I must confess, rather terrifies than exalts my imagination. I can place as little trust in such 'Parliaments of all Religions' as in an Ecumenical Council. All theological assemblies that I have ever attended, or distantly observed, have created more differentiation than union. It is the *unspoken religion* that lies beneath all words, in

which we are one; and it passes the wit of man to *define* without *separating*. Whatever *temporal* benefits may accrue from a concentrated exhibition of the industry and arts of all nations, I cannot be sanguine in my expectation of its *spiritual* result."

A quiet humor, of which he not infrequently showed himself master, lights up the following, written from Berlin, where he spent a semester of study in 1848-49. Frequenters of German university lecture-rooms will give it an appreciative reading.

"I have heard Neander lecture, though I have not met him in private. . . . His lectures are interesting from their matter, and [from] the neatness approaching to elegance of expression, somewhat diffused, however, and delivered in a manner so peculiar as to defy conception. A little shy-looking man, with a quantity of black hair, and eyes so small and overshadowed by dark brows as to be invisible, slinks into a great lecture-room; steps up to his platform; but instead of taking his professor's chair, takes his station at the corner of his tall desk, leaning his arm upon the angle, and his head upon his arm; with his face thus hanging over the floor, and pulling a pen to pieces with his fingers, he begins to rock his desk backwards and forwards on its hind edge with every promise of a bouleversement, and talks smoothly, as he rocks, for his three-quarters of an hour, without a scrap of paper; quoting authorities, chapter and verse, and even citing and translating longish passages from ecclesiastical writers; and finishing every clause by spitting, in a quiet dropping way upon the floor, as if to express the punctuation. When the clock strikes, the demolition of the pen is just complete, and he slinks out of the room without apparently having once been conscious that anybody was present."

Professor Upton's survey of Martineau's philosophical work is, from its brevity, necessarily somewhat cursory, and may well be supplemented by Mr. Jackson's careful, though less comprehensive, study. Four portraits of Martineau accompany the text, the latest showing him in his ninety-fourth year; but the fine face still wears much of the wintry grace of unenfeebled age. PERCY F. BICKNELL.

A NEW HISTORY OF GERMAN LITERATURE.*

The announcement of Mr. John G. Robertson's "History of German Literature" was received with more than ordinary interest, for, excepting Francke's "German Literature as Determined by Social Forces," no English book of similar scope has appeared. The author, for a number of years past Lecturer in the University of Strassburg, has enjoyed excellent opportunities for the prosecution of his work, and certainly the handsome volume, from the press of Messrs. Blackwood & Sons, challenges care-

* A HISTORY OF GERMAN LITERATURE. By John G. Robertson. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

ful examination. In all that belongs to the technique of book-making, there is no opportunity for adverse criticism. A tasteful binding, clear type, and good paper make the book attractive; while a table of contents, marginal catch-words, and an excellent index, the latter distinguishing by heavy type between detailed treatment and incidental mention, supply all the aid needed for convenient and ready reference.

Turning now to the subject-matter itself, the question of proportion first suggests itself; and, in this connection, a detailed statement of what Mr. Robertson has given us is in order. An Introduction of ten or twelve pages deals in a general way with the relation of German to other literatures, and seeks to establish "in how far divergences in the evolution of German letters are to be ascribed to national temperament, in how far to accidents of social or political history." The balance of the book, something over six hundred octavo pages, is then divided into five parts of varying length, each subdivided into separate chapters. The first part, dealing with the Old High German period, is quite brief,—only thirty-three pages; the Middle High German and Early New High German periods are somewhat more fully treated,—one hundred pages being given to the former, and to the latter ninety. The fourteen chapters of Part Four devote one hundred and seventy-five pages to the Eighteenth Century; while fullest of all is the treatment of the Nineteenth Century, in sixteen chapters, containing two hundred and thirteen pages. This arrangement is commendable. Most of the standard works in German end with Goethe's death, or, like Meyer's recent work, devote a stout volume to the Nineteenth Century alone. The general reader thus finds what is of the greatest contemporary interest untouched, or so exhaustively treated that, apart from any question of the perfect mastery of the foreign idiom needed to consult such works, he is deterred from undertaking the task.

Equally commendable is the brevity with which the Old High German period is treated. Monuments like the *Hildebrandslied* and the *Heljand* are given their due importance, but Mr. Robertson properly appreciates, without under-estimating, this early literature. His conclusion is worth quoting.

"It is in no sense a great period; with the exception of a few fragmentary verses. . . . Old High German literature has little or no poetic worth. . . . The interest which it possesses for us to-day is not literary but linguistic."

It may seem unnecessary to emphasize this point,

but so many historians of literature have unduly exaggerated the importance of this period, as the survival of epoch-making centuries, that the student is often in danger of getting a wrong perspective.

In the arrangement of his subject-matter Mr. Robertson is not always quite so happy, though that certainly is a very difficult thing. The separate chapters in each division of the book deal with different movements, or sometimes with a single work or author; and this arrangement is, of course, logical. But there seems to be a lack of sufficient emphasis on social and political tendencies, a failure to make clear the character of each trend or school and its relation to what came before and what followed it. It hardly seems that the student would get from the book as definite an idea of the various movements and the organic development of German literature as, for example, Mr. Stopford Brooke's "Primer" gives of the English. The author's attitude is defined in the concluding sentence of his Introduction, summing up, as it does, the whole preceding discussion.

"Just as the historian of French literature must keep constantly in view the social background, or as English literary history must take account of the natural enterprise and independence of the Anglo-Saxon race, so German literature must be regarded preëminently as the literature of subjectivity and individualism."

Now the general truth of this may be frankly admitted, yet it is equally true that various influences have effected not merely individuals but whole periods and all the writers of a given epoch,—as, for example, the Storm and Stress movement. This movement is frequently referred to as something definite and well understood; but in his chapter on it Mr. Robertson describes it only as "another expression for youthful vigor," and characterizes it as the period of "genius," which owed its tendency and peculiar stamp to the influence of the ideas and work of Rousseau. This is quite inadequate. Other allusions indicate the author's clear perception of the other features of this movement, but all of these should have been brought together into one clear presentation of its nature and scope.

It is perhaps along this same line that what seems the greatest fault of the work is to be found; its perusal fails to give definite and clear impressions of the works described. There is too much of general statement and abstract criticism, too little direct analysis of the literature in question and of the appeal it has made

to the author himself. Thus, for example, in the treatment of Schiller's "Maria Stnart," the old point that the poet has not utilized the political situation is urged. Mr. Robertson certainly is familiar with the poet's statement implying his purpose to write a tragedy of human passion, and knows that he intentionally passed over the political elements, finding in his historical background simply a check upon his imagination. When thus interpreted, the stricture that Mary's death "is an accident, not a necessity" is not well founded, for the issue is distinctly the result of her own action in the drama.

In similar fashion, the analysis of Goethe's *Iphigenie auf Tauris* misses the central thought that gives unity to the whole plot,—Iphigenie's belief that Diana has protected her in order that she may return to Greece and atone the guilt of her race. Without due emphasis upon this, the student gets no clear idea of Goethe's plot, and thus wholly misses much of the significance of what our author justly considers "the most artistically perfect, the most spiritual, of all the poet's writings."

One further illustration of this lack of clear presentation of vital issues. In speaking of Lessing's great controversy with Goeze, Mr. Robertson simply says that "the Fragments discussed religious questions in a rationalistic spirit" with which Lessing sympathized; he then mentions only by title the writings called forth in the controversy. Now this is an insufficient treatment of a struggle in which Lessing finally vanquished the literalism of dogmatic Lutheran orthodoxy and reasserted Luther's great principle of individual inquiry. The close relation of this struggle to *Nathan der Weise* is also not suggested; and certainly that poem stands for something more than "lofty humanity and wise tolerance." Professor Carruth's admirable article on "The Three Rings" puts the teaching of the drama in its proper light.

One or two other points linger in mind after laying aside the volume. The discussion of the *Nibelungenlied* might well trace more clearly the mythical and the historical elements and their union in the German saga. In the treatment of Luther, too, is he not credited with greater originality in his use of the Saxon "Kanzlei" than he deserves? Recent studies of the work of Thomas Murner would seem to indicate as much. But enough of this ungrateful fault-finding. The book does not show marked originality in its presentation or strong

individuality in its appreciations and judgments, but perhaps for that very reason it will be all the more useful as a work of reference; and that, after all, is its chief purpose.

From this latter point of view one additional feature of the work merits unqualified approval,—namely, the references in the foot-notes to the works consulted and to the editions used; also the extracts that are incorporated in the text. As far as possible, Kürschner's *Deutsche National-Litteratur* is cited, since that series can be found in every larger library. The extracts from Old and Middle High German are also literally rendered into modern German in the notes, the author's purpose being to furnish a glossary rather than a translation. That he did this is additional evidence of that sense for style that characterizes the whole work, and every good teacher will certainly agree with him that this method is better adapted to enable the reader "to appreciate the meaning and poetic value of the extracts" than any English translation that could be offered.

All in all, Mr. Robertson deserves high praise for the work he has done. It shows wide reading and painstaking scholarship, and both English and American students of German literature are to be congratulated upon the publication of so good a book.

LEWIS A. RHOADES.

LOWELL ON HUMAN LIBERTY.*

While the collection and publication of the early anti-slavery writings of James Russell Lowell must rejoice every lover of human liberty, it is a matter for sincere regret that the edition in which these contributions to the great cause of freedom are issued should be a limited one. For if ever the thinking people of the United States and, more particularly, those among them who direct the thought of their fellow-citizens, needed just such fundamental statements of right and wrong and the true glory of nations, it is in this very day when the evil of the world is masquerading once more in the guise of a "higher morality." More than one reader who has strayed into the dim and little-known regions of our national history just before and during the war with Mexico has been struck with the extraordinary resemblance between the protest and apology of con-

flicting political parties in that day to those in this. Many, too, seeing that the Mexican war has not resulted in unmixed evil, and that the conquests it made have not wholly reacted against the march of civilization, argue thence that the protestants of this day are also mere carping critics, stumbling blocks in the path of progress, as those were who fought against the admission of Texas and the taking over by conquest of lands from the weak republic to the south.

It requires the unflinching courage and youthful enthusiasm of so true a man and so forceful a writer as Lowell to puncture such fallacies. One realizes that the wrong of those days has made easier the commission of wrong in these; that the eternal heresy of doing evil that right may come was buttressed anew; that the only too human notion that success is the test by which the worth of men's deeds may be weighed was given an authority which gains in these days because it stands as a precedent. In Lowell's own majestic phrase, one sees anew "Truth forever on the scaffold, Wrong forever on the throne."

It is pleasant to learn from the brief unsigned introduction to the present reprint of these anti-slavery papers that they came to be written through the influence of that gentle and God-fearing woman, Maria White, to whom Lowell had just before been married.

"Through all the earlier papers runs the fiery zeal which we are accustomed to attribute to the young convert. The implication would seem to be a just one; for the first of the articles was written soon after Lowell's marriage to Maria White, to whom, in Mr. Norton's words, he 'owed all that a man may owe to the woman he loves.' . . . We have his own evidence in a letter written many years later, that his Abolitionism began in 1840, which was the year of his engagement to Miss White."

Those of us to-day who argue from woman's increased activity in national affairs an increase with it of that instinct by which women know right from wrong and good from evil, may take fresh courage from this example.

The papers are printed from the original manuscripts, now in the possession of Mrs. Sydney Howard Gay. The first five were originally published during 1844 in the "Pennsylvania Freeman"; the rest, fifty in number, appeared from 1846 to 1850 in the "National Anti-Slavery Standard," of which periodical Lowell was for two years "titular associate editor." They are now issued in two octavo volumes, bound in dark gray cartridge paper boards, with printed labels. The typography is simple and dignified, yet uncommonly

* THE ANTI-SLAVERY PAPERS OF JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. Limited edition. In two volumes. Boston: The Riverside Press (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.).

attractive; and paper and presswork are of the best. There will be a rather general disagreement, we fancy, with the anonymous editor's conclusion that these writings "can hardly heighten Lowell's literary reputation." But however this may be, assuredly they cannot fail to enhance his reputation as a lover of his kind. What this signifies Lowell has himself set down in no conciliatory language in his estimate of Daniel Webster, when he says:

"What has Freedom to thank Daniel Webster for? What has Peace? What has Civilization? What has that true Conservatism, which consists in bringing the earth forward and upward to the idea of its benign Maker? In one word, how is God the better served, how are heaven and earth more at one for his having bestowed upon this man that large utterance, that divine faculty of eloquent speech? How was man made in the image of God, save that the capacity was given him of being an adequate representative on earth of some one of the attributes of the Great Father, and His loyal ambassador to man?"

In the literary sense it is interesting to trace in these papers the germs of thought which went into Lowell's great poems of freedom and democracy, culminating in the "Commemoration Ode." Upon these writings in prose it is known that Lowell set comparatively small estimate; yet it is certain that here he was sowing the seed of which the poems were only the harvest. Here, inspired by the love of woman broadened out into love of that mankind of which she has always been its fairest exemplar, were the beginnings of the close adhesion to principle before party which made his later international services to the English-speaking peoples possible. From this source, too, as the editor notes, came the harvest of the "Bigelow Papers," and the humor and fun of those had its origins in the wit and sarcasm of these. It is curious proof of the growing conformity of the American nation that the language of Lowell here is the language of the most radical of the opponents of the imperialistic system that is growing upon us, — and this in the face of the editor's perfectly accurate comment that Lowell "was, in fact, surprisingly free from radicalism." At the very outset of his subject, in the first of the papers, bearing the non-committal title "A Word in Season," there is a just estimate of the attitude of the conforming world toward the radical. Lowell writes:

"A good test for deciding the soundness of any moral stand which a man has taken is the amount of opposition it excites. Pure truth is poison to the mere natural man, as he is strangely called, — that is, to man in the unnatural state to which ages of subservience to policy and compromise with wrong have reduced him. With this superinduced and adulterated nature, truth

has no sympathy, and cannot assimilate. Society as then constituted sees that either it or they must perish. If the reformers are madmen or fanatics, Society will be the last to call them by either of these names. They are its choicest weapons against *some* reformers, and their edge would be blunted by using them too indiscriminately. A madman will prove himself to be such without any extraneous help; but when the reformer has taken his position in the commanding citadel of some indestructible truth, then the old battering-rams must be brought out again, the old swords sharpened and furbished up, and the startled spirit of the world can find room in its dainty mouth for obloquy and denunciation."

It is small wonder that the reformer of today can find inspiration in these words of a reformer of the past. The theme of the collection is something greatly broader and deeper than the mere abolition of chattel slavery in the southern United States. "The aim of the true Abolitionist," Lowell writes in the first of his contributions, "is not only to put an end to Negro slavery in America: he is equally the sworn foe of tyranny throughout the world." There is no delusion in Lowell's mind about this question of tyranny; and the cant of Anglo-Saxonry, already rife in his early days, seems to him to cloak a tyranny rather worse, if anything, than the ordinary sort. He says:

"The Norman barons (a race of savages, strong chiefly in their intense and selfish acquisitiveness, to whom our Southern brethren are fond of comparing themselves) looked upon their Saxon serfs as mere cattle, and indeed reduced them as nearly as might be to that degraded level by their cruelty. Yet these very serfs were part and parcel of that famous Anglo-Saxon race, concerning whom we have seen so much claptrap in the newspapers for a few years past, especially since the project of extending the area of freedom has been discussed and glorified."

Did space permit, it could be shown that the Declaration of Independence stood with Lowell for a declaration of principles — not an iridescent dream clad in glittering generalities. "Destiny" he regarded as a specious synonym for expediency, and he hated expediency. Washington's warning against Europeanizing influences was still to him a real warning. He had no delusions respecting the character of American republicanism or democracy, and he writes with scorn of "a large class of persons who seem to consider that the tendency of all republics is toward anarchy." When the Church allies herself with the conservatism that wishes to keep things as they are, rather than cooperate with those who seek to have the world as it ought to be, no respect for "established institutions" keeps him silent. The evils that must come when America has no more free land were within his vision, as

they were in Macaulay's. In brief, he knew, and his anti-slavery writings constantly prove that he knew, that without that eternal vigilance which is always liberty's price, for these United States also was reserved the fate of dead nations :

"First Freedom, and then Glory — when that fails,
Wealth, vice, corruption, — barbarism at last.
And History, with all her volumes vast,
Hath but *one* page."

WALLACE RICE.

MORMONISM AND ITS FOUNDER.*

Without doubt, Abu Sufian marvelled how the crude practices and absurd pretensions of Mohammed could impose upon such an intelligent age as that in which he lived. So must the success of every movement that builds upon the superstition and the credulity of men cause the more rational members of the race to wonder and grow impatient. But that such movements did succeed in the nineteenth century, and are still succeeding in the electric-lighted dawn of the twentieth, is not of itself ground for discouragement. The fact shows only that there are still great numbers in even the most enlightened nations who are themselves far from sharing in the general illumination of their land and age. The gange of advancing civilization is not the entire suppression of such movements, but their gradual restriction.

In the face of Dowie's New Jerusalem and other less patent delusions of the past decade, the success of the prophecy of Joseph Smith, Jr., is not incomprehensible. There are other elements involved besides the inherent gullibility and ignorance of the masses. Mr. Linn is unfortunate in opening his valuable book upon the Mormons with a chapter of very doubtful validity on the persistence of superstition. Indeed, he quotes with evident approval a declaration that the people of the United States and Great Britain are preëminently inclined to be "led to follow after crazy seers and seeresses." It does not seem to have occurred to him that the Mormon propaganda, being in the hands of uneducated missionaries largely, has been mainly confined to English-speaking countries, nor that any comparison of

the relative success of the propaganda should be based on the number of missionaries and the population of the countries visited. It is sufficient for explanation of the success of Mormonism to admit that there are in both Anglo-Saxon countries great numbers susceptible to the appeals of the grossest superstitions and of the most irrational cupidity.

It is certainly difficult for any American to treat the history of Mormonism without passion, and Mr. Linn cannot lay claim to having done so. If Mormonism were merely a system of beliefs, even though grossly superstitious, it ought to be possible for an enlightened citizen to depict it impartially. But involving, as it confessedly does, opposition to our government and violation of our standards of social morality, it seems almost necessary to depatriate oneself in order to treat the subject dispassionately. So, while Mr. Linn must be convicted of manifesting prejudice against the institution he describes, it is hard to blame him for it, especially since it appears that he gives a full hearing to both sides and bases his account in large measure upon esoteric Mormon sources.

Mormonism is a system of religious and of socialistic beliefs and practices. It must be studied not only from the standpoint of comparative religion, but also from that of sociology, and, as Mr. Riley thinks, from the standpoint of psychology as well. Mr. Linn has undertaken to give such an outward chronicle and account of the origin and growth of the institution. His sources are chiefly the Mormon journals, the diaries and biographies of their leaders, their religious books, and the accounts of various inside authorities, supplemented by the accounts of certain seceders and of United States documents. His reference to his sources is constant and entirely adequate. No vital statement regarding belief or deed lacks confirmatory citations, mostly from Mormon sources. Mr. Linn has not gone so far in this respect as Mr. H. H. Bancroft, who permitted Mormon leaders to dictate his account in the main, giving qualifications almost wholly in foot-notes. And of course Mr. Bancroft, who was writing a history of Utah, does not devote so much space to the beginnings of the sect as does Mr. Linn. His "Story of the Mormons" ought to be a definitive history of the sect down to the time of the migration to Utah, at least for non-Mormon readers. There is not much in it that is new, but it takes a middle path between those unfortunate accounts that have appealed to the prurient public taste for "un-

* THE STORY OF THE MORMONS, from the Date of their Origin to the Year 1901. By William Alexander Linn. New York: The Macmillan Co.

THE FOUNDER OF MORMONISM. A Psychological Study of Joseph Smith, Jr. By I. Woodhridge Riley. With an Introductory Preface by George Trumbull Ladd. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

veiling" the grosser mysteries of polygamy, and the official Mormon histories with their intolerable pretense of sanctimony and injured innocence. The author is strongly convinced of the foundation of the Book of Mormon upon Spaulding's "The Manuscript Found," and of the share of Sidney Rigdon in purveying this manuscript to Smith. He furnishes some evidence confirmatory of the position of Howe on this subject, but nothing conclusive.

Perhaps the most effective portions of Mr. Linn's work are those in which he shows the dishonesty and inconsistency of Smith's career and pretensions by quotations from the prophet's own utterances. Mr. Bancroft's account of the beginnings of Mormonism, for instance, does not betray the fact that the original Mormon Bible declares explicitly against polygamy, and that the "revelation" favoring this institution was an afterthought to support Smith's own conduct and that of some of his companions. Thus also Mr. Linn points out the embarrassing position in which the Mormon church and society are placed by the "revelations" direct from God, proclaiming the uprightness and trustworthiness of various members of the church who afterwards fell away and exposed the evil and corruptions of the body they had left.

Mr. Linn is too much concerned with the attempt to explain the "miracle" of Mormon success on the basis of human gullibility and superstition. He fails to give sufficient weight to the socialistic and communistic fascinations of the Mormon plans. Neither does he take fairly into consideration the immense advantage the Mormons gained by keeping on the advancing border of settlement and civilization. By so doing they appealed to the restless, the dissatisfied, and the adventurous, while at the same time they profitted by the generosity of the government in the bestowal of the public domain. And finally, Mr. Linn forgets that seventy years are but a moment in the history of institutions and societies and religions. He does, however, note that Mormonism cannot stand still and persist; that it does not draw adherents from its immediate neighbors; and that the restriction of the public domain is likely to reduce greatly—has, indeed, already reduced—the additions from foreign countries. These are considerations which may warrant the expectation of a different development for Mormonism by the time it completes its first century.

Although one may question, in the case of

another author, the value of a list of five hundred titles, paraded as "authorities consulted," the absence of a well-digested brief bibliography is a serious defect in Mr. Linn's book.

Mr. Riley's psychological study of "The Founder of Mormonism" transfers the problem from the field of comparative sociology and religion to that of pathology. The point of view makes it easier to be dispassionate, although to the devout Mormon the very point of view itself must seem hostile. Mr. Riley shows, and without difficulty, that Joseph Smith, Jr., was pronouncedly neurotic. His ancestry gives a forecast of what his life developed. In youth he suffered from epileptic attacks, the type being diagnosed with much acuteness by Mr. Riley as "transitional." With maturity, the epileptic seizures disappeared; but ego-mania and sensualism manifested themselves until, in the latter part of his life, "psychic coördination had disappeared, and heredity had passed down those abnormal tendencies that mark the degenerate." Only in a supplement does the author take up the question of Smith's mesmeric or hypnotic power and practice. However, the evidence of his having exercised this sort of control over individuals and audiences is conclusive.

It is indeed difficult for anyone to approach the subject of Mormonism without discussing the problem of the sources of the Book of Mormon. This is very far from the scope of Mr. Riley's inquiry, yet he goes aside from his main purpose to examine the subject fully in Chapters IV. and V.,—"The Sources" and "The Author's Mentality." While it is shown that Smith's environment was just such as was needed for the production of religious delusions, there is an entire failure to explain the issuance of the language of the Book of Mormon from such an illiterate mouth as that of Joseph Smith, Jr. As to direct evidence introducing Rigdon as a connecting link between Spaulding's "Manuscript Found" and Smith's translation of the Golden Plates, Mr. Riley is quite right in calling it "a drawn battle" between the Mormons and the anti-Mormons. But his conclusion against such a connection is based upon three propositions, all of which are weak or more than weak. "There is no similarity between the Honolulu MS. of Spaulding's Indian migration story and the Mormon Bible." This no one claims, since the Honolulu MS. is plainly not the "Manuscript Found," which, it is claimed, served as the basis for the Mormon Bible. "The style of

the Book of Mormon is just what might be expected of Smith, and tallies with his other synchronous writings." There is not sufficient evidence that Smith produced independently any of the writings attributed to him, but on the contrary it is probable that Rigdon wrote or edited most of Smith's "revelations" and other writings. "The style of the Book of Mormon is not that of Rigdon, and Rigdon would not have lent himself to a fraud." The style is in any case an assumed style, and Rigdon was scholar enough to assume it, while Smith was not. Moreover, Rigdon was Smith's willing tool, held, perhaps, by hypnotic control.

Mr. Riley's work contains an excellent bibliography, and is interesting both for its independent spirit and for its attempt to apply psychology in a scientific manner to the interpretation of historical and anthropological problems.

W. H. CARRUTH.

RECENT POETRY.*

A slender volume of verse was put forth several years ago by Mr. Edwin Arlington Robinson, and the few into whose hands it came, if they had any skill in literary discernment, felt that the voice that addressed them was at least distinctively individual, and took pleasure in an utterance that seemed to scorn rhetorical trickery, and came arrayed in the strength of sincerity and truth. The numbers were bare almost to harshness, and they made little appeal to the fancy or the imaginative sense, but they had qualities of earnestness and vitality that arrested the attention and impressed the memory. Now, after a long period of silence, Mr. Robinson has given us "Captain Craig: A Book of Poems," and the impression made by the earlier collection is intensified. He has a philosophy of life, not clearly formulated in all respects, but traceable in its main

* CAPTAIN CRAIG. A Book of Poems. By Edwin Arlington Robinson. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

APOLLO AND KEATS ON BROWNING: A Fantasy, and Other Poems. By Clifford Lanier. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

POEMS. By Robert Underwood Johnson. New York: The Century Co.

THE DEATH OF SIR LAUNCELOT, and Other Poems. By Condé Benoist Pallen. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

JOHN MCGOVERN'S POEMS. Evanston: William S. Lord.

THE HERMITAGE, and Random Verses. By Dayton Ervin. New York: The Grafton Press.

SONNETS AND SONGS FOR A HOUSE OF DAYS. By Christian Binkley. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson.

SONGS OF THE PRESS, and Other Adventures in Verse. By Bailey Millard. San Francisco: Elder & Shepard.

THE SUNSET SONG, and Other Verses. By Elizabeth Akers. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

THE GREAT PROCESSION, and Other Verses for and about Children. By Harriet Prescott Spofford. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

outlines, and clearly held with the deepest conviction. It is a philosophy for which we should say that Walt Whitman was in large measure responsible, and in which Browning would seem also to have had a hand, supplying the dramatic quality and the element of sardonic humor of which the "Leaves of Grass" is quite guiltless. It is the philosophy of the free spirit that has given no hostages to the conventional life, and that seeks to divest from their adventitious trappings the fundamental verities of existence. If we can do this, and look the world squarely in the face, and realize that the subjective factor must play its part in the game, we shall find that it is a good world after all. But if we assume a supine or a merely receptive attitude, and trust to luck, we shall be the failures that we deserve to be.

"There is no luck,
No fate, no fortune for us, but the old
Unanswering and inviolable price
Gets paid: God sells himself eternally,
But never gives a crust."

The long narrative poem, "Captain Craig," serves as the chief vehicle of Mr. Robinson's theory of life. Captain Craig is to outward seeming a disreputable enough person, but we, who make his acquaintance through the good offices of the poet, are permitted to know him in his true character, which may be roughly described as combining some of the traits of Socrates, Aristophanes, and Carlyle. In other words, he displays shrewdness in getting at the heart of life's problems, irony in his treatment of them, and zeal in his warfare upon their adjuncts of insincerity or hypocrisy. The substance of the poem's teaching may be found in two representative extracts.

"Courage is not enough to make man glad
For laughter when that laughter is itself
The tribute of recriminating groans;
Nor are the shapes of obsolescent creeds
Much longer to flit near enough to make
Men glad for living in a world like this;
But wisdom, courage, knowledge, and the faith
Which has the soul and is the soul of reason—
These are the world's achievers. And the child—
The child that is the saviour of all ages,

A REED BY THE RIVER. Poems by Virginia Woodward Cloud. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

THE DANCERS, and Other Legends and Lyrics. By Edith M. Thomas. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

THE HOURS OF THE PASSION, and Other Poems. By Harriet E. Hamilton-King. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

THE WOMAN WHO WENT TO HELL, and Other Ballads and Lyrics. By Dora Sigerson (Mrs. Clement Shorter). London: The De la More Press.

A CHRISTMAS POSY. By Lady Lindsay. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Ltd.

SONG AND STORY. By Lillian Street. London: David Nutt.

A TALE OF TRUE LOVE, and Other Poems. By Alfred Austin, Poet Laureate. New York: Harper & Brothers.

MOODS AND OUTDOOR VERSES. By Richard Aakham. San Francisco: Elder & Shepard.

ENGLISH LYRICS OF A FINNISH HARP. By Herman Montague Donner. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

INDIA'S LOVE LYRICS. Collected and arranged in verse by Laurence Hope. New York: John Lane.

The prophet and the poet, the crown-bearer,
 Must yet with Love's unhonored fortitude
 Survive to cherish and attain for us
 The candor and the generosity,
 By leave of which we smile if we bring back
 Some first ideal flash that wakened us
 When wisdom like a shaft of dungeon-light
 Came searching down to find us."

This is fine, and even finer is the following passage from Captain Craig's last will and testament, in which document he bequeaths "God's universe" to his friends:

"Courage, my boys,—courage, is what you need:
 Courage that is not all flesh-recklessness
 But earnest of the world and of the soul—
 First of the soul; for a man may be as brave
 As Ajax in the fury of his arms,
 And in the midmost warfare of his thoughts
 Be frail as Paris . . . For the love, therefore,
 That brothered us when we stood back that day
 From Delium—the love that holds us now
 More than it held us at Amphipolis—
 Forget you not that he who in his work
 Would mount from these low roads of measured shame
 To tread the leagueless highway must fling first
 And fling for evermore beyond his reach
 The shackles of a slave who doubts the sun.
 There is no servitude so fraudulent
 As of a sun-shut mind; for 'tis the mind
 That makes you craven or invincible,
 Diseased or puissant. The mind will pay
 Ten thousandfold and be the richer then
 To grant new service; but the world pays hard
 And accurately sickens till in years
 The dole has eked its end and there is left
 What all of you are noting on all days
 In these Athenian streets, where squandered men
 Drag ruins of half-warriors to the grave—
 Or to Hippocrates."

We have no space in which to discuss the remaining poems in Mr. Robinson's volume. They are often impressive in their direct appeal to the fundamental emotions, but none of them equals the titular poem in interest.

"Apollo and Keats on Browning," by Mr. Clifford Lanier, is a fantasy more noticeable for art than for poetic quality. The verses are too ragged to pass muster with even the least censorious of critics. There is far more pleasure to be derived from some of Mr. Lanier's less pretentious pieces. There are, for example, the pretty lines that close his ode to the mocking-bird, "The American Philomel."

"An alabaster box of music's nard
 Upon the feet of Love thou shatterest:
 These drops of dew are fragrant with its sweet,
 These pendent boughs seem blessing hands;
 Out of grim shadow benedictions come;
 Moonlight like Christ's forgiveness beams;
 Thy heavenly throatings whisper to the soul
 Undying faith, spnernal,—
 Love eternal."

Mr. Lanier is also happy in his handling of some of the briefer forms of verse, as this quatrain on Poe will indicate.

"Dreaming along the haunted shore of time
 And mad that sea's Æolian song to sing,
 He found the shell of beauty, rhythmic rhyme,
 And fondly deemed its sheen a living thing."

The "Poems" of Mr. Robert Underwood Johnson include the contents of two previous volumes, together with a new collection entitled "Italian Rhapsody, and Other Poems." This "Italian Rhapsody" is the finest of the new pieces, and may be illustrated by the following group of stanzas:

"Name me a poet who has trod thy soil;
 He is thy lover, ever hastening back,
 With thee forgetting weariness and toil,
 The nightly sorrow for the daily lack.
 How oft our lyric race
 Looked last upon thy face!
 Oh, would that I were worthy thus to die in thy embrace!"

"Oh, to be kin to Keats as urn with urn
 Shares the same Roman earth!—to sleep, apart,
 Near to the bloom that once was Shelley's heart,
 Where bees, like lingering lovers, re-return;
 Where the proud pyramid,
 To brighter glory bid,
 Gives Cestius his longed-for fame, marking immortal Art."

"Or, in loved Florence, to repose beside
 Our trinity of singers! Fame enough
 To neighbor lordly Landor, noble Clough,
 And her, our later sibyl, sorrow-eyed.
 Oh, tell me—not their arts
 But their Italian hearts
 Won for their dust that narrow oval, than the world more wide!"

"So might I lie where Browning should have lain,
 My 'Italy' for all the world to read,
 Like his on the palazzo. For thy pain,
 In losing from thy rosary that bead,
 England accords these room
 Around his minister tomb—
 A province conquered of thy soul, and not an Arab slain!"

This last touch tells us what Mr. Johnson thinks of the needless warfare that has blackened the history of the last few years. He has a very definite notion of the real nature of "the white man's burden," as the following lines attest:

"What is the White Man's burden—
 The burden of his song
 That once was 'Peace and Justice;
 The Weak beside the Strong' ?
 He falters in the singing
 At memory of the wrong."

"What though our vaunt of Freedom
 Must evermore be mute,
 And the trading of men's vices
 Drag both below the brute?
 So bribe new ships to bring it—
 The White Man's burden—loot!"

"The Death of Sir Launcelot, and Other Poems," by Mr. Condé Benoist Pallen, is a much more satisfactory volume than the one which we reviewed a year or so ago. There are passages of really fine inspiration and glowing beauty, yet in a broad sense the work is imitative—of Tennyson and others. These are the opening lines of the opening poem:

"At Canterbury seven years a monk
 Sir Launcelot had abode. For Arthur passed,
 And all the goodly fellowship of knights
 Broken and scattered through his mighty sin
 With Guinevere, he sought to purge his guilt
 By prayers and fasting and the biting scourge
 Within the holy life, till chastened love,
 Freed from the clogging dross of earthly passion,
 Leap a shooting flame upward to Heaven."

The last of these lines illustrates Mr. Pallen's chief fault. He either has an incurably defective ear, or is inexcusably careless. It would have been so easy to write

"Leap like a shooting flame upward to Heaven."

We should set this down for a mere slip in proof-reading, were it not that similarly defective lines are of frequent occurrence. The opening poem is followed by a series of quatrains "To Omar Khayyam," of which one example may be given.

"Knowledges may reach from shining star to star,
Enthroned on three-winged Saturn sit afar,
Aud still as distaut be from Wisdom's house
As when it beat against this lower bar."

The burden of this poem is the emptiness of skepticism to him who views life from the calm haven of the Catholic faith. The following fine sonnet pictures the shame that has come to us as a nation in our dealings with Spain and its possessions :

"We gave a solemn pledge, and called on Heaven
To hear; our arms, we swore, were Freedom's own,
Our valour sprung from her chaste bosom, given
To Freedom consecrate, and her alone;
To Freedom's cause for ever, and her levin
We forged upon the footsteps of her throne;
Her sword unclasping from her zone,
She placed within her hands, and blessed us shriven.

"O solemn mockery of her holy trust!
Our troth forgot and slaked our noble zeal,
Our brittle honour shattered in the dust!
A riotous people drunk with Conquest's lust,
In bacchanalian ront we onward reel,
And 'gainst her turn her own ensanguined steel."

The poets, at least, remain true when others fail us, and the future historian will turn to them, rather than to the time-serving political writers of the hour, for the just estimate of the present dark period in our national annals.

Mr. John McGovern is an old-time journalist of Chicago who has essayed various forms of literary composition, and is the author of at least one striking piece of fiction. The "Poems" which he has just collected into a little book are evidently the product of occasional impulse rather than of set poetic purpose, and include the work of upwards of a score of years. Short pieces in blank verse make up the greater part of the collection. We select the very last thing in the volume, this descrip-
tion of sunshine after storm:

"The storm recedes, the sun shines out, the clouds,
Like fallen fortresses, their portals ope
Before the flight of earthward-hurrying beams—
And lo! the couriers with their victory!
The music of the herd comes o'er the mead
In homely cow-bell tones, as rude to-day
As in Pan's time. The clover-synod kneels—
Each tiny bishop's mitre lit with gems—
And silken rustles fill the aisles of corn,
As though the wives of modern Pharisees
Passed to their public prayer. Behind a gorge
Of ether icebergs, Hope, at azure loom,
In warp of sun-rays with a woof of rain,
Arches her rainbow web upon the black
That curtains all the east, where crowds the storm."

This is finely imagined, and does not suffer from what is the chief fault of Mr. McGovern's writing—

the tendency to strain after effects and to indulge in over-ornamented language.

It is rather for the excellence of their intentions than for any poetic merit they possess that we quote the following lines on "Columbia" from Mr. Dayton Ervin's "The Hermitage and Random Verses."

"Decked with rare jewels, wealth at her command,
Her stately bearing stands them all in awe.
How proudly flash her cold gray eyes, with hand
Upon the helm of state, the queen of law!
The pride of self is written on her brow;
Those tell-tale life-marks on her handsome face
Are where her broken promises made trace:
This is Columbia as she is now.

"In olden days a young fair maiden stood,
The rich embodiment of strength and youth;
Her sunny face emitted rays of good
For all, so strong her love for man and truth.
At her no finger pointed with distrust,
For young Columbia was not for lust."

Mr. Ervin has not the gift of song, and there is hardly a trace of poetic art in his collection of verses.

Those who are accustomed to survey our current activity in verse-making cannot fail to be impressed by the amount of work that comes from the Pacific Coast. Not much of this work is distinguished by fine craftsmanship, or has the arresting quality of enduring song, but most of it is the product of sincere endeavor, and the amount of the output speaks well for literary conditions in the far West. One of the best books that have recently reached us from this section is Mr. Christian Binkley's volume of "Sonnets and Songs for a House of Days." Mr. Binkley's songs are creditable, and his sonnets are more than creditable, as the following example will show:

"Why linger, Love, within the vale below
Amid the dews and lamps? The view is wide,
Upon the lofty Peak, and I shall guide
To regions of delight none else may know.

Green is the valley, pleasant in its flow
The river with the rushes at its side,
The meadows with their violets blue and pied
And shadows that forever come and go.

But fairer are the heights that we shall tread,
Brighter the sunset splendors that uprear
Their minarets of gold, the stars outspread

Lordly at night. Then tremble not, nor fear
O Love, to come: its beauty will be fled
And all the joy be pain save thou be near."

Mr. Binkley's pieces are arranged in a sequence suggestive of "an outline of life and a progressive criticism upon it." He further says: "I have let the poems fall into some sort of order in an approximation to what seemed to me when they were written a just and central conception of a man's relation to his surroundings, — arranging as it were, a few details of the story of this wrestling match of ours in the dawn."

Mr. Bailey Millard is another Californian poet, and his "Songs of the Press" recount in light vein the humors of the reportorial calling. This plaint of the unappreciated underling concerning the "star writer" will find an echo in the heart of many a budding journalist:

"They let him sign his scroll-work and it swells him like a bladder,

And he thinks that he's a genius on the writs;
But when it comes to merit he's not three rounds up the ladder;

For he couldn't smell a story if 'twas near enough to bite.
Oh, the star, oh, the star,
Oh, the overrated star!

And they give him my best copy to rewrite!

"There are men in every station travelling on their reputation,

But at that game he can give 'em cards and spades;
He will fall down on a story without any hesitation,
And still keep on a-shining, for his glory never fades.

Oh, the star, oh, the star,
Oh, the empty-headed star!

He has nothing but his halo, and that never, never fades."

Mr. Millard is also a writer of serious verse, for these songs of the pressroom and the desk make up only about a third of his volume. The remaining contents reveal him as a singer of parts, whether his inspiration be the life of the open air or that which comes from books. His tribute to "Muir of the Mountains" shall pay tribute to this notice.

"A lean, wild-haired, wild-bearded craggy man,
Wild as a Modoc and as unafraid,
A man to go his way with no man's aid,
Yet sweet and soft of heart as any maid.

"Sky-loving, stalwart as the sugar-pine,
Clean, simple, fragrant as that noble tree,
A mountain man, and free as they are free
Who tread the heights and know tranquillity."

There is a ringing and virile quality about Mr. Millard's best verse that will produce a reaction in the most sluggish of readers. The cast of his thought is not pale, but ruddy with the glow of spiritual health.

The spirit of old New England, with its landscape, its legend, and its life of spiritual stress, breathes from the volume in which Mrs. Elizabeth Akers has collected the verse of many years. The author has now passed her seventieth birthday, and has for more than forty years been widely known by the lines called "Rock Me to Sleep," of which the authorized version is here printed, with a note describing its singular fortunes. With this exception, the contents of "The Sunset Song and Other Verses" are matter which has been hitherto unpublished. Thus we have some three hundred pages of new song, tender and true as to sentiment, and rather unusual as to its mastery of many forms of verse. We take for our extract the piece entitled "Cruel and Sweet."

"Cruel and sweet, his hands reach down to hell"—
Thus sang the Celtic bard of Love's strong spell,

"And his wild wailing words of passionate pain
Were heard by lonely rocks and moaning main

"Long, long ago,—yet still as true they be
As when they saddened first the sighing sea.

"His vows are as the fickle winds that pass;
His oaths are brittle as the frosted grass.

"The gifts he brings are made of fairy gold
Which turns to dead leaves ere the day is old.

"Who wears his flowery fetters, oft must bear
Pain, sore denial, poverty, and care;

"Must give up pleasure, peace, and selfish ease,
For wearing tasks and thankless ministries.

"Often he wrongs the fondest faith and trust
And brings the proudest forehead to the dust.

"He dooms to exile, or to prison cell;
'Cruel and sweet, his hands reach down to hell,'—

"Yet, O sad singer, think awhile and tell—
Reach they not also up to heaven as well?"

Another New England singer, beloved of a past generation, is Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, who from her Deer Island home in the Merrimac still puts forth her books from year to year. The latest of her books is called "The Great Procession," and is a collection of songs of childhood, exquisite in fancy and delightful in expression. Some stanzas from "The Land of Story Books" shall place this verdict beyond a doubt.

"The moment she blows out the light
And all is dark and cool about,
And through the window quickly peers
A great star sparkling in and out,
By foaming brooks and mossy nooks,
I find the land of Story Books.

"Harry and Lucy go with me
Rollo, and boys and girls a troop,
Sinbad the Sailor follows us
When in Aladdin's Cave we stoop.
And, sometimes then we, little men,
See dear Hans Christian Andersen.

"And sinking into downy clouds
Strange seems the Pilgrim going by
With Great Heart, strange seems Crusoe's face,
And strange the Land of Nod should lie
With hushing brooks and pillowed nooks
So near the land of Story Books."

This is as charming as Stevenson at his best, and stands in marked contrast to the artificial songs of childhood that fill so many of our modern books and magazines for the young.

"A Reed by the River," which is the title of Miss Virginia Woodward Cloud's volume of poems, suggests plaintive or piercing melody, with a touch of inspiration from classical themes. The suggestions are not borne out by any particular piece among the contents, but are realized in the general tenor of the poet's song, which is noteworthy for its musical deliverance and its haunting sense of natural beauty. The irregular sonnet called "Dusk" is an example of Miss Cloud's most melodious and felicitous diction.

"Beyond the burning rhapsody of noon,
The wind's elusive harp-note in the trees,
Between the sunset and the primrose noon,
There is a rapture all unknown of these,—
The harmony of twilight, Nature's note,
Prolonged, pellucid, subtler far than song,
Bearing the lifted soul till it doth float
Upon the heart of night and find it strong;
Against this bar the tides of tumult fail
And waves slip back into a silent deep;
This world, beneath a white and windless sail,
Drifts outward to the vaster sea of sleep,
And thought, starlike, doth rise above Time's shoal
To find thee still—thou starlight of my soul!"

We should like to quote, for the sake of contrast, and to illustrate a very different manner of the author, "The Ballad of Sweet P," which tells how Miss Penelope Penwick on the Christmas eve of 1776, beguiled the British officers at Trenton into forgetfulness of their duties until fate came upon them from across the Delaware. It is a capital poem, spirited and dramatic, which should prove an effective addition to the repertoire of the reciter.

We have not had a volume from Miss Edith Thomas for some years, and it is a pleasure to renew acquaintance with so sincere and thoughtful a singer. "The Dancers and Other Legends and Lyrics" is a collection of pieces that have much of the old charm, although the note seems at times a little worn. We care less for the group of legendary narratives with which the volume opens than for the nature-lyrics and reflective pieces that follow. The two quatrains of "Mirage" have particularly attracted our attention.

"Treasure the shadow. Somewhere, firmly-based,
Ariae those turrets that in cloud-land shine;
Somewhere, to thirsty toilers of the waste;
Yon phantom well-spring is a living sign.

"Treasure the shadow. Somewhere, past thy sight,
Past all men's sight, waits the true heaven at last:
Tell them whose fear would put thy hope to flight,
There are no shadows save from abstinence cast."

A typical illustration of the clear-cut expression which we expect from Miss Thomas is furnished by the poem called "Caprice of the Muses."

"Of old the Muses sat on high,
And heard and judged the songs of men;
On one they smiled, who loitered by,
Of toiling ten, they slighted ten.

"They lightly serve who serve us best,
Nor know they how the task was done;
We Muses love a soul at rest,
But violence and toil we ahun."

"If men say true, the Muses now
Have changed their ancient habitude,
And would be served with knitted brow,
And stress and toil each day renewed.

"So each one with the other vie,
Of those who weave romance or song:
'On us, O Muse, bestow the prize,
For we have striven well and long!'

"And yet methinks I hear the heat
Come murmuring down from Helicon:
'They lightly serve who serve us best,
Nor know they how the task was done!'"

The noble poem called "Palingenesis" portrays the growth of the soul of man, through all the stages of evolution, to the full self-consciousness of its divine origin.

"Wild is the life of the wave, and free is the life of the air,
And sweet is the life of the measureless pastures, unburdened of care;
They have all been mine, I upgather them all in the being of man,
Who knoweth, at last, that the God hath dwelt in him since all life began!
My heritage draw I from these—I love though I leave them behind;

But shall I not speak for the dumb, and lift up my sight for the blind?

I am kin to the least that inhabits the air, the waters, the clod.

They wist not what bond is between us, who know not the Indwelling God!

For under my hands alone the characterized Past hath he laid,
Ooe moment to scan ere it fall like a scroll into ashea and fade!

Enough have I read to know and declare—my waya he will keep,

If onward I go, or again in a fold of his garment I sleep!"

This is suggestive of some of the later poems of Tennyson, and has, if possible, a higher spiritual reach and a deeper message.

It is many years since we have had a volume of verse bearing the name of Mrs. Hamilton-King, but the author of "The Disciples" is in no danger of being forgotten. We cannot say that "The Hours of the Passion and Other Poems" is as precious a possession as the volume that enshrines the soul of Mazzini and the devotion of his followers, but we can say that it deserves a high place among the poetry of refined religious emotion. "The Garden of the Holy Souls" is a typical example of Mrs. King's work, and is fortunately not too long for quotation in full.

"In Thy garden, in Thy garden, though the rain
Fall, and the winds beat there,
And they stand unsheltered, piteous, in the storm,
They who were once so fair.

"In Thy garden of the souls, where Thou art gardener,
Thou Who wast once so mild,
Now pruning down to naked stems and leafless
The roses that ran wild.

"Oh, Thy roses once waved in the wind so sweetly,
Though thick with thorns beat;
In the morning sunshine opening, and at evening
With cool dews wet.

"In Thy garden, where Thou walkest as a warder,
How poor, how small they stand;
Yet once their beauty, to the hearts that loved them,
Lighted the living land.

"In Thy garden, where no amile of Thine is granted,
Yet keep within Thy heart,
A place in Paradise for these transplanted,
Still with Thee where Thou art.

"In Thy garden, in Thy garden, where Thy roses
Without a thorn are sweet,
And each poor branch in endless wreaths uncloses
To kiss Thy feet!"

The note of tender and exalted mysticism which is struck by the best of these poems is not unlike that which inspires the religious verse of Christina Rossetti, and no higher praise than this could well be given.

Mrs. Shorter's new ballads, particularly "The Woman Who Went to Hell" and "Earl Roderick's Bride," are striking compositions, and have much of the true flavor of the old-time form which they seek to imitate. The legends are particularly fitted for this treatment, and the impression is clean-cut and deep. It is useless to attempt to quote from them, but the thin volume yields two lyrics sufficiently brief for that purpose, and of the two we have chosen "The Watcher in the Wood."

"Deep in the wood's recesses cool
I see the fairy dancers glide,
In cloth of gold, in gown of green,
My lord and lady side by side.

"But who has hung from leaf to leaf—
From flower to flower a silken twine,
A cloud of grey that holds the dew
In globes of clear enchanted wine?

"Or stretches far from branch to branch,
From thorn to thorn, in diamond rain,
Who caught the cup of crystal pure
And hung so far the shining chain?

"'Tis death, the spider, in his net,
Who lures the dancers as they glide,
In cloth of gold, in gown of green,
My lord and lady side by side."

A word of praise must be given to the fine frontispiece, illustrative of the titular ballad, with which the book is adorned.

Lady Lindsay's new volume, "A Christmas Posy," is chiefly made up of carols and songs in the conventional manner and with the usual artificial accessories of shepherds and flocks and angels. The songs are informed by sincere feeling, and are prettily expressed.

"By Nazareth's green hills and dales,
There where the wild red lilies blow,
Down to the shore among dusky vales,
The young child Jesus once did go.

(Then see, then see,
On lattice and ledge our garlands be
The ivy bush and the holly tree.)"

A particularly charming feature of the volume is afforded by a selection of old French Noels (with a few German examples also), given us in both text and translation. What seems to us the loveliest of Lady Lindsay's lyrics is that called "At Eventide"—too long to quote, and too much an organic unity to represent by an excerpt.

A little more than a year ago we found it pleasant to read and to say a good word for an anonymous little book of verse called "Heartsease." A second volume is now at hand from the same author, who now reveals her identity as Miss Lillian Street. It is a volume of pretty sentimental trifles, of which "An Evening Ride" is a good example.

"The day's late light on the downland
Lingers, and gleams, and glows;
The cloud-drifts hurrying seawards
Magical dreams disclose.

"The North wind full in our faces
Cuts like the chill of pain—
Yet, say, shall the day's best beauty
Speak to you all in vain?

"My heart to your heart would whisper
Some hope, if that might be—
But I pray that you hold my silence
The better sympathy."

Evening seems to prove the best inspiration of this writer, for it inspires not only the charming lyric just quoted, but also this equally charming sonnet:

"Across the fields of lavender they stole,
The sweetest bells that ever called to prayer,
Or charmed the peevish ear, or filled the soul
With short forgetfulness of narrow care.
They marked the hour when purple shadows creep;

And homing birds fly low with nesting song;
When sunset clouds athwart the heavens sweep
In folds of amber light, the summer long,
Sweet bells, that I shall never hear again!
They ring for me a memory too dear,
Of sunset hours that held for me no pain,
Of love-voiced birds it then was joy to hear:
Hence 'neath the amber skies afar, I sigh
For fragrant fields and childhood's melody."

It has always seemed to us that Mr. Alfred Austin has been unfairly dealt with by the critics. They have never forgiven him for the crime of being made Laureate at a time when greater poets were still living in England. Yet the appointment was on the whole fairly creditable and peculiarly distinguished by a sense of fitness. An avowed republican or a pronounced socialist—to mention the only two really great poets among his contemporaries—could not well have been made the official poet of the English monarchy, and among the many possible candidates remaining, Mr. Austin's claim was as good as that of most of his fellows. He could not help it, poor man, if he was not the peer of Tennyson and Wordsworth; he had been conscientiously engaged in producing the best literature of which he was capable during a period of nearly half a century, and had to his credit, besides several prose volumes of unquestionable charm, a large body of verse that was always respectable and sometimes distinguished. Since his occupancy of the laureateship, he has now and then rashly rushed into print, offering the public what was journalism rather than poetry, but he has sometimes risen to the occasion presented, and struck an unexceptionable note. Take, for example, the quatrain called "Winter Violets," the lines laid upon the bier of the late Queen at Osborne, and see if they are not both graceful and appropriate.

"Here are sad flowers, with wintry weeping wet,
Dews of the dark that drench the violet.
Thus over her, whom death yet more endears,
Nature and man together blend their tears."

These verses are found at the close of Mr. Austin's latest volume, "A Tale of True Love, and Other Poems," dedicated to the President of the United States, and introduced by a preface which recalls the author's long and steadfast friendship for our people. We have taken no little pleasure in the contents of this volume, a pleasure due chiefly to the two Italian poems, "Florence" and "In the Forum." We reproduce the final stanzas of the latter of these poems.

"Here, even in the noontide glare,
The gods, recumbent, take their ease;
Go look, and you will find them there,
Slumbering behind some fallen frieze.

"But most, when sunset glow hath paled,
And come, as now, the twilight hour,
In vesper vagueness dimly veiled
I feel their presence and their power.

"What though their temples strew the ground,
And to the ruin owls repair,
Their home, their haunt, is all around;
They drive the cloud, they ride the air.

"And, when the planets wend their way
Along the never-aging skies,
'Revere the gods,' I hear them say;
'The gods are old, the gods are wise.'

"Build as man may, Time gnaws and peers
Through marble fissures, granite rents;
Only Imagination rears
Imperishable monuments.

"Let Goth and Gaul pollute the shrine,
Level the altar, fire the fane:
There is no razing the divine;
The gods return, the gods remain."

The narrative poem which gives a title to the volume tells of a disappointed lover who goes to the war in South Africa. We quote one stanza.

"But with the morrow's dawn there came the tidings
How that a crafty, freedom-loathing race,
Its schemes unmasked, had come from out its hidings,
And flung defiance in its suzerain's face,
Then on his open territories burst,
Proclaiming these annexed unto its rule accursed."

This is not remarkable as poetry, but it presents a political truth which the Boer partisans have done their best to obscure. It may well give pause to those who have traduced a nation that has fought at once for the defense of her territory and for the fundamental liberties that all men of English blood must ever hold dear under penalty of being false to their birthright.

Mr. Richard Askham is a young Englishman who visited America a few years ago, making a considerable stay in California, and who now publishes a small volume of poems containing a number of reminiscences of his stay in the West. The volume is called "Moods and Outdoor Verses," and is introduced to us by Mr. Edwin Markham in a prefatory note. It is a book characterized by both thought and imagination, and it is pleasant to think that the inspiration of Mr. Askham's song is due in part to his sojourn upon this side of the Atlantic. The poem called "Reality" expresses a mood that is known in the experience of every reflective mind.

"Rare is that blossom of sweet memory
The dreamer's vision, out of days forgot
Mystically remembered and reborn
In eager, active fingered, arduous days,
Yet never to be native there again.

"Dream who may dream! Rarer the ringing act
Chiming with act in perfect parallel
And building up invincible success,
Rounded as lies a poem on the pages
And perfect as a song. Dream who would dream!
But here's the marble of reality,
And dreams may go.

"But when the deed is done,
What is the thing accomplished? Is't a flower,
A star, a passion, this accomplished thing?
Something to ring forever and for aye,
To burn and throb and blossom in God's hand
Until the ages cease? Or is it but
Handfuls of barren ashes and vain dust?"

Mr. Askham is a poet from whom we shall gladly hear again.

Mr. Herman Montague Donner's "English Lyrics of a Finnish Harp" include a number of transla-

tions from Topelius and Runeberg (including the "Sveaborg" of Fänrik Staal), as well as the author's original verse. Mr. Donner has vigor, and imagination, and fine idealism, but the technique of English versification is beyond his powers. A sonnet called "Amber" may be given for our example of his work.

"Once flew a frail, ephemeral, bright thing
Among the pines of Finland's ancient shore.
'Mid trembling shadows did it glance and soar
Till, near some trunk too near adventuring,
Ensnarèd was its iridescent wing
By oozing gum. Thus, stayed for evermore,
The spread wings glowed; and æons passed before
A pick their amber shrine to light did bring.

"E'en so sometimes from out the poet's dreams,
'Mid hinted truths and half-seen similes,
Some thought elusive through the shadows gleams.
Then, seizing on it, his clear rhapsodies
The bard pours round it, and, o'erjoyed, redeems
A fragment of the world's lost solaces."

It is a pretense easy of penetration that would have us think of Mr. Laurence Hope's collection of "India's Love Lyrics" as translations, or even paraphrases, of Eastern originals. The title-page admits that Mr. Hope has "collected and arranged" these poems; it might as well have said outright that he is their author. They are Indian in theme, no doubt, and Indian in their warmth and color, as well as in their sentiment and imagery. Possibly a few of them have as their actual basis some folk-song or lyrical legend of the Orient. We have selected "Mahomed Akram's Appeal to the Stars" for our illustrative quotation.

"Oh, silver stars that shine on what I love,
Touch the soft hair and sparkle in the eyes,—
Send, from your calm serenity above,
Sleep to whom, sleepless, here, despairing lies.

"Broken, forlorn, upon the Desert sand
That sucks these tears, and utterly abased,
Looking across the lonely, level land,
With thoughts more desolate than any waste.

"Planets that shine on what I so adore,
Now thrown, the hour is late, in careless rest,
Protect that sleep, which I may watch no more,
I, the cast out, dismissed and dispossessed.

"Far in the hillside camp, in slumber lies
What my worn eyes worship but never see.
Happier stars! your myriad silver eyes
Feast on the quiet face denied to me.

"Loved with a love beyond all words or sense,
Lost with a grief beyond the saltiest tear,
So lovely, so removed, remote, and hence
So doubly and so desperately dear!

"Stars! from your skies so purple and so calm,
That through the centuries your secrets keep,
Send to this worn-out brain some Occult Balm,
Send me, for many nights so sleepless, sleep.

"And ere the sunshine of the Desert jars
My sense with sorrow, and another day,
Through your soft Magic, oh, my Silver Stars!
Turn sleep to Death in some mysterious way."

This lovely poem is accompanied by many others of equal loveliness, and the volume is indeed a treasure-trove.

WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

Citizen Train's story of his life. When a man of an experiencing nature (to use Walter Bagehot's phrase) yields to the autobiographic impulse, his book is pretty sure to be interesting, and is often instructive. Citizen George Francis Train's "My Life in Many States and in Foreign Lands" (Appleton) is not disappointing in these respects. His career is packed full of incident and adventure of the most diverting description; and though the lesson it teaches is not always the one he may have thought to convey, the reader cannot close the book without carrying away something to pay him for the time spent in its perusal. Despite the author's eccentricities, which the courts have declared to amount to insanity, he has a winsome personality, as the children that flock around him abundantly testify; and his book, with all its glorification of the writer, is pleasantly suggestive of his personality. Omitting the more important features of his history, features comparatively well known to the world, we may note one or two minor indications of character that please us. An enthusiastic admiration for Emerson is one of them. As a boy in Waltham, he first saw and heard the Concord lecturer. "I will come to lecture," wrote Emerson, "for \$5 for myself, but ask you for four quarts of oats for my horse." The lecture was "Nature." It was young Train who, in 1847, sold Emerson his ticket to Europe and escorted him to the vessel. There is a good deal of the philosopher about Mr. Train. Living now on three dollars a week at the Mills Hotel on Bleecker street, which he chooses to call the Mills Palace, he says, "Here I am more contented than I was at Newport" — where the expenses of his villa amounted to \$2000 a week. His propensity for getting into trouble with the powers that be is most amusing. Fifteen times, he tells us, he has been in jail, without a crime. A tendency to estimate men in terms of dollars and cents is not unnatural in this man of material achievement; yet he is not easily humbugged by mere display of wealth. The secret of his various successes in the world of commerce is probably found in his alertness, his Yankee ingenuity, his untiring energy, his abounding self-confidence, and his never-failing optimism. The book of this railroad-builder was written with railroad speed — dictated in thirty-five hours. But its marks of haste are not many; the worst is calling Wales an island.

An original psychology.

When a distinctively novel and fresh treatment of an important domain of human thought is brought forward, it is proper that the attention of students other than those specially appealed to by the subject in question should be directed toward the work that promises some newer insight, some unachieved vista of a fertile region. For such reason, the book of Mr. Gustav Spiller, which bears the title "The Mind of Man" (Macmillan), deserves an index-finger of

importance and suggestiveness. Mr. Spiller has, unfortunately, seen fit to burden his exposition with an intelligible yet unfamiliar terminology, that may scare away many a possible reader, though doubtless it ought not to do so. The dominant motive that determines the unfoldment of the chapters, as well as the terminology, is the recognition of needs as the determinants of the human impulses, thoughts, and actions; in other words, it is the study of mental functions that gives the starting-point and the method to the psychologist's search. The variations that are composed upon this central theme, and the diversity of problems to which its expansion leads, are broad enough to warrant the sub-title, "A Text-book of Psychology." Mr. Spiller is a master in the art of introspection; and for whatever topic that mode of analysis is well adapted to bring to light the recondite relations of mental operations, the book may be counted upon to contribute something worthy, original, and interesting. It is in this respect that the pages frequently remind one of the spiciness (though the flavor is different) of the work of Professor James. Mr. Spiller takes little at second-hand; indeed, his manner of disposing of the opinions of former psychologists, were it not obviously sincere, would suggest disrespect. Yet the literature of the topic is clearly utilised and rather better recapitulated than in any other single work. Whether he is considering the evolution of habits and impulses, or the scope of memory, or the rôle of language, or the elaboration of the imagination, or the conditions imposed by the nervous system, or the fluctuations of function in disturbed or distorted mental states, or the world of dreams, or the significance of originality, or the province of æsthetics, or the paramount importance of attention in the distinctive thought-activities of man, the author carries with him the reader's interest by the vigor of his presentation, the suggestive pertinence of his illustrations, and the clearness of his purpose. As these characteristics are by no means sufficiently distinctive of any group of writers — psychologists included — to be regarded as commonplace, the volume may be emphatically recommended as one that is likely to bring many things to many men.

The outing of a poet laureate.

Mr. Alfred Austin's "The Haunts of Ancient Peace" (Macmillan) is the gentle prose narrative of a September outing taken by the four people of "The Garden That I Love." Lamia stipulates that their pilgrimage shall be only to shrines of *old* England; and here, as always, her word is law with the shadowy "I" who is the narrator. The places they visit are so vaguely featured as to defy identification; for "just as a rose by any other name would smell as sweet, so a slowly mouldering ruin, a village 'the world forgetting, by the world forgot,' a humble pious parsonage, a semi-feudal castle, do not lose their charm or their dignity because the material imagination calls them by a wrong appellation." The conversations of the four travellers

range from Shelley to the Papacy, but are too amiable, not to say artificial, to stir the reader's feeling. But that on Gladstone, by way of exception, is pointed enough to be somewhat irritating to the general reader. The poetry which caps several of the conversations — and the cheerful reader smiles in spite of himself at the amount of lugging it takes to get some of it in — is not different from Mr. Austin's other verse. "If Time Would Halt" shows his pensive-pious strain at nearly or quite its best, while "Willowweed and Meadowsweet" has genuine lyric flow and delicacy. Altogether the story moves in a tenuous, sublunary atmosphere. The people are not real, and cannot do or say real things. Their excursion is said to be a drive, and there is one reference to "conveyances" and "animals." But for any of the particularities of driving that are recorded, these literary pilgrims might have used their wings. Indeed, the reader would scarcely object if they had. The power of the book lies in the very atmosphere of unreality which it creates. The reader who accepts it at all must leave the "ephemeral fret, fume, and turmoil of to-day," and enter a region where reigns a hazily poetic peace, — not, perhaps, the England which Mr. Austin describes for him with a tender dimness, but at least a region which his own mind will create for him if he will once submit to the author's unostentatious leading.

*A volume of
literary
miscellanies.*

A privately-printed volume of "Miscellanies," by Mr. Henry Strong, brings together the occasional addresses, papers, and other literary diversions of a man who has thought deeply upon many subjects, and who, without being a professional writer, has for nearly half a century brought a well-equipped intellect to bear upon many of the most serious human concerns. Mr. Strong has the professional training of the lawyer, although he has not practiced his profession for many years. Contact with large affairs and intercourse with many of the most distinguished men of his time have ripened his judgment and given weight to his ideas. The contents of this volume range all the way from his casual remarks upon the opening of the cable system of street railways in Chicago to his Supreme Court argument (1867) "Ex-Relatione Riggs vs. Johnston County" — a leading case of a generation ago. Several of the papers were prepared for the Chicago Literary Club, the Chicago Ethical Society, and the various legal associations which he has been invited to address. A number of them are personal tributes, among which are noteworthy the memorial addresses upon Justice Miller of the U. S. Supreme bench and Governor J. Sterling Morton, both of whom were intimate friends of the writer from his earliest years. The papers that are occupied with ethical and religious themes are liberal in their outlook and broad-minded in their conclusions. The open letter on the Philippine question is perhaps the most valuable single number of the collection, and ranges

the writer with the convinced exponents of that fine older type of Americanism which our recent imperialistic debauch has brought into temporary disrepute.

*The old missions
of California.*

There is no more interesting chapter in the history of colonization in the West than that which relates to the establishment, in the eighteenth century, of the Catholic Missions on the Pacific coast. In the year 1767 the Jesuits were expelled from Mexico and forced to abandon the missions they had established in Lower California. But their work was taken up by the Franciscans, and under Fray Junipero Serra (one of the most heroic characters of his time) was extended until a chain of missions was established along the whole western coast of California. There were ten of these missions at the time of Father Junipero's death; and the number was subsequently doubled. The mission system left its impress upon the whole history of California, and established a characteristic style of architecture which has attracted much attention of recent years. The late Helen Hunt Jackson made a valuable contribution to the historical literature of our country when she wrote of these California missions in a series of magazine articles in 1883; and many readers will be pleased to see her papers upon Father Junipero and his work, the Mission Indians in Southern California, and other related topics, gathered up and republished in "Glimpses of California and the Missions" (Little, Brown & Co.), with illustrations by Mr. Sandham. — Those who love the traditions that centre upon the mission system of that locality will wish that they might have found more extended treatment in Mr. Charles Warren Stoddard's inimitable style, in his book entitled "In the Footprints of the Padres" (A. M. Robertson, San Francisco). All that it has to say about the Mission Padres is confined to a single chapter; while the remainder of the book is devoted to entertaining papers upon other interesting phases of life in San Francisco at the time when the town of the "forty-niners" gradually gave place to the modern city,—the metropolis of the Pacific Coast.

*The revolutionary
rank and file.*

With the pages of his narrative evidencing a painstaking capacity for minute research, Mr. Charles Knowles Bolton has collated from the published histories, biographies, diaries, correspondence, and other documents of the revolutionary period, an exhaustive array of recitals, incidents, colloquies, and anecdotes, illustrative of the point of view of the rank and file of the continental army, which is published in a volume entitled "The Private Soldier under Washington" (Scribner). What steps had been taken toward the organization of that army before the conflict at Lexington, how the exciting news of that and other similar conflicts was spread throughout the scattered settlements of the colonies, how that army grew, notwithstanding many obstacles and difficulties, and the characteristic virtues

and foibles of the men who entered the service, are here clearly set forth, as exhibited in the first sources of information so copiously cited by the industrious writer. The army and navy were enforced competitors; for the passion for privateering often interfered with enlistments into the land forces. A *fac-simile* copy of one of Paul Jones's enlistment "broad-sides" of 1777, contrasted with copies of other "broad-sides" inviting enlistments into the army; and the illustrations showing the dress, accoutrements, arms, and equipment of the soldiers of the line, the requisitions made for supplies for them, the orders issued for their government, and the style of money paid them and their receipts therefor, unite to furnish a vivid picture of the conditions surrounding the men who fought for Independence. Much of the gossip of the revolutionary field, camp, and bivouac is here conveniently and agreeably summarized.

*Amelioration
of city slums.*

The temerity it takes to write anything more about the slums is justified, and on the whole amply justified, by Mrs. Betts's "The Leaven in a Great City" (Dodd, Mead & Co.). There is none of Mr. Riis's Dickens-like picturesqueness in the book, nor of Miss Addams's philosophic grasp; but the testimony to the present condition of slum-dwellers in New York is both sympathetic and expert. The text of the writer's arraignment is: "Not poverty, but the burden imposed by political corruption, is the blight of home-life in the tenement-house sections of New York." She makes it painfully clear how the helpless immigrant falls into the hands of the ward boss, who gives or refuses him work, determines his moral standards, and controls his vote. And she lays the blame at the door of the respectable citizen, especially the church-member, who allows the ward boss to be. The book is not a tirade, however, but a faithful and valid account of life in the tenements. It admirably supplements Mr. Riis's books by laying stress on the work of the women's and girls' clubs, and of the college settlement on Rivington street. Not all of the "leaven" is catalogued. Very little is told of the work of the churches, except its past inadequacy; and even Mulberry Park is not mentioned. But it is much to have given a clearer understanding of the slums, and of some of the spots therein that have been leavened.

*Ill-advised
American history.*

Mr. James Q. Howard's "History of the Louisiana Purchase" (Callaghan) is made up of articles originally sent to the newspapers by the Press and Publicity Department of the St. Louis Exposition, which are now collected and issued in book form "with the approval of the Exposition Company." The style of the book is bad, and the subject-matter is partly irrelevant and partly erroneous. The author's evident purpose is to exalt Livingston at the expense of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe. He does not grasp the combination of circumstances that caused the cession of Louisiana to the United

States, but he writes with so much assurance coupled with disparaging references to other books that he is likely to impose upon the novice. His most striking claim is that William Beach Lawrence wrote in the interest of Monroe the "History of Louisiana" to which "the kindly Marbois, at the feeble age of eighty-three, lent the use of his name." This statement is unsupported by the slightest evidence, and is preposterous on its face. He also claims that the famous speeches of Napoleon relating to Louisiana, contained in Marbois, were transferred bodily and without credit from Garden's "History of Treaties," whereas the fact is that Garden wrote long after Marbois, and copied Marbois instead of Marbois copying him. The speeches do not occur in the earlier work of Schoell, which Garden revised and enlarged. As reported by Marbois, they were doubtless largely imaginary, according to the fashion of historical writing at the time, but they nevertheless accurately represented Napoleon's attitude toward the subject. The book closes with sketches of the foremost nine heroes of peace and war, from Washington to Grant, who, in Mr. Howard's opinion, "best teach patriotism and love of country by example."

NOTES.

The Irwin Press is the style of a new publishing concern recently established in Pittsburg. The first publication of the firm is the new edition of "Mr. John Decastro," reviewed in our last issue.

The complete works of John Lyly, now for the first time collected, are about to be issued from the Oxford University Press. Mr. R. Warwick Bond, M.A., has edited the volumes, to which he contributes a life of the author.

A life of Joseph Parker, the late widely-known pastor of the City Temple, London, has been prepared by his long-time friend and associate, Dr. William Adamson, and will be issued at an early date by the Fleming H. Revell Co.

The Lothrop Publishing Company has recently acquired from Small, Maynard & Co. all the rights in Mr. Richard Burton's three volumes of verse, "Dumb in June," "Memorial Day," and "Lyrics of Brotherhood"; and also in his volume of essays, "Literary Likings," of which they are printing a new edition.

In his forthcoming volume of "Biographical Sketches" Mr. James Bryce has made a collection of some very interesting articles which have from time to time appeared in the leading English journals. Most of the men of whom he writes are those with whom he has been closely associated in public life and friendship. The Macmillan Co. will publish the book this month.

A revised edition of Shakespeare's "Macbeth," as presented in the Variorum Edition, will shortly be issued by J. B. Lippincott Co., the publishers of that edition. The new volume will be the first to appear under the editorship of Mr. Horace Howard Furness, Jr., the son of Dr. Horace Howard Furness, LL.D., the distinguished Shakespearian scholar, whose monumental work the Variorum Edition is. Father and son have worked together in the forthcoming play, but it is the

intention of the elder Doctor Furness to relinquish the task of editorship of future volumes in the edition entirely to his son, who will take up the historical plays and probably present "Richard III." as the first volume under his individual editorship.

The New Amsterdam Book Co. will shortly add to their "Commonwealth Library" a new edition, reprinted in unabridged form from the Andover edition of 1830, of Harmon's "A Journal of Voyages and Travels in the Interior of North America."

A medical book of considerable literary interest may be expected in Dr. George M. Gould's "Biographic Clinics," to be issued shortly by Messrs. P. Blakiston's Son & Co. The volume is a consideration and diagnosis of the ill-health of five English men of letters of the last century—De Quincey, Carlyle, Darwin, Huxley, and Browning.

Messrs. Little, Brown, & Co. announce that the publication of their three-volume edition of "The Speeches and Other Writings of Daniel Webster Hitherto Uncollected" has been postponed until after the holidays. This firm is about to begin the publication of a new subscription edition of the works of Daniel Webster in eighteen volumes.

The death of Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood, the day after Christmas, at the age of fifty-five, removed from the ranks of American novelists one of the most skilful and charming of recent writers. Her special subject was the romance of American history as found in Parkman and other chroniclers of the old life of the Northwest—the life in which Indians, French, and English came into such interesting relations. In this field Mrs. Catherwood was a pioneer, for "The Romance of Dolard" was published in 1889, and soon followed by "The Story of Tonty," "The Lady of Fort St. John," and other pleasing reconstructions of a richly romantic period. Her most elaborate work, and her most successful from the publishers' point of view was the "Lazarre" of last year. On the whole, Mrs. Catherwood has made a fresh and substantial contribution to our fictive literature, and her death is a serious loss to letters, as well as a cause of profound grief to the many friends to whom she was endeared by a singularly gracious and winning personality.

What will no doubt prove to be one of the most important historical enterprises undertaken in this country of recent years is announced by the Arthur H. Clark Co. of Cleveland. This work will present (mainly in English translation) the most important printed works relating to the Philippine Islands, from 1493 to 1803; including also a large number of heretofore unpublished MSS., gathered from various foreign archives and libraries, which have thus far been most difficult of access. The material thus presented will comprise explorations by early navigators, descriptions of the islands and their peoples, their history, and records of the Catholic Missions, as related in contemporaneous books and manuscripts; showing the political, economic, commercial, and religious conditions of the islands from their earliest relations with European nations to the beginning of the nineteenth century. The series will be edited and annotated by Miss Emma Helen Blair, A.M., of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, assistant editor of "The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents," and Mr. James Alexander Robertson, Ph.B., also formerly engaged upon that work. An historical introduction and notes are furnished by Mr. Edward Gaylord Bourne, Professor of History in Yale

University, well known as an authority on early Spanish discoveries and colonization in the New World. The series will include a very careful and extensive bibliography of Philippina—the most valuable that has yet appeared, and there will be an exhaustive analytical index to the complete work. The edition, comprising fifty-five volumes, is limited to one thousand sets. The first volume will appear this month.

TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

January, 1903.

Americanism for British Trade-Unions. *World's Work*.
 Arctic Whaling of To-day. J. B. Connolly. *Harper*.
 Army, A Day in the. H. M. Higday. *World's Work*.
 Army Canteen—Why It Should be Restored. *No. American*.
 Arnold, Benedict,—Naval Patriot. J. R. Spears. *Harper*.
 Arnold's Battle with the Wilderness. J. H. Smith. *Century*.
 Austria, Emperor of. Sydney Brooka. *North American*.
 Battleship of Future. Lewis Nixon. *World's Work*.
 Bequerra Rays. J. J. Thompson. *Harper*.
 Beef Prices, Advance in. F. C. Croxton. *Rev. of Reviews*.
 British Aristocracy—Is It on the Wane? *North American*.
 British Education Bill. W. T. Stead. *Review of Reviews*.
 Cairo to Khartum. W. G. Erving. *Century*.
 Canada, Our Industrial Invasion of. *World's Work*.
 Caribbean Craters. George C. Curtis. *Century*.
 Child, Right of the. Ida H. Harper. *North American*.
 Chinese and Western Civilization. Wu Ting-Fang. *Harper*.
 City and Country Population, Proportion of. *World's Work*.
 Curzon's Services to India. *North American*.
 Diaz of Mexico. Charles Johnaton. *North American*.
 Dickens as a Man of Letters. Alice Meynell. *Atlantic*.
 Disease, War against. C. E. A. Winslow. *Atlantic*.
 England in 1902. R. Brimley Johnson. *Atlantic*.
 Ethan Allen's Country. Julian Ralph. *Harper*.
 Franklin in Germany. J. G. Roeengarten. *Lippincott*.
 Howells and James, Latest Novels of. *Atlantic*.
 Italy, Agrarian Reform in. *North American*.
 Krupp, Friedrich Alfred. *World's Work*.
 Krupp, the Philanthropist. Elisabeth Carden. *Rev. of Revs.*
 Krupps, The, and their Steel Works. *Review of Reviews*.
 London's Oldest Art-Club. Arthur Lawrence. *Harper*.
 Man Who Is to Come. Benjamin Kidd. *Harper*.
 Manufactures, American. E. D. Jonea. *World's Work*.
 Mascagni, Pietro: An Inquiry. L. Gilman. *No. American*.
 Nast, Thomas. Ernest Knaufft. *Review of Reviews*.
 Number 4 Park Street. *Atlantic*.
 Office Building, Biography of. A. Goodrich. *World's Work*.
 Orchestral Music, Future of. W. J. Henderson. *Atlantic*.
 Ox, American, and his Pasture. E. B. Andrews. *Rev. of Revs.*
 Paris Pawnshops. Cleveland Moffett. *Century*.
 Plants of Crystal. Albert Mann. *Harper*.
 Poe-Chivers Papers. G. E. Woodberry. *Century*.
 Police, Our Lawless. W. J. Gaynor. *North American*.
 Rain, Little, A Land of. Mary Austin. *Atlantic*.
 Reed, Thomas B. H. B. F. Macfarland. *Rev. of Reviews*.
 Rural Free Delivery. D. A. Willey. *Review of Reviews*.
 Russian Newspaper, Conducting a. *World's Work*.
 Ship-Saving, Modern Methods of. *World's Work*.
 So, America, Greater Germany in. S. Bonsal. *No. American*.
 Story, My Own. J. T. Trowbridge. *Atlantic*.
 Sngar Trust, The So-Called. Franklin Clarkin. *Century*.
 Tariff on Iron and Steel. Archer Brown. *North American*.
 Travellers' Tales. Agnes Rapplier. *Atlantic*.
 Treasury and Money Market. C. A. Conant. *Rev. of Revs.*
 Trusts, President and the. Albert Shaw. *Century*.
 Tuscan Maremma, In the. Vernon Lee. *Harper*.
 Warner's Humor, Qualities of. J. H. Twichell. *Century*.
 Western Contributions to Democracy. F. J. Turner. *Atlan*.
 Wives, English, and American Housekeeping. *Lippincott*.
 Words, Coinage of. G. L. Kittredge. *Harper*.
 Universities and Commercial Education. *North American*.
 Venezuela and the Powers. A. Maurice Low. *Rev. of Revs.*

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[The following list, containing 65 titles, includes books received by THE DIAL since its last issue.]

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

- Constable and his Influence on Landscape Painting. By C. J. Holmes. Illus. in photogravure, large 4to, gilt top, pp. 252. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$35. net.
- Rochester and Other Literary Rakes of the Court of Charles II. With Some Account of their Surroundings. By the author of "The Life of Sir Kenelm Digby." Illus. in photogravure, etc., 8vo, uncut, pp. 332. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$4.80 net.
- Memories of Vallima. By Isobel Strong and Lloyd Osbourne. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.20 net.
- Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, Prime Minister 1710-1714: A Study of Politics and Letters in the Age of Anne. By E. S. Roscoe. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 256. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50 net.
- Mollare. By Leon H. Vincent. 18mo, gilt top, pp. 233. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 85 cts. net.

HISTORY.

- Three Years' War. By Christian Rudolf de Wet; with portrait by John S. Sargent, R.A. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 448. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50 net.
- The Romance of the Colorado River: The Story of its Discovery in 1540, with an account of the Later Explorations, and with Special Reference to the Voyages of Powell through the Line of the Great Canyons. By Frederick S. Dellenbaugh. Illus. in color, etc., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 399. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.50 net.
- Ohio and her Western Reserve. With a Story of Three States. By Alfred Mathews. Illus., 12mo, pp. 330. "Expansion of the Republic Series." D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25 net.
- Where American Independence Began: Quincey, its Famous Group of Patriots; their Deeds, Homes, and Descendants. By Daniel Mauro Wilson. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 289. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2. net.
- The Papal Monarchy, from St. Gregory the Great to Boniface VIII. (590-1303). By William Barry, D.D. Illus., 12mo, pp. 435. "Story of the Nations." G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.35 net.
- America in its Relations to the Great Epochs of History. By William Justin Mann. 12mo, pp. 315. Little, Brown, & Co. \$1. net.
- The Principles of English Constitutional History. By Lucy Dale. 12mo, pp. 509. Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- Shakspeare and his Forerunners: Studies in Elizabethan Poetry and its Development from Early English. By Sidney Lanier. In 2 vols., illus., large 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$10. net.
- The Quest of the Holy Grail: An Interpretation and a Paraphrase of the Holy Legends. By Ferris Greenslet, Ph.D.; illus. from the frieze decoration in the Boston Public Library by Edwin Austin Abbey, R.A. 4to, gilt top, pp. 78. Boston: Curtis & Cameron. \$5. net.
- Literary Values, and Other Papers. By John Burroughs. 16mo, gilt top, pp. 264. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.10 net.
- The Satire of Seneca on the Apotheosis of Claudius: A Study. By Allan Perley Ball. 12mo, uncut, pp. 256. "Columbia University Studies." Macmillan Co. \$1.25 net.
- Sufi Interpretations of the Quatrains of Omar Khayyam and FitzGerald. By C. H. A. Bjerregaard. With frontispiece and decorative borders, 4to, uncut. J. F. Taylor & Co. \$5. net.
- The Faire Maide of Bristow: A Comedy. Reprinted from the Quarto of 1605, and edited by Arthur Hobson Quinn. Large 8vo, pp. 96. "Publications of the University of Pennsylvania." Ginn & Co. \$1. net.
- The Lady's New Year's Gift; or, Advice to a Daughter. By Sir George Savile. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 119. A. Wesells Co. \$1.
- Shakspeare's "Love's Labour's Won." By Albert H. Tolman. 4to, pp. 34. "Decennial Publications." University of Chicago Press. Paper, 50 cts. net.
- Isn't It So? By Nettie Seeley Murphy; illus. by J. C. Coll. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 91. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.

- Practical Wisdom: Letters to Young Men. By Sir Walter Raleigh, Francis Osborn, Lord Burleigh, Sir Matthew Hale, and William Earl of Bedford. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 217. A. Wesells Co. \$1.
- Whimlets. By S. Scott Stinson; pictured by Clare Victor Dwiggin. 16mo, gilt top, pp. 100. Henry T. Coates & Co. 80 cts. net.
- Manchester Al Mondo: A Contemplation of Death and Immortality. By Sir Henry Montagu, First Earl of Manchester. Reprinted from the fourth impression (1638-9). 32mo, pp. 124. Oxford University Press.

BOOKS OF VERSE.

- Myrtle and Oak. By Rennell Rodd. With portrait. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 115. Boston: Forbes & Co. \$1.
- The Dancers, and Other Legends and Lyrics. By Edith M. Thomas. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 93. Boston: Richard G. Badger. \$1.50.
- The Sailing of the Long-Ships, and Other Poems. By Henry Newbolt. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 68. D. Appleton & Co. \$1. net.
- Cloistral Strains. By Louis Alexander Robertson. 12mo, uncut, pp. 47. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson. 75 cts. net.
- Lays for Little Chaps. By Alfred James Waterhouse. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, pp. 148. New Amsterdam Book Co. \$1. net.
- Days We Remember: Poems. By Marian Douglas. 12mo, uncut, pp. 60. Boston: Richard G. Badger. \$1.25.
- Some Rejected Verse. By William D. Washburn, Jr. Large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 26. Knickerbocker Press.
- Rolling Rhymes of Old and New Times. By N. W. Bingham. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, pp. 50. Boston: Henry A. Dickerman & Son.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

- Through the Heart of Patagonia. By H. Hesketh Prichard, F.R.G.S.; illus. in color, photogravure, etc., by J. G. Millais, F.Z.S., and from photographs. 4to, uncut, pp. 346. D. Appleton & Co.
- The Hudson River from Ocean to Source. By Edgar Mayhew Bacon. Illus. in photogravure, etc., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 590. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$4.50 net.
- Paris Past and Present. By Henry Haynie. In 2 vols., illus. in photogravure, etc., 12mo, gilt tops. Frederick A. Stokes Co. \$4. net.

RELIGION.

- The Shroud of Christ. By Paul Vignon, D.Sc. (Fr.); trans. from the French. Illus. in photogravure, etc., 4to, gilt top, pp. 170. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$4. net.
- Four Princes; or, The Growth of a Kingdom: A Story of the Christian Church centred around Four Types. By James A. B. Scherer, Ph.D. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 276. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.25.
- Studies in the Apostolic Church. By Charles Herbert Morgan, Thomas Eddy Taylor, and S. Earl Taylor. With maps, 8vo, pp. 226. Jennings & Pye. 75 cts.
- The Cool of the Day. By A. B. Storms. 16mo, pp. 62. Jennings & Pye. 35 cts. net.
- Temperate Zones. By William Love. 16mo, pp. 87. Jennings & Pye. 35 cts. net.
- Programs and Pointers; or, Hints and Helps for Young People's Societies. By Mabel Wells and J. Allen Geisinger. 18mo, pp. 90. Jennings & Pye. 25 cts. net.
- The Christian Ministry: Its Origin, Scope, Significance, and End. By Rev. W. T. Davidson, M.A. 32mo, pp. 65. Jennings & Pye. 15 cts. net.

SOCIOLOGY.

- Americans in Process: A Settlement Study. By Residents and Associates of the South End House; edited by Robert A. Woods. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, pp. 389. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50 net.
- Constructive and Preventive Philanthropy. By Joseph Lee; with Introduction by Jacob A. Riis. 16mo, pp. 242. "American Philanthropy of the Nineteenth Century." Macmillan Co. \$1. net.

REFERENCE.

- Shakespeare-Lexicon: A Complete Dictionary of all the English Words, Phrases, and Constructions in the Works of the Poet. By Alexander Schmidt, LL.D. Third edition, revised and enlarged by Gregor Sarrazin. In 2 vols., large 8vo, uncut. New York: G. E. Stechert. Paper, \$8.

Guide to the Study and Use of Reference Books: A Manual for Librarians, Teachers, and Students. By Alice Bertha Kroeger. Large 8vo, pp. 104. "A. L. A. Annotated Lists." Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25 net.

Literature of American History: Supplement for 1900 and 1901. Edited by Philip P. Welle. Large 8vo. "A. L. A. Annotated Lists." Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1. net.

A List of Bibliographies on Special Subjects. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 504. Chicago: The John Crerar Library. Paper.

List of Books for High School Libraries of the State of Wisconsin. Issued by the State Superintendent, L. D. Harvey; compiled, classified, and annotated by the Librarian, Anne H. McNeil. 8vo, pp. 489. Madison: Democrat Printing Co.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

The Bears of Blue River. By Charles Major; illus by A. B. Frost and others. 12mo, uncut, pp. 277. Macmillan Co. \$1.50 net.

Jim and Joe, Two Brave Boys. By Edward S. Ellis. Illus., 12mo, pp. 450. Henry T. Coates & Co. 80 cts. net.

The Haunted Mine. By Harry Castlemon. Illus., 12mo, pp. 433. Henry T. Coates & Co. 80 cts. net.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hegel's Logic: An Essay in Interpretation. By John Grier Hibben, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 313. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25 net.

First-Hand Bits of Stable Lore. By Francis M. Ware. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 297. Little, Brown, & Co. \$2. net.

Ceres and Persephone: A Child Play. By Maud Menefee; with the Hymn to Demeter, trans. by Andrew Lang. 16mo, uncut. Chicago: Ralph Fletcher Seymour. \$1.25.

First Book of Forestry. By Filibert Roth. Illus., 12mo, pp. 291. Ginn & Co. 75 cts. net.

A Remarkable Almanack; Calculated, and Containing a Complete Calendar and also Abundance of Observations, Receipts, Signs, etc., for the Year 1903. Illus., 8vo. Boston: Alfred Bartlett. \$1.

Baby Roland's Calculations. By George Hansen. Illus., 12mo. San Francisco: Elder & Shepard. Paper, 50 cts. net.

How to Read Character by Handwriting. By Richard Walouer. 18mo, pp. 59. New York: Peter Eckler. 50 cts.

Valid Objections to so-called Christian Science. By Rev. Andrew F. Underhill. 12mo, pp. 57. Baker & Taylor Co. Paper, 25 cts. net.

ALL should read "The Certainty of a Future Life in Mars," being the Posthumous Papers of Bradford Torrey Dodd. For sale by JOHN MURPHY, 201 East 42nd St., New York City.

BOOKS. ALL OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS SUPPLIED, no matter on what subject. Write us. We can get you any book ever published. Please state wants. When in England call BAKER'S GREAT BOOK-SHOP, 14-16 Bright Street, BIRMINGHAM.

FIRST EDITIONS OF MODERN AUTHORS

Including Dickens, Thackeray, Lever, Ainsworth, Stevenson, Jefferies, Hardy. Books illustrated by G. and R. Cruikshank, Phiz, Rowlandson Leech, etc. The Largest and Choicest Collection offered for Sale in the World. Catalogues issued and sent post free on application. Books bought. — WALTER T. SPENCER, 27 New Oxford St., London, W. C., England.

Pickering & Chatto

Dealers in Old and Rare Books, and Illuminated Manuscripts. Catalogue 131, containing a remarkable collection of First and Early Editions of

RARE OLD ENGLISH PLAYS

Post free, 6d.

Collectors of Old Plays will find in the above list the largest number of rare Dramatic Works of the Shakespearian period and interest ever appearing in a Bookseller's Catalogue.

66, Dagmarket, St. James, London, S. W., England.

Authors' Agency

ELEVENTH YEAR. Candid, suggestive Criticism, literary and technical Revision, Advice, Disposal.

REFERENCES: Noah Brooks, Mrs. Deland, Mrs. Burton Harrison, W. D. Howells, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Thomas Nelson Page, Mary E. Wilkins, and others.

Send stamp for Booklet to WM. A. DRESSER, 400 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass.

Mention The Dial.

AUTHORS SEEKING A PUBLISHER || Manuscripts suitable for issuing in volume form required by established house; liberal terms; prompt, straightforward treatment.

Address BOOKS, 141 Herald Twenty-Third Street, New York

STORY-WRITERS, Biographers, Historians, Poets—Do you desire the honest criticism of your book, or its skilled revision and correction, or advice as to publication? Such work, said George William Curtis, is "done as it should be by The Easy Chair's friend and fellow laborer in letters, Dr. Titus M. Coan." Terms by agreement. Send for circular D, or forward your book or MS. to the New York Bureau of Revision, 70 Fifth Ave., New York.

Do You Write?

Instruction by mail in literary composition. Courses suited to all needs. Revision, criticism, and sale of MSS. Send for circular.

EDITORIAL BUREAU

26 W. 33d St. (opp. Waldorf-Astoria), N. Y.

AUTHORS

We shall be pleased to estimate for the manufacture and publication of BOOKS for writers.

BON AMI BOOK DEPARTMENT,

P. O. Box 874, NEW YORK CITY.

"SHERLOCK HOLMES." French, for home study, mailed at 25c. E. ROTH, 1135 Pine Street, PHILADELPHIA.

OLD BOOKS AND MAGAZINES. Send for Catalogue. Address A. J. CRAWFORD, Tenth and Pine Streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

Foreign Books Full line of text books for the study of Modern Languages. Large stock of standard works in French, German, Italian and Spanish, in handsome bindings.

C. A. KOEHLER & CO.

Catalogue free. 149a Tremont St., BOSTON, MASS.

Roycroft & Kelmscott Books

KENNETH B. ELLIMAN,

419 West 118th Street, New York

BOOKS AT LIBERAL DISCOUNTS

WHEN CALLING, PLEASE ASK FOR MR. GRANT.

WHENEVER YOU NEED A BOOK, Address MR. GRANT.

Before buying Books, write for quotations. An assortment of catalogues, and special slips of books at reduced prices, will be sent for a ten-cent stamp.

F. E. GRANT, Books, 23 West 42d Street, New York.

Mention this advertisement and receive a discount.

Going Abroad?

If so, take a copy of

THE COMPLETE POCKET GUIDE TO EUROPE

Edited by E. C. and T. L. STEDMAN.

Concise, handy, clear and legible maps, and altogether the best of the kind.

Full flexible leather, postpaid, \$1.25.

WILLIAM R. JENKINS

851 and 853 Sixth Avenue : NEW YORK CITY

CHARLES H. ROBERTS,
 Attorney at Law. Law and Patents.
 614 Roanoke Building, 145 LaSalle Street, CHICAGO.
 Patents, Trade-Marks, Copyright; and Claims in Chicago
 and Washington.

**CHICAGO ELECTROTYPE AND
 STEREOTYPE CO.**

ELECTROTYPERS

DESIGNERS AND ENGRAVERS

Nos. 149-155 Plymouth Place, CHICAGO.

THE TRAVELERS

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

SYLVESTER C. DUNHAM, President.

ISSUES ACCIDENT POLICIES,

Covering Accidents of Travel, Sport, or Business,
 at home and abroad.

ISSUES LIFE & ENDOWMENT POLICIES,

All Forms, Low Rates, and Non-Forfeitable.

ASSETS, \$33,813,055.74. LIABILITIES, \$28,807,741.45.

EXCESS SECURITY, \$5,005,314.29.

Returned to Policy Holders since 1864, \$46,083,706.05.

VOICE CULTURE

FREDERICK BRUEGGER

720 and 721 Fine Arts Building, CHICAGO

Pupils now appearing with the

Castle Square Opera Company,

"The Burgomaster,"

"The Explorers,"

And other opera companies.

The STUDEBAKER

Fine Arts Building

Michigan Boulevard, between Congress and
 Van Buren Streets.

CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO.

Fifth Annual **Grand Opera** Brilliant
 Season of **in English** Repertoire

Week of Dec. 29 - *IL TROVATORE*

Week of Jan. 5 - *LILY OF KILLARNEY*

110 - ALL AMERICAN ARTISTS - 110

**MINNEAPOLIS
 AND ST. PAUL**

Illinois Central Railroad

*New line from Chicago via
 Rockford, Freeport, Dubuque,
 Waterloo and Albert Lea. Fine
 service and fast "Limited"
 night train, with Stateroom
 and Open-section Sleeping Car,
 Buffet-Library Car, and Free
 Reclining Chair Car through
 without change. Dining Car
 Service.*

A. H. HANSON, G. P. A.,

CHICAGO

Florida and New Orleans

VIA

Queen & Crescent Route

AND

Southern Railway

CONNECTING LINES

Through Pullman Service

FROM

CHICAGO, CLEVELAND, DETROIT,
 TOLEDO, PITTSBURG, LOUISVILLE

TO

ST. AUGUSTINE

Three Trains a Day

CHICAGO & FLORIDA SPECIAL

FLORIDA LIMITED

QUEEN & CRESCENT SPECIAL

TO

CINCINNATI

At 9:15 P. M., 8:30 A. M., 8:05 P. M.

Write for Rates and Printed Matter.

W. C. RINEARSON, G. P. A.,

Cincinnati, O.

OUR BOOK DEPARTMENT carries a larger and more general stock of the publications of all American Publishers than any other house in the United States. Not only do we have the regular publications of all the prominent publishers of miscellaneous, technical, scientific, and school and college text-books, but also thousands of publications of the lesser known publishers and thousands of volumes for which there is only a limited demand and which are not carried by the general bookseller.

We will gladly quote our prices to intending buyers, and invite librarians and book committees to call upon us and avail themselves of the opportunity to select from our large stock, and of the facilities of our library department.

A. C. McCLURG & CO., CHICAGO

HOW THE UNITED STATES GREW

Eight new leaflets just added to the Old South Series, Nos. 126 to 133 inclusive. Among them are The Ordinance of 1784; The Cession of Louisiana; Monroe's Messages on Florida; The Discovery of the Columbia River; Seward's Address on Alaska.

Five cts. a copy; bound in paper, 50 cts.

SEND FOR LISTS.

DIRECTORS OF OLD SOUTH WORK

Old South Meeting House,

WASHINGTON STREET : BOSTON.

The Rolfe Shakespeare IN LIMP LEATHER

This is the genuine copyrighted edition with Dr. Rolfe's full notes.

Handsomely bound in olive green limp leather, with gilt top and decorated title-pages.

Single Volumes, net, 90 cents.

Forty Volumes, boxed, net, \$36.00.

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO., NEW YORK

EVERY MAN

PLAYS AT SOMETHING OR COLLECTS SOMETHING.

THE LITERARY COLLECTOR

Is a monthly illustrated magazine for the man who COLLECTS BOOKS.

Edited by FREDERICK C. BURSCH.

Contributed Articles

On Books, Book-Plates, Autographs, Prints, Portraits, Bindings, and every phase of Book-Making and Book History.

Special Bibliographies, Facsimilies, Portraits.

Every contribution the work of a specialist.

Regular Departments.

London Bibliographical Letter by Alfred W. Pollard. Reviews of Selected Books. Digest of Bibliographical Literature in English and Foreign Periodicals. Notes and News of the Book-World, and the Book-Auction Room. Queries and Comments. Leading Prices in the Month's Book-Auction Sales.

Subscription price \$1.50 a year. Single copies 15 cents.

Three months' trial 25 cents, or Sample copy free.

THE LITERARY COLLECTOR COMPANY

Greenwich, Conn., and 33 West Forty-Second Street, New York, N. Y.

THE DIAL

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF
Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

EDITED BY
FRANCIS F. BROWNE.

Volume XXXIV.
No. 398.

CHICAGO, JAN. 16, 1903.

10 cts. a copy.
\$2. a year.

FINE ARTS BUILDING.
203 Michigan Blvd.

THE FOURTH EDITION

THE DE WET BOOK

Is everywhere hailed, on publication, a remarkable narrative.

The New York Tribune:

"For REAL, RED-BLOODED interest, commend us to THREE YEARS' WAR, written by CHRISTIAAN RUDOLF DE WET . . . it is the frank outpouring of the mind of the man whom we may call THE NOBLEST ROMAN OF THEM ALL."

In a column editorial, the *New York Evening Post* likens this book to GRANT'S MEMOIRS and compares its author with CROMWELL.

The Associated Press

in a London cablegram declares:

"It is perhaps the MOST REMARKABLE BOOK by the MOST REMARKABLE LEADER that any recent war has produced."

"UNIQUE IN MODERN LITERATURE. . . ONLY A CLASSICAL COMPARISON can do it justice."
— *Brooklyn Eagle*.

THREE YEARS' WAR By CHRISTIAAN RUDOLF de WET

With frontispiece portrait by Sargent, plans, map, etc. \$2.50 net (postage 25 cts.)

A. H. SAVAGE LANDOR'S NEW BOOK

ACROSS COVETED LANDS

Or, A Journey from Flushing to Calcutta, Overland.

New York Times Saturday Review:

"For thrilling interest and vivid description, it rivals, if it does not surpass, the work with which he startled the world four years ago on his return from Thibet."

New York Tribune:

"Not only interesting as a narrative of personal experience, but should be of solid service in increasing public knowledge of some important corners of the globe."

With more than 150 illustrations. In two large volumes, \$7.50 net.

Each of these Books is fully and richly illustrated

UNKNOWN MEXICO By CARL LUMHOLTZ

1100 pages, 530 photographs, 16 color plates. Two volumes, \$12.00 net. (Carriage extra.) The most important record of exploration and discovery in America for many years.

THROUGH HIDDEN SHENSI By FRANCIS H. NICHOLS

Profusely illustrated from photographs. \$3.50 net (postage 21 cents).

"It informs us (about China) as we have not before been informed." — *Outlook*.

"A fine piece of literary workmanship and a most delightful narrative of travel." — *The Nation*.

ALL THE RUSSIAS By HENRY NORMAN

More than 100 illustrations from photographs. \$4.00 net (postage 26 cents).

"Of the charm of this book no quotation will convey an idea, nor can we here do justice to its importance."

— *London Academy*.

CROSS COUNTRY WITH HORSE AND HOUND By FRANK SHERMAN PEER

Fully illustrated in color and black and white. \$3.00 net (postage 27 cents).

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK

In California To-day

Perfect June weather, no big coal bills. When you go there, travel on the **California Limited**: for seven seasons the choice of travelers who require perfection of service.

Ladies will be pleased with the cosy compartment Pullmans, the sunny observation parlor, the library, fashion journals, monthly magazines, and facilities for correspondence. In buffet-smoking car gentlemen will find daily market reports, latest newspapers, an expert barber, and opportunity for a neighborly chat, smoke or lunch. The six o'clock dinner—Harvey's best—is a social delight; electric lights and fans, dainty linen, cut glass, and silver, every delicacy on menu and a profusion of flowers. Ask for our California books. Address,

General Passenger Office,

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.,

Great Northern Bldg., Chicago.

Florida and New Orleans VIA Queen & Crescent Route

AND Southern Railway

CONNECTING LINES

Through Pullman Service

FROM

CHICAGO, CLEVELAND, DETROIT,
TOLEDO, PITTSBURG, LOUISVILLE

TO

ST. AUGUSTINE

Three Trains a Day

CHICAGO & FLORIDA SPECIAL

FLORIDA LIMITED

QUEEN & CRESCENT SPECIAL

TO

CINCINNATI

At 9:15 P. M., 8:30 A. M., 8:05 P. M.

Write for Rates and Printed Matter.

W. C. RINEARSON, G. P. A.,
Cincinnati, O.

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL

Illinois Central Railroad

*New line from Chicago via
Rockford, Freeport, Dubuque,
Waterloo and Albert Lea. Fine
service and fast "Limited"
night train, with Stateroom
and Open-section Sleeping Car,
Buffet-Library Car, and Free
Reclining Chair Car through
without change. Dining Car
Service.*

A. H. HANSON, G. P. A.,
CHICAGO

Four of the Season's Best Novels

F. MARION CRAWFORD'S

New Novel

"IS SO STRONG AND NOVEL A LOVE STORY THAT MANY READERS WILL, WE THINK, COMPARE IT WITH 'MR. ISAACS,' THE AUTHOR'S FIRST AND MOST POPULAR BOOK. MR. CRAWFORD, WILL, WE THINK, BE HELD TO HAVE SCORED A NEW AND DISTINCT SUCCESS IN THIS STORY." — *North American, Philadelphia.*

"A VEIN OF THE SUPERNATURAL RUNS THROUGH THIS STORY, AND MAKES IT QUITE DIFFERENT FROM, THOUGH NOT ONE WHIT LESS CHARMING THAN, SOME OF MR. CRAWFORD'S EARLIER WORKS. . . . IT IS AN EXCEEDINGLY POWERFUL STORY."

— *The Scotsman.*

CECILIA A STORY OF
MODERN ROME

65th thousand. Cloth, \$1.50.

"A Story which will not readily be forgotten" is

THE FOUR FEATHERS

"A SPLENDID WORK FROM EVERY POINT OF VIEW. . . . THE PLOT IS ORIGINAL AND SKILLFULLY WORKED OUT. THE LOVE STORY IS EVENLY SUSTAINED, STRONG AND DRAMATIC." — *Times-Union, Albany.*

"MR. MASON HAS IN AN UNUSUAL DEGREE A KNOWLEDGE OF THE WORLD AND THE GIFT OF IMPROVISING VIVID DRAMATIC SITUATIONS." — *Springfield Republican.*

"NOTHING FINER OR TRUER HAS COME OUT IN RECENT FICTION." — *Cleveland Leader.*

A. E. W. MASON'S thrilling adventure story.

3d edition. Cloth, \$1.50.

THE HENCHMAN

"AS A PICTURE OF AMERICAN POLITICAL LIFE IS AT ONCE THE FAIREST AND MOST ILLUMINATING IN RECENT FICTION—PERHAPS IN ALL FICTION." — *Town Topics.*

By **MARK LEE LUTHER** "A REMARKABLE BOOK. . . . A MASTERPIECE IN ITS WAY."
Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50.

— *N. Y. Times.*

"FULL OF HUMOR, PATHOS, EMOTIONAL INTEREST AND OF UNUSUAL VIRILE STRENGTH"
—"ONE OF THE STRONGEST AND BEST SUSTAINED BOOKS WE HAVE READ THIS YEAR,"
are other comments on

THE HENCHMAN

By one of the authors of "Calumet K."

"ROGER DRAKE

IS A CORKING STORY. IT DEALS WITH THE STRUGGLE FOR COPPER SUPREMACY, AND IS PACKED WITH EXCITEMENT AND HUMAN NATURE." — *Cleveland Leader.*

"THE BEST EXAMPLE OF MODERN CONDITIONS THAT HAS APPEARED IN AMERICAN FICTION . . . TENSELY INTERESTING."

— *Denver Republican.*

ROGER DRAKE "A TINGLING TALE OF AMERICAN ENERGY AND RESOURCEFULNESS

By **HENRY K. WEBSTER**

2d edition. Cloth, \$1.50.

RESEMBLING NO OTHER RECENT NOVEL QUITE SO NEARLY AS IT DOES 'CALUMET K' IN WHICH MR. WEBSTER HAD A SHARE." — *The Churchman.*

Published by THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, New York

THE DIAL

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

THE DIAL (founded in 1880) is published on the 1st and 16th of each month. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 a year in advance, postage prepaid in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; in other countries comprised in the Postal Union, 50 cents a year for extra postage must be added. Unless otherwise ordered, subscriptions will begin with the current number. REMITTANCES should be by draft, or by express or postal order, payable to THE DIAL. SPECIAL RATES TO CLUBS and for subscriptions with other publications will be sent on application; and SAMPLE COPY on receipt of 10 cents. ADVERTISING RATES furnished on application. All communications should be addressed to

THE DIAL, Fine Arts Building, Chicago.

No. 398. JAN. 16, 1903. Vol. XXXIV.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
BJÖRNSONIANA	37
ECHOES FROM THE SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE. Wallace Rice	39
"FRIEND OF THOREAU." Annie Russell Marble	40
THE AMERICAN EMPIRE. James Oscar Pierce	42
AT THE COURT OF CHARLES II. Percy F. Bicknell	44
RELIGION FROM VARIOUS POINTS OF VIEW. T. D. A. Cockerell	46
Everett's The Psychological Elements of Religious Faith.—King's Theology and the Social Conscience.—Cone's Rich and Poor in the New Testament.—Brooks's The Law of Growth and Other Sermons.—Herford's The Small End of Great Problems.	
BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS	48
The "New International."—A noble son of Massachusetts.—An up-to-date treatise on Copyright law.—"Lost Letters from Lesbos."—The Makers of British Art.—Six sensible sermons.—A history of English pleasure gardens.—A compendium of our national expansions.—Roman history in biography.—Familiar talks on our familiar birds.	
BRIEFER MENTION	51
NOTES	52
LIST OF NEW BOOKS	53

BJÖRNSONIANA.

The celebration, last December, of Herr Björnson's seventieth birthday was marked by the publication of much interesting matter in the Scandinavian reviews, as well as by a "Festskrift" made up of contributions in prose and verse by a large number of the poet's friends. The matter thus brought to light includes a considerable fund of anecdote and reminiscence, from which we have thought it worth while to make a few selections for translation and reproduction in these pages. Herr Edvard Grieg, the composer, relates the following incident of the old days:

"It was Christmas eve of 1868 at the Björnsons in Christiania. They lived then in the Rosenkrantzgade. My wife and I were, as far as I can remember, the only guests. The children were very boisterous in their glee. In the middle of the floor an immense Christmas tree was enthroned and brightly lighted. All the servant-folk came in, and Björnson spoke, beautifully and warmly, as he well knows how to do. 'Now you shall play a hymn, Grieg,' he said, and although I did not quite like the notion of doing organist's work, I naturally complied without a murmur. It was one of Grundtvig's hymns in 32 — thirty-two verses. I resigned myself to my fate with stoicism. At the beginning I kept myself awake, but the endless repetitions had a soporific effect. Little by little I became as stupid as a medium. When we had at last got through with all the verses, Björnson said: 'Isn't that fine. Now I will read for you!' And so we got all thirty-two verses once more. I was completely overawed."

The following bit of personal address is from Herr Frits Thaulow, the well-known painter:

"You were once chosen as president of the student society. There were wild rumors about that your opponents would hiss you and bombard you with rotten apples. In the afternoon you paced back and forth over the threshold, and I easily understood that you were nervous and fearful. I tried to put in a comforting word, but you couldn't understand it in the least. Your trepidation was truly artistic. 'It is always so denceedly hard to begin,' you said, 'I must be quite sure of my beginning — until the sweat begins to stream from the pores, after that a speech takes care of itself.'"

Herr Thaulow also relates the following about a festive gathering of students:

"The manager came in and announced with a loud voice that it was past twelve. Then you sprang up.

"'Bring champagne! Now I will speak of what comes after twelve o'clock! of all that lies beyond the

respectable hour for retiring! For the hour when fancy awakens and fills us with longings for the world of wonderland; then the painter sees only the dim outline in the moonlight, then the musician hears the silence, then the poet after his thoughtful day feels sprouting the first shoots of the next. After twelve freedom begins. The day's tumult is stilled, and the voice within becomes audible.'

"Thus you spoke, and 'after twelve' became a watchword with us.

"Many a spark has been kindled in your soul by the quiet evening time. But later in life, when you become a chieftain in the battle, broad daylight also made its demands upon you. Like the sun you shone upon us and made the best that was in us to grow, but I shall always keep a deep artistic affection for what comes 'after twelve.'"

Herr Werner Söderhjelm, who writes in Swedish of the poet's relations to Finland, is speaking of certain evenings spent with him in Paris, where both Finns and Scandinavians gathered together to recreate a bit of home beneath the alien skies of France.

"He who has ever been present on one of these festival occasions, such as a Seventeenth of May festival in some beautiful spot near Paris, where Björnson and Jonas Lie, inspired at once by the glorious memories of the day and the beauty of the natural surroundings, opened the warmest springs of their poetic hearts, and poured out streams of eloquence; and when afterwards, as the shades of night fell, all went home with Björnson, and beneath his roof his daughter sang her father's songs, while in hushed and reverent mood we all turned toward the skald, as he sat there plunged in serious thought—he, who has been present on such an occasion, will keep the memory as one of the few that may never be matched again upon life's journey."

When the poet purchased his estate in the Gausdal, his coming was looked forward to with mingled feelings by the good country folk of the neighborhood. Herr Kristofer Janson thus tells the story of his arrival:

"His coming was anticipated with a certain anxiety and apprehension, for was he not a 'horrid radical'? The dean in particular thought that he might be a menace to the safe spiritual slumber of the village. As the dean one day was driving through the village in his carriage, just where the road turns sharply by the bridge below Aulestad, he met another carriage which was rapidly driving that way and in it a man who, without respect for the clerical vehicle, shouted with all the strength of his lungs: 'Half the road!' The dean turned aside, saying with a sigh: 'Has Björnson come to the Gausdal at last?'

"It was indeed so, and he showed his colors at the start. The same dean and Björnson became the best of friends afterwards, and found much sport in interchanging genial jests whenever they met."

Our remaining anecdotes are taken from a reminiscent paper by Herr Henrik Cavling, who writes chiefly of the eighties when the poet was living in Paris for a considerable portion of each year.

"It was one of Björnson's peculiarities to go out as

a rule without any money in his pocket. He neither owned a purse nor knew the French coins. His personal expenditures were restricted to the books he bought, and now and then a theatre ticket. One day he came excitedly into the sitting-room, and asked:

"Who took my five franc piece?" It was a five franc piece that he had got somewhere or other and had stuck in his pocket to buy a theatre ticket with. It turned out that the maid had found it and given it to Fru Björnson. For it seemed quite unthinkable to her that the master should have any money to take out with him.

"This complete indifference of Björnson to small matters sometimes proved annoying. In this connection I may tell of a little trip he once took with Jonas Lie.

"The two poets, who did not live far apart, had long counted with pleasure upon a trip to Père Lachaise, where they wished to visit Alfred de Musset's grave. At last the day came, and with big soft hats on their heads, and engaged earnestly in conversation, they drove away through Paris.

"When they came to Père Lachaise, and wanted to enter the cemetery, the driver stopped them and asked for his pay. Then it appeared that neither had any money, which they smilingly explained, and asked him in bad French to wait and drive them home again. But the two gentlemen with the big soft hats had not inspired the driver with any marked degree of confidence. He made a scene, and attracted a great crowd of the boys, loafers, and well-dressed Frenchmen who always collect on critical occasions. The end of the affair was that the poets had to get into their cab again and drive all the long way back without having had a glimpse of the grave. When they reached Lie's lodgings, Lie went in to get some money, while Björnson sat in the cab as a hostage. Nevertheless, both poets maintained that they had had a pleasant expedition. A Norwegian question, which had accidentally come up between them, had made them forget all about Alfred de Musset."

Herr Cavling once asked his friend upon what occasion in his life he had taken the greatest pleasure in knowing that he was a poet. This was his reply:

"It was when a delegation from the Right came to my house in Christiania and smashed all the windows. Because when they had thus attacked me and were starting for home again, they felt that they ought to sing something, and so they began to sing, 'Yes, we love this land of ours'; they couldn't do anything else! They had to sing the song of the man whom they had attacked."

The last of our anecdotes is also related in the poet's own words.

"I had a pair of old boots that I wanted to give to a beggar. But just as I was going to give them to him, I began to wonder whether Karoliue had not some use for them, since she usually gave such things to beggars. So I took the boots in my hand, and went downstairs to ask her, but on the way I got a little worked up because I did not quite dare to give them to the beggar myself. And the further I went down the steps, the more wrathful I got, until I stood over her. And then I was so angry that I had to bluster at her as if she had done me a grievous wrong. But she could not understand a word of what I said, and looked at me with such amazement, that I could not keep from bursting into laughter."

The New Books.

ECHOES FROM THE SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE.*

The two books just issued from the hands of President Paul Kruger and General Christiaan Rudolf de Wet serve to accent the evils of the censorship enforced by Great Britain during the recent war in South Africa. For Americans they contain little that is new or unexpected, while they seem to have been in many respects a revelation to the British reading public. It is readily conceivable that the conditions would be directly reversed if, say, President Aguinaldo and General Luna were to publish their version of the war for conquest in the Philippines in Great Britain and America. In either event it may be said that the people of the United States and of Great Britain respectively have been informed concerning the two wars in inverse ratio to their direct interest in them — not the most reassuring element in free government, nor one to make either nation welcome militarism with any joy.

Because the American newspapers have been able to print news from South Africa denied to the British press there is, therefore, little of novelty in the volumes under discussion, nor do they alter in any respect the opinion of their authors generally held by American newspaper readers of intelligence. Mr. Kruger is seen to be of a type little known in the United States, though his combination of evangelical religion and personal valor would not have seemed so strange to those of our ancestors who took part in King Philip's war, for example. Indeed, the fighting with the Kaffirs in the years following the Great Trek, in which the youthful Kruger, though little more than a boy, took a man's part, is often reminiscent of the dealings of the Puritans with the Wampanoags and Narragansetts. General de Wet is more modern in every respect, but still with that touch of fanaticism which Calvinism, like Islam, breeds in its devotees. Both of the men tell their stories in Dutch, and both have had their writings translated into English by an anonymous hand. Mr. Kruger's narrative is evidently one of selection, much of the material at his disposal being put aside to keep his

narrative within compass. It is better ordered, and written in a better style, than General de Wet's. On the other hand, the soldier's story of incessant fighting, though written with a disregard for English idiom which often impresses the reader as a foreign accent might a listener, is easier to follow and more immediately interesting, in spite of its not containing the ample material for thought which inheres in the other.

Perhaps the most impressive feature of Mr. Kruger's memoirs is his unflinching belief, from the first knowledge he obtained of the British nation, that England coveted the territory of the burghers and would stick at nothing to obtain it. In General de Wet's story one is continually struck with the fewness of the men composing the burgher commands; and with these men, little disciplined as they were, ran an unexpressed contempt for the British as equal foes, much more galling, of a surety, than open boasting could be. Curious reflections arise, too, when one reads in both books the constantly recurring citations of the Scriptures and the unflinching belief that the fighting men of the two Republics were under the particular care of Jehovah — thus for once surpassing the British in one of their most salient characteristics.

Mr. Kruger's book is a sad one,—the reflections of an old and disappointed, but not embittered, man. His arraignment of his enemy is not wholly candid, but is quite as honest and fair as any presentation made against his people and policy. His life has been that of a pioneer, with savage men and savage beasts to conquer from the beginning, and the result shows itself in self-centering and self-sufficiency, the words being used in no invidious sense. His was a hard school, but it cannot be said to have hardened his nature, or divested him of human sympathy. On the contrary, the tone of sorrow pervading the book shows how deeply he has felt. It is not from these memoirs, of course, that the reader can learn how greatly indebted Mr. Kruger has been to the interferences of Great Britain for his prominence in the South African Republic, except in the information conveyed between the lines. One discovers that every time the element in the Republic which believed in progression made substantial gains in public favor, some act of the British took place at a time suitable to throw popularity once more into the hands of the reactionary element of which Mr. Kruger was the natural leader. The figures given in the elections which elevated him to the presidency of the nation, too well known

* THE MEMOIRS OF PAUL KRUGER, Four Times President of the South African Republic. Told by himself. With portrait. New York: The Century Co.

THREE YEARS' WAR. By Christiaan Rudolf de Wet. With portrait. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

to require citation here, are abundant proof of this, and support the contention of the English Liberals that a more conciliatory policy would have resulted in the elimination of Mr. Kruger and his fellow-pioneers from the politics of the Transvaal. The charge against Sir Alfred (now Lord) Milner of deliberately suppressing the portions of the conference of May 31, 1899, which made for peace, are repeated and reinforced by documentary evidence, but this is already an old story to Americans. So, too, is the presentation as a judicial farce of the trial of Doctor Jamieson and his companions in the raid, though this could have been drawn more strongly. The statement that it was this raid which led to the armament of the Transvaal is plain and indubitable. A minor detail, that it was the refusal of the Americans among the Uitlanders to coöperate with Doctor Jamieson under the British flag which brought about the failure of the daring scheme, has neither confirmation nor denial. Throughout the book there is complete reluctance to state anything not personally within the knowledge of the writer, leading to a marked narrowing of the discussion.

General de Wet, also, keeps within his own personal knowledge of events, and has nothing to say of any of the causes that brought about the war. He entered his country's service as a simple member of his commando, was elected to his first military office while absent from his fellows, and won his way by deeds rather than words. His language has not the restraint of Mr. Kruger's, and he frequently denounces those among his countrymen who failed in their patriotic duty. He is proud of the fighting qualities shown by those burghers who did fight, and he constantly bewails the lack of military discipline and knowledge in his forces. A more skilful writer could have made this story one of the most engrossing ever told, but the natural modesty of the man and his eagerness to award credit to others divest it of much of its interest. Setting forth his admiration for General Cronje and his unwillingness to criticize him, he is none the less plain in his statement that Cronje could have made his escape had he not thought, along old-fashioned lines, that it was disgraceful to abandon his wagon train. After the gain in mobility due to the inhibition of wagons as part of the burghers' military equipment, such victories and reprisals as de Wet's own became fully possible for the first time.

Mr. Kruger's book leaves him unreconciled

to the British conquest — less than that could not have been expected. General de Wet dedicates his work to "my fellow-subjects of the British Empire," and concludes it with a prayer to his countrymen to be loyal to their new ruler. Neither expends any thought on the future; but both quote Bismarck's apothegm that Africa is to be England's grave, and there is nothing to indicate that they do not believe it. Certainly the admiration both express for Gladstone does not indicate too much confidence in those who have rendered his policy nugatory.

WALLACE RICE.

"FRIEND OF THOREAU."*

Within Thoreau's "Familiar Letters" readers have gained some acquaintance with his New Bedford correspondent and friend of later years, Daniel Ricketson. Familiar also are the bust, now in the Concord library, and the medallion portrait of Thoreau, by Mr. Walton Ricketson. In their city home at New Bedford, surrounded with many rare volumes and relics of literary friendships, including Thoreau's spy-glass and flute, Mr. Ricketson, the sculptor, and his sister have prepared this memorial of their father and his most illustrious friends. Letters, journal-extracts, and poems are here collated, which reveal with graphic yet dignified intimacy the life of Mr. Ricketson in its subjective aspects and its relations with his literary associates. Mr. Ricketson once wrote of himself: "As for myself, if you will excuse an episode of egoism, I have achieved but little, nor have I desired fame. I have rather been the friend of good and noted men and women." To most readers the interest of this volume will centre about the friendship with Thoreau; yet the personality of Mr. Ricketson gleams with a constant light which is far more than a reflection of influence. Mr. Sanborn has contributed a brief sketch of the life of this Quaker scholar and nature-lover, a life rounding out more than four-score years of earnest and genial activity. Mr. Ricketson's nature was essentially that of the lover, more than the writer, of books, though he published a "History of New Bedford," a volume of poems, and a few fragments. More social by temperament and affluent by circumstance than his noted friends, he entertained

* DANIEL RICKETSON AND HIS FRIENDS. Edited by Anna and Walton Ricketson. With portraits. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

at his "Brooklawn" mansion, and in his "Shanty" close by, many famous men of contemporary times, — abolitionists, poets, naturalists, philosophers. His home was a refuge for all who were oppressed, and his legal training was always devoted to their service. His name will be most often associated with Thoreau, William Ellery Channing, Alcott, and George William Curtis. The description of Thoreau, as he approached Brooklawn for his first visit, with his slight awkward figure, his large uncouth hat, his umbrella and travelling-bag, resembling "either a peddler or some way-traveller," has already been preserved in print; but no words can so adequately express that impression as the pencil-sketch by Mr. Ricketson here given, with sufficient hint of the cartoonist to intensify but not degrade the humor. The interchange of letters and visits between Ricketson and Thoreau. — a result of the former's enjoyment of "Walden," — filled the last eight years of Thoreau's life, from 1854 to 1862. "I recognize many of my own experiences in your 'Walden,'" wrote Mr. Ricketson, citing his simple tastes, his secluded "Shanty," his studious love of nature and her poets, and his deep devotion to the anti-slavery cause. He proffered to Thoreau an alluring invitation to visit him and the "haunts that your very soul would leap to behold," — the Middleboro ponds whose charm was later recorded by the Concord naturalist.

Of the score or more of letters included in this portion of the volume, some are now first published, others are already included in the "Familiar Letters," but all are interesting revelations of the mental vigor and courage, the high altitudes of thought and life, maintained by Thoreau during these last years, often invaluable for active work, by his confession "far, far from my best estate," yet contented and inspiring to the end. There are some terse notes of announcements, and occasional longer "genuine epistles." One misses, however, those more expansive thoughts, the utterances of his deepest mind and soul, found in the letters to Mr. Blake. Humor of typical baldness is interspersed with serious lore, while on every page one is impressed by the reserve and elusiveness of Thoreau's self-revelations. Among significant sentences are these: "I am engaged to Concord and my own private pursuits by 10,000 ties, and it would be suicide to rend them." "The man's interest in a single bluebird is

more than a complete, dry list of the fauna and flora of a town."

Sequential from the correspondence with Thoreau are Mr. Ricketson's letters to Miss Sophia Thoreau, during her brother's illness and after his death. Later research has convinced us that Henry Thoreau was not alone a man of wonderful individuality, but that he belonged to a family of remarkable mental and moral fibre. These letters from his sister, as well as a few published earlier by Dr. Jones, show intellectual vigor and a courageous acceptance of all life's burdens, finding within her deeper nature ever "a singing soul." Her detailed iterations of her brother's patience, cheer, and "childlike trust," are full of rare tenderness and heroism. In one of his letters to her, Mr. Ricketson refers to his verses, improvised during one of Thoreau's visits to New Bedford, when, in a mood of exhilaration, and incited by a spirited tune upon the piano, the poet-philosopher executed a strange rhythmic dance, slyly stepping upon Alcott's toes in his gyrations before the astonished company. These stanzas were later included in Mr. Ricketson's volume, "Autumn Sheaf." Their imagery and suggestion accord with one's imaginative picture of such a scene.

"Like the Indian dance of old,
Far within the forest shade,
Showing forth the spirit bold,
That no foe man e'er dismayed ;—

"Like the dancing of the Hours,
Tripping on with merry feet,
Triumphing o'er earthly powers,
Yet with footsteps all must greet ;—

"Like the Fauns, and Satyrs too,
Nimbly leaping in the grove,
Now unseen and then in view,
As amid the trees they move."

A few letters from Alcott, Channing, Dr. Japp, Mr. Salt, and other literary friends, offer material of reminiscent value, — in the main, memories or estimates of Thoreau. Mr. Theo Brown, referring to a call made by Mr. Blake and himself upon Thoreau shortly before the latter's death, said: "His talk was up to the best I ever heard from him, — the same depth of earnestness and the same infinite depth of fun going on at the same time." Especially noteworthy and rare are two letters from the poet Channing, with his unique tributes to Thoreau's "brave and generous life" and his "superior scribbling faculty."

In the journal-extracts and the poems by Mr. Ricketson, included in the last portion of

the volume, one may recognize that depth of thought, that remonstrance against tawdry standards of life, that studious love for nature and the English poets — especially Cowper, Thomson, and Gray, — which characterized this man of strong personality who yet rejoiced to be called “friend of Thoreau.” Alcott, in his journal here cited, has a sentence of fine discrimination regarding the contrasting devotions of Thoreau’s two friends of later life: “Thoreau has visited R. before, and won him as disciple, though not in the absolute way he has Blake of Worcester, whose love for T.’s genius partakes of the exceeding tenderness of woman, and is a pure Platonism, to the fineness, and delicacy of the devotee’s sensibilities. But R. is himself, and plays the manly part in the matter, defending himself against the master’s twistiness and tough ‘thorough-craft’ with spirit and ability.”

The poems of Mr. Ricketson, here printed, need the author’s confession of “an impatience of rules.” They are often infelicitous in form, but ever animated by spontaneous nature-love and religious faith. One is reminded of Whittier’s bucolics and hymns in these less perfect stanzas, which include landscape-poems and peaceful domestic scenes.

The volume is edited with the most delicate taste and sympathy. Its only marked defect is the lack of an index; for here are many sidelights and direct facts which will be of service for later reference. Contact with such simple and strong natures as those of Mr. Ricketson and his literary friends must ever be conducive to more easeful and earnest thought, and less nervous tension of daily life.

ANNIE RUSSELL MARBLE.

THE AMERICAN EMPIRE.*

Given a people organized into a Federal Union of commonwealths, with a central government exercising efficiently all the powers and functions of external sovereignty, and there is exhibited a Nation, standing on an equality with other States, and endowed with all the attributes recognized by international usage as pertaining to organized States, including among these the power and privilege of acquiring, holding, and governing outlying

territories and dependencies. This is, in brief, the view which modern international jurists take of the present relations between the United States of America and her recently acquired insular possessions. Such a relationship is entirely normal. “A Nation,” it has been said, “is an organized community within a certain territory.” Later writers name this conception a State. But every Nation may possess territory, as well as other property, external to the boundaries within which it is itself organized. This right is implied in the term “external sovereignty.” As the author of the work before us states the theory:

“The lands and populations which constitute the body and personality of the State are not the only lands and populations over which it may exercise power. It is a fact that the State may and does exercise power over lands and populations which are not, and cannot in the nature of things be, a part of the body and personality of the State, and that it may be in a permanent relationship to these lands and populations of such a kind that it must exercise power over them permanently.”

To the United States pertain the same rights and privileges, in this respect, as are exercised by her fellow nations. What attitude she should maintain toward distant dependencies is a question that is new to her officials as a practical problem; but the career upon which she has entered with the close of the nineteenth century has made this question imperative. Patrick Henry’s “one lamp” must again become our resource. Other nations have had experience in administering government in extraneous territories. To illustrate historically our present situation in this respect by examples drawn from the annals of our fellows, as well as by our own past usages, is the aim of an elaborate treatise by Mr. Alpheus H. Snow, entitled “The Administration of Dependencies.” This writer has made an exhaustive study of the precedents found in French and English history, and has ably marshalled those which are of present value to us. The administration of her dependencies by France from 1600 to 1787, and the English administration prior to the charter of Virginia, are treated in separate chapters, following which the usages of England prior to her breach with her American colonies are copiously illustrated. The American Revolution originated in a controversy over the question of the normal relations between the King of Great Britain and his American dependencies, and this controversy is set forth *in extenso*. The trend of colonial opinion at that time fol-

* THE ADMINISTRATION OF DEPENDENCIES. A Study of the Evolution of the Federal Empire, with special reference to American Colonial Problems. By Alpheus H. Snow. New York: G. P. Putnam’s Sons.

lowed the lines marked out before 1750 by the political thought of Europe. It was a transitional period, and the progress of change in the British constitution led to diverse views as to the nature of the British state and the constitution of her trans-Atlantic colonies. How the administration party and the colonial statesmen parted company after 1750, at which time the characteristics of the American constitution seemed to be clearly understood on both sides, is succinctly stated by Mr. Snow. The phases of the quarrel, and the demands and deliverances of both parties, from 1761 down to the final breach in 1776, are fully detailed, as are also the successive steps taken by America thereafter, both in continuing her controversy with the mother-country, after ceasing to be a dependency herself, and in proceeding toward the administration on her own part of the territories that became her dependencies. Herein we are furnished a brief history of the Revolutionary War from a new point of view, — namely, that of a contention over the relations between a dominant state and its dependencies, leading up to the assumption by the late dependencies of nationality for themselves, including incidentally the exercise of their own government over their dependencies. After showing how the American system of such government grew to align itself with the European precedents, the author illustrates the styles of such government, followed, since the consummation of the American Revolution, by the European states, including Great Britain, as well as the course pursued by our own country, in all of which examples there is seen to be a practical similarity in principle. The chapter on American administration from 1787 to 1900 includes citations from some of the decisions of the Supreme Court on questions that have arisen under the Federal constitution, — enough in number to illustrate the position taken by that tribunal, — and sufficient to show abundant precedents, both legislative and judicial, in our own experience, to guide to the solution of all the problems which have recently confronted the nation.

“Colonial” and “Imperial” are among the terms extensively used, in recent years, in referring to the relations newly assumed by the United States. The first of these adjectives is wrongly applied to the dependencies of our republic; and the second is largely used in that connection in a mistaken sense. This nation has no “colonies” in the proper meaning of that word, and never has had any. Colonies

are one class of dependencies; but all dependencies are not colonies. Mr. Snow is careful to adhere scrupulously to his chosen subject, and to write of “dependencies” in the proper sense, — though one *lapsus* is perceptible in the sub-title which he chooses for his volume, “A study of the evolution of the Federal Empire, with special reference to American *colonial* problems.”

His frank adoption of the phrase “Federal Empire” shows that the bogey of “imperialism” does not affright this author. Disregarding the old political sense of that term as indicating the despotic rule of an emperor, he freely uses it in its geographical sense. The extent of territory possessed by a nation which holds outlying lands in addition to its home domain is often well named an “Empire.” Geographically, the United States may be aptly styled an “Imperial Domain,” and this without any necessary implication of the other sense, in which the term describes a form of government. Modern developments in popular government have often given to a republic, whose political system is either representative or democratic, the possession of territories so extended and scattered that no terms so well describe the result as those which imply an empire in the geographical sense. “The British Empire” is a familiar example of such a domain, from whose home government political imperialism is absent. Even a pure democracy may, as a dominant state, lord it over dependencies as an imperial domain, without debasing its democracy. As the modern view is well summed up by Mr. Snow:

“The old conception of an Empire as a Kingdom composed of Kingdoms, and of an Emperor as a King who rules over other Kings, is passing away, and in its stead has come the conception of the Empire as a State composed of distinct and often widely separated populations or States, of which a State is the Central Government or Emperor.”

Vattel, in his time, had come so far as to see much new meaning in the term “empire,” and to attribute to every nation, in addition to its own domain, the right of “The empire, or right of supreme command over persons, by virtue of which it orders and disposes, according to its will, of the whole intercourse and commerce of the country.” But it was only a few years later that Burke, when discussing the relations between Great Britain and her American Colonies, said: “My idea of it is this: That an Empire is the aggregate of many States, under one common Head, whether this Head be a monarch, or a presiding republic.”

The idea that the United States should in

time become the "presiding republic" of such an Empire is by no means a new thought of the nineteenth century. Such a state as Great Britain was recognized to be in the eighteenth century, the early American statesmen often assumed to be the destiny of America. It was in this geographical sense that Madison, Hamilton, Jefferson, Ellsworth, Dickinson, Marshall, and others, — men whose partisan views were far from concurrent, — agreed in using the expressive phrase "American Empire." The precedents cited by Mr. Snow show how amply and continuously the actual practice of America in holding and governing her dependencies has justified this prophetic expression of the faith of the Fathers.

The conclusion reached by Mr. Snow, as a result of these novel historical investigations, is that "the people of the American Union, by their written constitution, consented to by all the people of the Empire, have divided the governmental power under an unwritten Constitution, so that the Union is the Imperial State as respects the dependencies." Thus has been established a "Federal Empire," composed of "the people and lands of the American Union and the people and lands of its dependencies." The final chapter of the work is an exposition of the "Imperial Obligations" which are, by the establishment of this Federal Empire, "imposed upon the American Union and its people." This imperial state "has arisen out of the need for social and economic peace and for equalization of economic conditions, exactly as Confederations and Federal States arose; it is the only form of organism by which the federative principle can be extended beyond the limits of lands occupied by a homogeneous population capable of self-government."

The excerpts here given from this searching study into our colonial and national history will perhaps give some idea of its ambitious purpose. It is not merely a valuable contribution to the popular knowledge of our own institutions, — it is an epoch-making book, as a profound exposition of the inmost characteristics of the unwritten constitution of the Republic.

The work exhibits defects which are largely in matters of detail, and which detract somewhat from its high character, but which are apparently due to the author's excess of enthusiasm for his thesis. There is an unnecessary refinement of analysis, which furnishes no strength to his exposition or his argument, in the attempt to array the Revolutionary statesmen against each other as *Anti-Imperialists*

and *Federal-Imperialists*; a distinction which the author does not suggest to have been understood by themselves, and which even he does not make clear. The same undue zeal has pressed too far some of his deductions respecting the positions occupied by the antagonistic parties prior to the Revolution. He regards it as established "as a fundamental principle of the Constitution of the British Empire for the American Colonies," that "the King was the representative of Great Britain as the Imperial State, and that Parliament was also its representative, superior to the King"; and he insists that "nothing was better settled than that there were no constitutional conditions or limitations upon the power of Parliament when exercised within the realm of Great Britain." But the colonial statesmen disputed both of these claims as to the supremacy of Parliament, and supported their contention by English precedents, legislative and judicial; and the arguments of James Wilson and John Adams came near to demonstrating that once there had existed limitations upon the power of Parliament, the benefit of which the colonists had not surrendered, and back to which they went in de-raigning their political rights. Omission of these superfluous statements would not have made any less effective or valuable the author's general conclusions, which his numerous quotations from historical sources abundantly sustain.

JAMES OSCAR PIERCE.

AT THE COURT OF CHARLES II.*

While society is constantly moving forward with eager speed, it is as constantly looking backward with tender regret. This paradox has been noted by Macaulay, among others, and he likens humanity to a caravan traversing an Arabian desert. All is dry and bare in the immediate vicinity, but far ahead and far behind is the semblance of lovely verdure and refreshing springs. Yet when the traveller has hastened forward he finds nothing but sand where an hour before he had seen the mirror-like surface of a lake; and, looking behind, he sees a lake where an hour ago he had been toiling through burning sand. It is this looking before and after and pining for what is not, that gives its peculiar charm to such a book as

* ROCHESTER AND OTHER LITERARY RAKES of the Court of Charles II. By the author of "The Life of Sir Kenelm Digby," "The Life of a Prig," etc. With portraits. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

the one under review. The careless gaiety and merry pranks of Charles the Second's court make rare reading, if we only shut our eyes to all the coarseness and vice and shameless profligacy that accompanied them. Forcing ourselves for a brief space to this incompleteness of view, we shall find much in the volume on "Rochester and Other Literary Rakes" to smile over. From the pages of Pepys and Evelyn and Burnet, of Aubrey and Grammont and Wood, and numerous other contemporary writers, more or less reputable, the author has collected material sufficiently suitable and trustworthy for his purpose. In cases of a conflict of authorities, he has, with impartial pen, set down both sides and left the reader to take his choice. Possibly the meaning of both "literary" and "rake" has been somewhat stretched to include all the gay company to which we are introduced; but we will not quarrel with the author for that.

The curious theory is put forward that, just as diet influences character, so the literature of any given period may perhaps take its tone from the beverage common in that period; in other words, brandy, wine, and beer are thought to impart each its peculiar flavor to the products of the pen. In reading the poetic effusions of the inebriate Rochester, one may well believe him to have stimulated his fancy with something stronger than "postum cereal." A century later Dr. Johnson certainly found copious draughts of tea conducive to a ready flow of ideas. It is, then, not too much to admit that the coarseness of the poetry and plays produced by Rochester and his companions was entirely in keeping with their sensual indulgence in alcoholic stimulants, and indeed with their pleasures and diversions of every sort. Not even at the church door were fun and frolic left behind. The king himself, although he liked to hear the anthems, furnished a shining example of unexemplary behavior during the rest of the service. Not only was he unable to preserve his gravity, but he took pains to let it be seen that he felt not the slightest interest in religion. He would play at "peep" with Lady Castlemaine through the curtains dividing the royal box from the ladies' pew. When tired of this amusement, he would take a little nap, as is recorded in the scrap of verse not quoted by our author, but perhaps worth recalling here. It runs somewhat as follows:

"Old South, a witty churchman reckoned,
Was preaching once to Charles the Second,
When lo! the king began to nod,

Deaf to the zealous man of God,
Who, leaning o'er his pulpit cried
To Lauderdale, by Charles's side:
'My Lord, why, 'tis a shameful thing;
You snore so loud you'll wake the king!'"

His easy familiarity with those about him is well known. Even when obliged to assert his dignity, he did so with grace and gentleness. William Penn, being admitted on one occasion to the royal presence, kept his hat on in accordance with the rules of his sect, but contrary to those of the court. Charles, however, uncovered. "Friend Charles," quoth the Quaker, "why dost thou not keep on thy hat?" "'Tis the custom of this place," was the good-humored reply, "for only one person to remain covered."

Among "the mob of gentlemen who wrote with ease" was the Duke of Buckingham. His readiness of wit was once shown at an early performance of one of Dryden's plays, an unlucky line of which ran thus, —

"My wound is great because it is so small."

Scarcely was this out of the player's mouth when Buckingham sprang to his feet and responded, in a voice clearly audible to the house, —

"Then 'twould be greater were it none at all."

This killed the play, but its author took his revenge in "Absalom and Achitophel."

The favorite public amusements of the period were bear-baiting, bull-baiting, cock-fighting, and prize fights. Both Pepys, who was not over-squeamish, and Evelyn, who was more refined, have left accounts of such brutal sports. Even ladies were among the spectators. "After dinner with my wife to the Bear Garden," writes Pepys, "where . . . I saw some good sport of bulls tossing of the dogs." And Evelyn records: "I went with some friends to the Bear Garden, where was cock-fighting, dog-fighting, bear and bull-baiting, it being a famous day for all these butcherly sports, or rather barbarous cruelty. The bulls did exceedingly well. One of the bulls tossed a dog full into a lady's lap, as she sat in one of the boxes at a considerable height from the arena."

To illustrate the table manners of high society, Pepys gives us an account of a banquet at the Guildhall, whither it was the fashion for courtiers to go and dine with the lord mayor. On one such occasion, when the dinner was said to have cost between seven hundred and eight hundred pounds, we read that "under every salt there was a bill of fare," but that only the mayors and the lords of the

privy council had napkins or knives. Before the meal all the guests repaired to the buttery and drank wine, in preparation for the solid refreshment to follow. The dinner began at one o'clock. Pepys sat at the merchants' table. Ten courses were served, and there was also "plenty of wine of all sorts." The plates were wooden, and were not changed throughout the dinner; nor, as it appears, were the drinking cups, which were of earthenware.

To justify his choice of a title, the author devotes a chapter to the consideration of his rakes' literary productions. One couplet, from the ready rhymster, Rochester, will here suffice:

"Our sphere of action is life's happiness,
And he that thinks beyond, thinks like an ass."

Such was his creed; so he lived, and so he all but died. Bishop Burnet, however, was sent for by the dissipated nobleman as he lay on his death bed, and the churchman seems to have enjoyed the satisfaction of seeing the rake make a good repentance and die an edifying death — worn out by his excesses at the age of thirty-two. As to his virtues, the negative one of freedom from cant and humbug is ascribed to him, as well as to his associates in literary rakedom.

"It is true that there is little good and much evil to be learned from their writings, but what evil there is in them is avowedly evil. These writers did not expound upon the deep religious feeling of their atheism, or the immaculate purity of their illicit affections; nor did they call irregular alliances marriages in the sight of God though not in the sight of man. Whatever they may have been, they were not as a rule humbugs. With all its faults, their school was free from the atrocious affectation of the 'Euphuists' of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, or, for that matter, from the almost as objectionable affectations of the many 'ists and 'isms of the reign of a much later and immeasurably better queen."

One service, at least, these literary rakes are held to have rendered to the cause of letters: they helped to establish the tradition that none are so noble as to be unsusceptible of further ennoblement by worthy performance in literature. From their time to ours have been handed down, from one noble or even royal personage to another, the torch of learning and the honorable distinction of authorship.

PERCY F. BICKNELL.

WE have received from the "Sign of the Hop-Pole," in Kent, England, a Christmas greeting in the form of a leaflet containing Christopher Plantin's sonnet "Le Bonheur de ce Monde," beautifully printed on Japanese vellum by the Chiswick Press in the French typography of Plantin's time.

RELIGION FROM VARIOUS POINTS OF VIEW.*

Dr. C. C. Everett, Bussey Professor of Theology in the divinity school of Harvard University, died in October, 1900. For thirty years he had delivered annually a course of lectures, at first entitled "The Science of Religion," but finally "The Psychological Elements of Religious Faith." During all this period their general substance remained the same, but they were changed in detail and embellished with new thoughts and illustrations each year. When his death brought the lectures to a close, there was a strong desire on the part of those who had heard them that they should be preserved in book form. It was found, however, that Dr. Everett had left no manuscript, and apparently had never written the lectures out. Under these circumstances, recourse was had to the notes of a number of those who had attended the course, and from these Professor Edward Hale wrote out the lectures and prepared them for the press.

One would not, as a rule, expect very much of a work prepared in the manner just explained; but Professor Hale has managed to overcome the difficulties of the situation to such an extent that I believe no reader would ever suspect what had been done if he were not informed. The work, as it stands, is a little masterpiece in its way, clear and forcible, singularly free from hysteria or dogmatism, and almost wholly without those technical terms which make many psychological writings unintelligible to the man in the street. In the course of the book we are given three definitions of religion. The first is: *Religion is feeling, or essentially feeling.* The primacy of feeling is insisted upon, as on p. 22: "All that the intellect can do, however, is not too much to meet the highest feelings. Feeling has the primacy. Intellect is for the sake of feeling. What we do is done to gratify feeling. In science and philosophy feeling is the beginning, the middle, and the end." All

* THE PSYCHOLOGICAL ELEMENTS OF RELIGIOUS FAITH. By Charles Carroll Everett. Edited by Edward Hale. New York: The Macmillan Co.

THEOLOGY AND THE SOCIAL CONSCIOUSNESS. By Henry Churchill King. New York: The Macmillan Co.

RICH AND POOR IN THE NEW TESTAMENT. By Orello Cone. New York: The Macmillan Co.

THE LAW OF GROWTH AND OTHER SERMONS. By Phillips Brooks. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

THE SMALL END OF GREAT PROBLEMS. By Brooke Herford. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

feeling, however, is not religious, and so we need the second definition (p. 88): *Religion is the feeling toward the supernatural.* This is intended to include all religions; but it is unsatisfactory inasmuch as the supernatural may include positive or negative, good or bad, elements. The devil represents the negative supernatural, "The spirit that always denies." Hence we may reach a third definition, which is typical rather than inclusive: *Religion is a feeling toward a Supernatural Presence manifesting itself in truth, goodness, and beauty.* In this definition we may substitute "spiritual" for "supernatural," as a footnote informs us was done by Dr. Everett in his longer course of lectures. At the end of the last lecture we read:

"The ideal religion, the one perfect religion, would be that in which the presence of the Absolute Spirit should be fully recognized, and the ideas of the reason—truth, goodness, and beauty—acknowledged as the content of this Absolute Spirit. The various religions of the world suggest and approach the ideal religion each to a greater or less degree. The ideal religion is like the pure air of the upper heaven as compared with the atmosphere of the earth. The lower atmosphere is everywhere different; it is vitiated by mists and dust and smoke and all the various earthly elements; yet we breathe it, and find in it, with all its impurity, life and strength and refreshment."

Dr. Everett held that the apparent decline in religious interest might be due in large measure to the fact that the higher types of religion did not appeal to so many as the older, lower, forms. "There is more true religion in half an hour's questioning, 'What wilt thou have me to do?' than in a whole lifetime of asking, 'What wilt thou do for me?'" (p. 129.) Yet the latter thought is the one most prominent in the minds of many religious people of the baser sort, and the hope of personal reward and the fear of punishment are always prominent in low types of religion, whether they are labeled Christianity or otherwise. It is true, of course, that the highest religions have their basis in personal satisfaction or happiness; but this is spiritual, and comes through a sense of unity with the all-pervasive spirit.

"Theology and the Social Consciousness," by President King of Oberlin College, is based on a course of lectures delivered at the Harvard Summer School of Theology in 1901. It recognizes the "social consciousness" as a significant phenomenon in the ethical life of our time, and seeks to determine its relation to theological doctrines. The book is divided into three sections, headed respectively (1)

"The Real Meaning of the Social Consciousness for Theology," (2) "The Influence of the Social Consciousness upon the Conception of Religion," (3) "The Influence of the Social Consciousness upon Theological Doctrine." The author insists equally upon the essential like-mindedness of men and the sacredness of the person. We are to be compared, perhaps, to innumerable radii of a circle having their common source at one point, but each occupying its own place and no other. The spiritual point of union of all human souls is what we call God. Hence the essential blessings of religion are capable of being shared by all, and emphasis is placed on that which is common to the whole of mankind. The genius, who in one sense seems so apart, is he who recognizes great truths and laws,—that is, common and pervading, not exceptional things or remote. Jesus was a great religious genius (whatever else he may have been) and hence it is found that his doctrines are of universal application.

It is often held that the early Christians, being nearest in point of time to Christ, were necessarily best informed and best able to understand his teachings. President King recognizes that in those days the teachings were new, or at least sufficiently so to fit with difficulty into the "mental platforms" of contemporaries. It is a matter of history that many excellent and talented people were wholly unable to receive them. Since then, however, we have undergone a considerable intellectual evolution, and it is reasonable to suppose that the Christians of to-day are better fitted to receive the word (supposing it to be a true or universal word) than any before. At first sight, this conception seems in direct conflict with that of Dr. Everett mentioned above, that the later forms of religion may have less universal acceptance. Yet we have just seen that when Christianity was new it was received by few, and a superficial observer might have urged that it was obviously not fit for the mass of humanity. If religious thought has made no progress since that day, if Christ really spoke the final word, it may then be fairly urged that we are coming nearer and nearer to a common and universal religion. But if, as Dr. Everett assumed, religion is progressing just as science or art, the best must always be for the few, though what is to-day known to a minority will in time become common property. This is a condition of progress, spiritual, mental, or physical; and we are reluctant to rec-

ognize any exceptions to it. If Christianity seems an exception, it is only because it is still a long way ahead of most of us; and that it should in reality be adopted by all is the best perhaps we are able to conceive.

So much for President King's work. The above is not a very precise summary of his positions, and we had intended a little adverse criticism; but it may be as useful to record the impressions the book gave as to attempt an exact summary of its contents.

Dr. Cone, in his "Rich and Poor in the New Testament," examines the Scriptural sayings relating to social subjects, and concludes that we find "neither a social philosophy, nor the foundations, nor the outlines of a social system." Yet he ends with these words:

"We must leave it to the students of social science to point out in detail the means of solving the intricate problems that wealth and poverty force upon their attention. Our task has been accomplished if we have succeeded in showing how in a general way the ethical ideals presented in the New Testament may furnish guidance and inspiration in this great task. If we have not found any definite form of a system of society indicated in its pages, we have found, it is hoped, the basis of every true and permanent social order because the foundation of all true living for the individual man. Let not men reject the spirit of its great teachings because they stumble at the letter. Rather let them apply this spirit to the social problems of every age, and thus hasten the advent of the kingdom of brotherhood and peace."

In interpreting the doctrines of Jesus, we think Dr. Cone has not sufficiently recognized the probable modifications due to their being reported by others, who, as we have just said, could not in the nature of things receive them without bias. It seems to the present writer that we may read between the lines, as it were, a more logical and spiritual philosophy than the written word sets forth. Jesus was surely the Great Emancipator, who preached the spiritual freedom of man, who saw that it was possible in a spiritual sense to rise above physical failure and misery. He did this in his own life, and his gospel was especially to the poor, for they most seemed to need it. The spiritual dignity of the human soul, its independence because of its dependence upon the great source of spiritual power, — here was an idea which made mere physical wealth or power seem trivial and insignificant. If the disciples looked for a physical millennium, it was only because they could not understand.

"The Law of Growth," by the late Phillips Brooks, and "The Small End of Great Problems," by Rev. Brooke Herford, are two books

of sermons of which we can give no adequate summary in a small space. That they were good sermons, the names of the preachers are sufficient to assure us; but they doubtless were better to hear than they are to read. The cheerful positivism which sounds well enough in the pulpit is sometimes a little trying in cold print.

T. D. A. COCKERELL.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

The "New International."

An encyclopædia is a serious undertaking, involving great expense, years of preparation, and the collaboration of great numbers of authoritative writers. A new encyclopædia is more apt to be an old one patched up than a strictly new production, and this, of course, is a strictly justifiable proceeding when the old name is preserved, and no attempt is made to deceive the public. The need of an entirely new English encyclopædia has been keenly felt of late years, and the need has at last been met by the "New International" of Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. It is true that even in this case, some use has been made of the old "International" text, but only where that text remains valid in the light of the most recent knowledge. To all intents and purposes, the work of which three volumes are now at hand is a new compilation of universal knowledge, and has been edited with skill and conscience by President Gilman, Professor Peck, and Mr. Colby, aided by a large staff of competent specialist writers. It is an encyclopædia of the Brockhaus or Chambers type — that is, a work made up of many brief articles rather than of a smaller number of extensive treatises. The letter A, for example, aside from the geographical articles (Africa, Asia, Australia, Austro-Hungary, and America) yields only two articles (Archæology and Armies) that are more than ten pages in length. In fact, the article that exceeds a single page is rare in proportion to the number that consist of single brief paragraphs. The work is thus made exceptionally useful for ready reference, which should be, after all, the chief purpose of an encyclopædia. Although a list of special writers is printed in the forefront of the work, it is distinctly explained that these contributions have been revised and amended by the office staff, so that no article of any length is to be considered the work of a single writer. In the subdivision of matter, we find even such minor entries as are usually sought out in Readers' Handbooks and other reference works of like character. Geography, biography, and science, are subjects that have been given an unusual degree of attention, and in the matter of lucidity and general attractiveness of style the work has been well done. The illustrations are numerous, and the full-page plates are unusually attractive, although the *raison*

d'être of their selection is not always obvious. We are glad, for example, to have the colored plate which gives us six familiar varieties of the apple, but we could imagine many other subjects equally deserving of such elaborate illustration. The maps are numerous, and like most maps in American books are made inartistic by crude coloring and ugly lettering. The physical maps are much better done. The third volume of the work ends with Canada, and there are to be seventeen in all, including something like sixty thousand articles.

*A noble son
of Massachusetts.*

The simple record of an honorable life, whose main incidents are replete with inspiration for American youth, is presented in Dr. William Lawrence's biographical sketch of the late Governor of Massachusetts, the Honorable Roger Wolcott (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). The biographer is the Bishop of the Episcopalian Church in Massachusetts, who honors himself in overlooking denominational boundaries, in his zeal to furnish an early biography of his great fellow citizen. With a facile pen, and in easy flowing style, he recounts the principal events in the career of the Harvard scholar, orator, patriot, public servant, and man of affairs, whom the Bay State was delighted to honor in many capacities. It is but a brief sketch of a life which has been all too brief; but its agreeable diction, and the nobility of the subject of the sketch, charm the reader at every page. The eminent public services of Governor Wolcott are narrated without prolixity, but with due appreciation of their value to his countrymen. Numerous extracts from his addresses and speeches make the book a portfolio of eloquence; among these is his acknowledgment, in behalf of the Commonwealth, as her Governor, of the receipt from England of Bradford's original manuscript of the "History of Plimoth Plantation." In this little masterpiece of American oratory, the speaker thus exalts the Pilgrim Fathers: "In the varied tapestry which pictures our national life, the richest spots are those where gleam the golden threads of conscience, courage, and faith, set in the web by that little band." This gem of speech is worthy to rank with Lincoln's "The mystic chords of memory." It is a fair example of the general character of Mr. Wolcott's public deliverances.

*An up-to-date
treatise on
Copyright law.*

It is not too much to say that the need of a work which should satisfactorily gather into a single volume the large and confused mass of legal enactment and decision on the question of Copyright has never been so satisfactorily filled as by the book prepared by Mr. E. J. MacGillivray, LL.B., and bearing the fully descriptive title, "A Treatise upon the Law of Copyright in the United Kingdom and the Dominions of the Crown, and in the United States of America, Containing a Full Appendix of All Acts of Parliament, International Conventions, Orders in Council, Treasury Minutes, and Acts of Congress now in

Force" (Dutton). Unlike nearly all of its predecessors in this field of continually growing importance, the book is concerned with questions of Copyright alone, and does not confuse this topic with any reference to patent and trade-mark cases. On the historical side of the question, it hardly does more than refer the reader to the standard works of Messrs. Copinger, Scrutton, and Drone, with an especial commendation of Mr. Augustine Birrell's "The Law and History of Copyright in Books," one of the few law treatises that have positive and intrinsic literary merit. Mr. MacGillivray occupies himself with accounting for things as they are rather than as they were, or (a frequent chapter in such volumes) on things as they ought to be. He has not much to say about the common-law on the subject, — wisely enough, since the abrogation of the common-law principle of ownership in publications and works of art by statutory tinkering has left the author and artist with little but regret. But he does give all needful information for the perfect understanding of the English and American law as it exists to-day, so far as that is comprehensible. The long-delayed promise of a consolidated act on Copyright in Great Britain is another occasion for apology, since the law there is left in a condition where precedent rather than precise statement governs, — the book throughout being therefore an excellent example of case law. The condition of Copyright in the United States occupies the latter half of the book, containing sixty-eight pages as against more than two hundred on the subject in general and as particularized in the British dominions. In both parts the work is brought almost into the living present, the one noticeable omission on the American side being the question of copyright in news, an important topic in this country, especially since a recent decision has given such rights to a monopoly with the utmost power for harm, whether so used or not. In spite of the fact that this is a formal book of law, Mr. MacGillivray is at times entertaining, and his work is admirably digested, fully organized, provided with all needful indexes and appendices, and certain to fill an important place hitherto vacant.

*"Lost Letters
from Lesbos."*

It is always a grateful thing to see that justice is done to some person or cause maliciously aspersed in this curiously dealing world. The name of Sappho has always been one that has worked marvels; the fame of the world's chief poetess has been freely accorded her; her successors in her art have made translations or paraphrases of her poems, and then have unhesitatingly acknowledged that they have undertaken a task that was impossible; writers, statesmen, readers of all classes, have repeated her praises, admitted her claims, placed her in an unassailable pre-eminence. We may quote from Mr. Symonds: "The world has suffered no greater literary loss than the loss of Sappho's poems. So perfect are the smallest fragments preserved that

we muse in astonishment to think what the complete poems must have been. Of all the poets of the world, Sappho is the one whose every word has a peculiar and unmistakable perfume, a seal of absolute perfection and inimitable grace. In her art she was unerring." But, on the other hand, the character of Sappho has been subjected to a very different treatment. She has come down the ages enveloped in a cloud of story and allusion which allows but vague and difficult appreciation of what she really was. The Comic Dramatists have played havoc with her life and activity, their comments and veracious interpretations have passed current, and it needed the labors of Welcker and Blass and Wharton to bring about a rehabilitation of the poetess. In her "Lost Letters from Lesbos" (Donnelley), Mrs. Lucy McDowell Milburn has carried on the alluring labor. The "Lost Letters" were found by one of those miracles which come only into the experiences of novelists and poets, and they are the letters which Sappho wrote to that Egyptian lover who is supposed to have been one of the Egyptian Kings. The old Greek life, with its freshness, its charm, its poetry, reappears in these letters. Both the prose and the verse recall the Landor clearness and magic. The personality of Sappho as revealed in these intimate outpourings differs by the whole diameter of being from the Sappho of the Comic Dramatists. She is what the greatest poetess of all time surely ought to have been. Mrs. Milburn has put into these letters her high idealism of thought and belief, and has made a picture which the lover of Greece will gladly admit into his memory. Its imaginative insight will help to make plain many things which history leaves obscure, and the book ought to find appreciative readers everywhere.

*The Makers of
British Art.*

A new series of biographical art-studies is begun with four volumes (imported by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons) under the general title "The Makers of British Art." Mr. James A. Manson, the editor of the series, writes of Landseer, pointing out in his preface the surprising meagreness of material for an adequate and sympathetic biography, and the consequent necessity of making his art-work tell the whole story of his life. The volume on Turner is written by Mr. Robert Chignell, who aims to do better justice to the man, in distinction from the painter, than have previous biographers. No special originality is claimed for the life of Reynolds, by Elsa D'Estre-Keeling, except its attempt to steer a middle course between the extremes of unreasoning laudation and careless dispraise, — two attitudes so often adopted toward this painter. In the volume on Romney, Sir Herbert Maxwell attempts to collate the three previous biographies of Cumberland, Hayley, and John Romney, and thus to arrive at a proper understanding of the artist and his work; a feature of the book is the excellent catalogue of Romney's

works, — probably the fullest that has yet been compiled. Each biography is supplied with appendices, a bibliography, and a complete index for the student's use. Each has a photogravure portrait, and about twenty plates. These are printed on good paper, and are distinct and thoroughly satisfactory, especially in the case of Landseer's work, which lends itself particularly well to this sort of reproduction.

*Six sensible
sermons.*

Some sensible things sensibly stated are found in Dr. Minot J. Savage's "Men and Women" (American Unitarian Association). The six chapters of the book are on "Man and Woman," "Love and Marriage," "Parent and Child," "Home and Society," "The Ethics of Divorce," and "The Growing Independence of Women." They speak to the reader in a simple, conversational tone, and appear to have been put forth originally as pulpit discourses. While it is impossible that all readers should agree with everything these little homilies contain, the book is at least thought-provoking, and its utterances have the prime essential of thorough sincerity and reasoned conviction. One or two seed thoughts may be given here. The author believes there is danger of too much organization for reform, for civic study, for literary and artistic culture. A person joins a society, or club, or lecture class, and that is too often the end of it; a passive, recipient attitude takes the place of energetic individual action. And the same is true in religious matters. The divorce question is ably discussed, and attention is called to the curious fact that although the United States has the most liberal of divorce laws, its morals are of the highest, and nowhere else does woman hold a position of such respect and dignity. Indeed, a certain freedom of divorce is necessary for the safeguarding of her interests and her independence. The immense harm wrought by the reckless application of scripture texts to modern conditions receives a fitting word. "He that spareth his rod hateth his son," still gives sanction to a mode of discipline regarded by the author as worse than brutal. He says, "I do not believe that any father or mother on the face of this earth has the right to strike a child. I would call it brutal if it were not a libel on the brutes. It seems to me utterly inexcusable, always and everywhere."

*A history of
English pleasure
gardens.*

The literature of gardens, recently grown so prolific along descriptive and sentimental lines, has received a unique and valuable addition in the handsome volume on "English Pleasure Gardens" (Macmillan), an historical treatment of one phase of the subject by Miss Rose Standish Nichols. The Britanno-Roman gardens, with which horticulture in England began, though known to have existed, must be conjecturally reconstructed from relics or from Greek and Roman models. The early monastic gardens, likewise, must be described chiefly in terms

of "what we may well believe." But there are facts about the mediæval pleasaunce, and even one or two survivals of it still to be found in England. With the Tudor period, gardens take on more of their modern aspect, and since then their development has been steady, if along diverse lines. The final chapter of Miss Nichols's book deals with the gardens of to-day, under the broad division into naturalistic and formal, and discusses briefly the relative merits of the two styles. Miss Nichols has furnished over three hundred photographs and drawings for her book, and there are eleven plans by Mr. Allen N. Cox. The whole history goes to show that English horticulture is a craft, not an art, and that it still lacks fundamental and admitted principles. But apart from this thesis, and from the suggestive value which the book will have for the professional horticulturalist (who will especially prize the bibliography), it is popularly written and will be of real interest to the general reader.

*A compendium
of our national
expansions.*

A fair and succinct summary of the substance of the recent shower of "centennial" publications on the Louisiana Purchase, and kindred essays illustrative of the geographical expansion of our country, appears in a small and compact volume entitled "The Territorial Growth of the United States," written by Mr. William A. Mowry and published by Messrs. Silver, Burdett & Co. From an evidently careful study of this phase of our national life, the author has compiled chapters in which, in condensed form, the salient facts are stated concerning our several acquisitions of territory, by the treaty with Great Britain in 1783; the Louisiana, Florida, and Texas cessions; and also those in the cases of Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Archipelago. Oregon is the only territory of large importance to which we have acquired a right by discovery and occupation; and the subject of these and our other claims to Oregon is well summed up, being properly accorded greater space than any of our other landed acquisitions. A series of thirteen colored maps illustrates pictorially the situation at each of the successive steps of our national expansion, and makes clear the relative value and extent of each accession of territory. Thus we are furnished a hand-book, suitable for ready reference, which will be a great convenience to the many who, while interested in these historical and geographical subjects, have not shelf room in their libraries for the more extensive treatises that the enterprise of publishers has lately multiplied.

*Roman history
in biography.*

Around the life-story of the Gracchi, Sulla, Crassus, Cato, Pompey, and Cæsar, Professor Oman, in his book on "Seven Roman Statesmen" (Longmans), has certainly woven a very readable sketch of the period of Roman history to which these names belong. In his opinion, the reaction against the biographical element in history-writing has gone too far, and it

is time to look at Roman history again with Plutarch before us no less than Mommsen and Marquardt. In general, the view expressed is that the Roman republic went down because of its inability to bear up the burdens entailed by its own expansion; and its occasional reformers, whether democratic or aristocratic, failed of success from their ignorance of the deeper features of the problems before them. Without under-rating the insight and ability of Julius Cæsar, Professor Oman strikes telling blows at the idealized Cæsar of the German school, as so many other recent writers have done. The empire of which Cæsar laid the foundations was a period of mere soulless material prosperity, — a magnificent failure, whether considered as a despotism or a bureaucracy, lapsing gradually into moral and physical impotence, and destined to sink into the Chinese type of stagnation but for the assaults from without and the new ideals of Christianity within. The trained historical student will perhaps prefer something of a different type, but the average intelligent reader will find this volume both stimulating and profitable.

*Familiar talks on
our familiar birds.*

"How to Attract the Birds, and Other Talks about Bird Neighbors" is the title of a new book by "Neltje Blanchan" (Mrs. Doubleday), similar in its charmingly intimate and suggestive style to her other books about birds, but shorter and more desultory, each chapter being complete in itself and connected loosely, if at all, with the other chapters of the work. The first essay, "How to Invite Bird Neighbors," is perhaps the freshest and most interesting. It is full of novel suggestions to the landowner who wants to persuade the birds to nest in his garden or orchard and under his eaves. The second chapter is devoted to some special means of keeping the ruby-throat with us through the summer. The others deal, in fresh and original fashion, with various habits of the birds; and there is a chapter on "What Birds Do for Us" calculated to convince even the owners of cherry-trees. The book is beautifully illustrated with a great number of remarkable photographs that catch the birds in all sorts of interesting and unexpected situations, and in themselves make us feel better acquainted with our bird neighbors. (Doubleday, Page & Co.).

BRIEFER MENTION.

The book which Mr. Percival Chubb has written on "The Teaching of English in the Elementary and the Secondary School" (Macmillan) is so sound in its philosophy and so practical in its helpfulness that we wish it might come into the hands of every instructor in the country who is engaged with this vastly important subject. It is based upon the fundamental principle of "unity and continuity in the English course from its beginning in the kindergarten up through the high school." We doubt if so good and useful a book upon the subject has before been written, and the author's

treatment is charming in style besides being based upon the most intelligent principles of pedagogy. If the spirit of this book could once find a permanent lodgment in our schools, it would work a revolution in methods, and secure for English its proper place in the educational scheme.

It is not often that the play-goer can take with him to the theatre, or read beforehand, such admirable translations of foreign dramas as are provided by Mrs. Edith Wharton for Herr Sudermann's "Es Lebe das Leben" ("The Joy of Living," Scribner), and by Mr. Arthur Symons for Signor d'Annunzio's "Francesca da Rimini" (Stokes). The latter reproduction is, in truth, not so much a translation as a noble English poem, and should prove a cause of much gratitude in admirers of Signora Duse who cannot read Italian.

The late Bishop of Oxford did no more important work in his chosen historical field than that which he contributed to the Rolls Series, in the form of prefaces to the volumes which he edited. Mr. Arthur Hassall has done us a distinct service by editing, in a single volume, these "Historical Introductions to the Rolls Series," thus placing this valuable material within the reach of every student. The volume is published by Messrs. Longmans, Green, & Co.

Charles Sumner's "Addresses on War," with an introduction by Mr. Edwin D. Mead, is a volume published by Messrs. Ginn & Co. for the International Union. This publication is in the interest of the peace movement to which Mr. Ginn is now devoting much of his energy and his means, and is offered at the cost of production. It includes the three great addresses: "The True Grandeur of Nations," "The War System of the Commonwealth of Nations," and "The Duel between France and Germany."

Two reprints of old English plays have recently come to hand, one edited by Mr. F. I. Carpenter of the University of Chicago, the other by Mr. Arthur H. Quinn, of the University of Pennsylvania. The Chicago book inaugurates the octavo series of the university's Decennial Publications, and gives us, with much learned apparatus, the text of Lewis Wager's "The Life and Repentance of Marie Magdalene," a morality play dating from about the middle of the sixteenth century. The Pennsylvania book is a reprint of the anonymous comedy, "The Faire Maide of Bristow," published in 1605, and variously attributed to Day, Wilkins, Armin, and Barnes, although upon no good evidence in any one of the four cases. The present editor gives it up. This play was translated into German by Tieck nearly a century ago. Both of these plays are now reprinted for the first time.

A book called "The American Idea" (Dodd) is a compilation by Mr. Joseph P. Gilder, of the typical American documents — Declaration, Articles, Constitution, speeches by Washington, Webster, and Lincoln, the Monroe Doctrine, etc. Speeches by the last three of our Presidents are included — a very dubious choice — and both Senator Hoar and Secretary Hay are represented. The extract from Lowell's "Democracy" belongs here with better right than several of the other selections. The idea of this book is not exactly a new one, but similar collections heretofore have been planned for school purposes rather than for the use of the general reader. The editor contributes a sophomoric introduction that might better have been omitted. A man who will talk about "Old Glory" deserves no quarter.

NOTES.

"The Genesis of the Grand Remonstrance from Parliament to King Charles I.," by Dr. Henry Lawrence Schoolcraft, is a recent monograph sent us by the University of Illinois.

A handsome library edition of Scott's "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border," in four volumes, edited by Mr. T. F. Henderson, is published in this country by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons.

"Love Poems of W. S. Blunt" is an addition to the "Lover's Library," published by Mr. John Lane. The same publisher also issues "Lycidas" in his series of "Flowers of Parnassus."

"The Three Days' Tournament," by Miss Jessie L. Weston, is published in the "Grimm Library" by Mr. David Nutt, as an appendix to the "Legend of Sir Lancelot," by the same author.

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons send us the fifth edition of M. G. Maspéro's "Manual of Egyptian Archæology" in the translation of Amelia B. Edwards, with subsequent enlargements and revisions.

"The Satire of Seneca on the Apotheosis of Claudius," a study by Mr. Allen Perley Ball, is published by the Macmillan Co. in the series of "Columbia University Studies in Classical Philology."

Dr. John King Lord has prepared for Messrs. Benjamin H. Sanborn & Co. an "Atlas of the Geography and History of the Ancient World" — an inexpensive work and an excellent piece of scholarly map-making.

A new edition, considerably revised, of "A First Manual of Composition," by Dr. Edwin Herbert Lewis, is published by the Macmillan Co. This work is intended to be used during the first two years of the high school course.

"The A B C of Photo-Micrography," by the well-known expert, Mr. W. H. Walmsley, is a practical manual just published by Messrs. Tennant & Ward. Workers in this fascinating field of photography will give the book a warm welcome.

"Animals before Man in North America," by Mr. Frederic A. Lucas, is an interesting book of popular science, published by the Messrs. Appleton, with illustrations of such fearsome beasts as the triceratops, the labyrinthodont, and the mastodon.

Mr. Henry W. Boynton has edited "The Peasant and the Prince," by Miss Harriet Martineau, for the "Riverside Literature Series" (Houghton). This story of the French Revolution was well worth bringing into renewed currency with young readers.

Forestry and cookery are the two subjects upon which the American people most need information, and the first of them is dealt with in an interesting elementary way by Mr. Filibert Roth, in his "First Book of Forestry," just published by Messrs. Ginn & Co.

"The Fortunes of Oliver Horn," in two volumes, and "The Other Fellow, and Tile-Club Stories," are given us in the concluding three volumes of Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith's writings, now uniformly published in a library edition by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons.

Most important of the many interesting features announced by "The Atlantic" for 1903 are Mr. John Townsend Trowbridge's autobiographical papers, "My Own Story"; Sir Leslie Stephen's reminiscences of "English Men of Letters" of the last half century; Mr. M. A. DeWolfe Howe's "Chapters of Boston History"; and Mrs. Mary Austin's sketches of life in

the great Western desert — "The Land of Little Rain." The leading serials for the year will be Mr. Arthur Sherburne Hardy's "His Daughter First," and Miss Margaret Sherwood's "Daphne, an Autumn Pastoral."

The interesting "Source Readers in American History" (Macmillan) which are being edited by Professor Albert B. Hart and Miss Annie Bliss Chapman, have now reached their third volume — "How Our Grandfathers Lived" — which deals mainly with the first half of the nineteenth century, with special reference to the pioneer life of the Western frontier.

"The Virginians," in three volumes, has been added to the delightful Dent-Macmillan edition of Thackeray's prose works. Mr. Walter Jerrold supplies a brief bibliographical Introduction, there are numerous drawings in Mr. Charles E. Brock's characteristic manner, and a photogravure reproduction of the Westminster Abbey bust of the novelist is given as a frontispiece to the first volume.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[The following list, containing 69 titles, includes books received by THE DIAL since its last issue.]

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

- The Life and Letters of the Right Honourable Friedrich Max Müller. Edited by his wife. In 2 vols., illus. in photogravure, etc., 8vo, gilt tops. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$6. net.
- The Romance of my Childhood and Youth. By Mme. Edmond Adam (Juliette Lamber). With photogravure portrait, 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 399. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.40 net.
- Life and Correspondence of Henry Ingersoll Bowditch. By his son, Vincent Y. Bowditch. In 2 vols., illus. in photogravure, etc., large 8vo, gilt tops. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$5. net.
- John Mackenzie, South African Missionary and Statesman. By W. Douglas Mackenzie, M.A. With photogravure portrait, 8vo, uncut, pp. 564. A. C. Armstrong & Son. \$2. net.
- A Son of Destiny: The Story of Andrew Jackson. By Mary C. Francis. With frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 459. New York: Federal Book Co. \$1.50.
- Reverend Mother M. Xavier Warde, Foundress of the Order of Mercy in the United States. With Preface by Rt. Rev. Denis M. Bradley, D.D. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, pp. 287. Marlier & Co., Ltd. \$1.25.
- "Brother Ben": The Story of a Consecrated Life. By George W. King, Ph.D. Illus., 12mo, pp. 87. Eaton & Mains. 50 cts. net.

HISTORY.

- A History of Siena. By Langton Douglas. Illus. in photogravure, etc., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 500. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$6. net.
- Twenty-Six Historic Ships: The Story of Certain Famous Vessels of War and of their Successors in the Navies of the United States and of the Confederate States of America, from 1775 to 1902. By Frederic Stanhope Hill; with Introduction by Rear-Admiral George Eugene Belknap, U. S. N. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 515. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.50 net.
- History of the Five Indian Nations of Canada. By Hon. Cadwallader Colden. In 2 vols., with portrait and map, 16mo, gilt tops. "Commonwealth Library." New Amsterdam Book Co. \$2. net.
- Unitarianism in America: A History of its Origin and Development. By George Willis Cooke. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, pp. 463. Boston: American Unitarian Association. \$2. net.
- Civil War Times, 1861-1865. By Daniel Wait Howe. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 421. Bowen-Merrill Co.
- Three Centuries in North Oxfordshire. By M. Sturge Henderson. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 270. Oxford: B. H. Blackwell.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- The Three Days' Tournament: A Study in Romance and Folk-Lore. By Jessie L. Weston. 12mo, uncut, pp. 59. "Grimm Library." London: David Nutt.
- Shakespeare's Art: Studies on the Master Builder of Ideal Characters. By James H. Cotter, A.M. Illus., 12mo, pp. 183. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke Co. \$1. net.
- The Legends of the Holy Grail. By Alfred Nutt. 18mo, uncut, pp. 80. London: David Nutt. Paper.
- On the Genesis of the *Æsthetic Categories*. By James Hayden Tufts. 4to, pp. 12. University of Chicago Press. Paper, 25 cts. net.
- Plays. By Bert Finck. 12mo, pp. 40. Louisville: John P. Morton & Co.

NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD LITERATURE.

- Milton's *Lycidas*. Illus. by Gertrude Brodie. 24mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 43. "Flowers of Parnassus." John Lane. 50 cts. net.
- Love Poems of W. S. Blunt. 32mo, gilt edges, pp. 196. "Lover's Library." John Lane. 50 cts. net.

BOOKS OF VERSE.

- Selected Poems. By William Watson. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 143. John Lane.
- The Triumph of Love. By Edmond Holmes. 8vo, uncut, pp. 63. John Lane. \$1.25 net.
- The Black Prince, and Other Poems. By Maurice Baring. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 144. John Lane. \$1.25 net.
- Rainbows. By Olive Custance (Lady Alfred Douglas). 16mo, uncut, pp. 76. John Lane. \$1.25.
- Jonathan: A Tragedy. By Thomas Ewing, Jr. 12mo, uncut, pp. 148. Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$1. net.

FICTION.

- The Seedy Gentleman. By Peter Robertson. With frontispiece, 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 334. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson. \$1.50.
- Works of F. Hopkinson Smith, "Beacon" edition. Vol. VII., The Other Fellow, and The Club Stories; Vols. VIII. and IX., The Fortunes of Oliver Horn. Each illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut. Charles Scribner's Sons. (Sold only in sets by subscription.)
- Father Tom of Connemara. By Elizabeth O'Reilly Neville. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, pp. 394. Rand, McNally & Co. \$1.50.
- Ann Arbor Tales. By Karl Edwin Harriman. 12mo, uncut, pp. 322. George W. Jacobs & Co. \$1.20 net.
- The Left-Side Man. By Margaret Blake Robinson. 12mo, pp. 266. J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Co. \$1.25.
- Letters of an American Countess to her Friend. By the Countess herself. 12mo, pp. 128. J. S. Ogilvie Pub'g Co. 50 cts.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

- Across Coveted Lands; or, A Journey from Flushing (Holland) to Calcutta, Overland. By A. Henry Savage Landor. In 2 vols., illus., large 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$7.50 net.
- Mont Pelée and the Tragedy of Martinique: A Study of the Great Catastrophe of 1902, with Observations and Experiences in the Field. By Angelo Heilprin. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, pp. 335. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$3. net.
- The Burton Holmes Lectures. Vols. VIII., IX., and X., completing the work. Each illus. in color, etc., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut. Battle Creek: Little-Preston Co., Ltd. (Sold only by subscription.)
- Round the Horn before the Mast. By A. Basil Lubbock. Illus., 8vo, uncut, pp. 375. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2. net.

RELIGION.

- The Proofs of Life after Death: A Twentieth Century Symposium. Compiled and edited by Robert J. Thompson. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 365. Chicago: Published by the editor. \$2. net.
- The Divine Question. By Lionel Josaphare. 12mo, pp. 28. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson. Paper, 25 cts. net.

ECONOMICS.

- Economics of Forestry: A Reference Book for Students of Political Economy and Professional and Lay Students of Forestry. By Bernhard E. Fernow, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 520. "Library of Economics and Politics." T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.50 net.

The Second Bank of the United States. By Ralph C. H. Catterall. Large 8vo, pp. 538. "Decennial Publications." University of Chicago Press. \$3. net.

SCIENCE.

The Discovery and Decipherment of the Trilingual Cuneiform Inscriptions. By Arthur John Booth, M.A. 8vo, pp. 459. Longmans, Green & Co. \$4.

Animals before Man in North America: Their Lives and Times. By Frederic A. Lucas. Illus., 12mo, pp. 291. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25 net.

Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for the Year ending June 30, 1901. Illus., 8vo, pp. 782. Washington: Government Printing Office.

Nineteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, 1897-98. By J. W. Powell. Illus., 4to. Washington: Government Printing Office.

United States Magnetic Declination Tables and Isogenic Charts for 1902; and Principal Facts Relating to the Earth's Magnetism. By L. A. Bauer. Illus., 4to, pp. 405. Washington: Government Printing Office.

The Mishongnovi Ceremonies of the Snake and Antelope Fraternities. By George A. Dorsey and H. R. Voth. Illus., 8vo, uncut, pp. 261. Chicago: Field Columbian Museum. Paper.

Flora of the Island of St. Croix. By Charles Frederick Millspeugh, M.D. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 546. Chicago: Field Columbian Museum. Paper.

Myths of the Cherokee. By James Mooney. Illus., 4to, pp. 576. Washington: Government Printing Office.

The A B C of Photo-Micrography: A Practical Handbook for Beginners. By W. H. Wainale, F.R.M.S. Illus., 16mo, pp. 155. New York: Tennant & Ward. \$1.25.

Absorption of Liquids by Animal Tissues. By Ralph W. Webster. 4to, pp. 32. "Decennial Publications." University of Chicago Press. Paper, 50 cts. net.

Significance of Partial Tones in the Localization of Sound. By James Rowland Angell. 4to, pp. 11. University of Chicago Press. Paper, 25 cts. net.

NATURE.

Nature and the Camera. By A. Radclyffe Dugmore. Illus., 8vo, pp. 126. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.35 net.

The Book of Pears and Plums. By Rev. E. Bartram, D.D. With chapters on Cherries and Mulberries. Illus., 12mo, uncut, pp. 96. "Handbooks of Practical Gardening." John Lane. \$1. net.

ART.

Corot and Millet. Edited by Charles Holme; with critical essays by Gustave Geffroy and Arsène Alexandre. Illus. in color, photogravure, etc., 4to. John Lane. Paper, \$2. net.

Book-Plates of Today. Edited by Wilbur Macey Stone. Illus. in colors, etc., large 8vo, pp. 62. New York: Tonnellé & Co.

Bell's Miniature Series of Painters. New vols.: Correggio, by Leader Scutt; Burne-Jones, by Malcolm Bell. Each illus. in photogravure, etc., 24mo, gilt top, uncut. Macmillan Co. Limp leather, per vol., \$1.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

Molly and the Unwiseman. By John Kendrick Bangs. Illus., 12mo, pp. 198. H. T. Coates & Co. \$1. net.

Four Little Indians; or, How Carroll "Got Even." By Ella Mary Coates. Illus., 12mo, pp. 262. H. T. Coates & Co. 80 cts. net.

EDUCATION.—BOOKS FOR SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

Journal of Proceedings and Addresses of the Forty-First Annual Meeting of the National Educational Association, Held at Minneapolis, July 7-11, 1902. Large 8vo, pp. 1021. Published by the Association.

A Text-Book of Physics. With Sections on the Application of Physics to Physiology and Medicine. By R. A. Lehfeldt, D.Sc. Illus., 12mo, pp. 304. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$2.

History for Graded and District Schools. By Ellwood Wadsworth Kemp. 12mo, pp. 537. Ginn & Co. \$1. net.

A History of the Middle Ages. By Dana Carleton Munro. Illus., 12mo, pp. 242. D. Appleton & Co. 90 cts. net.

The Story of the Empire State: A Supplementary Reading-Book for Grammar Grades. By Gertrude Van Dusen Southworth. Illus., 12mo, pp. 213. D. Appleton & Co. 75 cts.

General History Way-Marks: A Special Text Designed to Direct the Lesson-Memory and Thought-Connections of General History Students. By Charles C. Boyer, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 193. J. B. Lippincott Co. 65 cts.

Macaulay's Essay on Lord Clive. Edited by J. W. Pearce, Ph.D. With portrait, 24mo, pp. 186. Macmillan Co. 25 cts.

The Peasant and the Prince. By Harriet Martineau; edited by Henry W. Boynton, M.A. 16mo, pp. 204. "Riverside Literature Series." Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Paper, 15 cts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Text-Book of Nursing. By Clara Weeks-Shaw. Third edition, thoroughly revised and enlarged. Illus., 12mo, pp. 397. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.75.

Can Telepathy Explain? Results of Psychical Research. By Minot J. Savage. 16mo, gilt top, pp. 243. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1. net.

Chinese Heroes: Being a Record of Persecutions Endured by Native Christians in the Boxer Uprising. By Isaac Taylor Headland. Illus., 12mo, pp. 248. Eaton & Mains. \$1. net.

"SHERLOCK HOLMES." French, for home study, mailed at 25c. E. ROTH, 1135 Pine Street, PHILADELPHIA.

OLD BOOKS AND MAGAZINES. Send for Catalogue, Address
A. J. CRAWFORD, Tenth and Pine Streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

A POCKET History of the American Navy; A Pocket History of the American Army; A Pocket History of the Ladies of the White House. Illustrated. Sent prepaid for 25 cts. in stamps. BONNELL, SILVER & CO., 24 West 22d Street, NEW YORK.

ALL should read "The Certainty of a Future Life in Mars," being the Posthumous Papers of Bradford Torrey Dodd. For sale by JOHN MURPHY, 201 East 42nd St., New York City.

BOOKS. ALL OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS SUPPLIED, no matter on what subject. Write us. We can get you any book ever published. Please state wants. When in England call. BAKER'S GREAT BOOK-SHOP, 14-16 Bright Street, BIRMINGHAM.

Foreign Books Full line of text books for the study of Modern Languages. Large stock of standard works in French, German, Italian and Spanish, in handsome bindings.

C. A. KOEHLER & CO.

Catalogue free. 149a Tremont St., BOSTON, MASS.

CHARLES H. ROBERTS,

Attorney at Law. Law and Patents.
614 Roanoke Building, 145 LaSalle Street, CHICAGO.
Patents, Trade-Marks, Copyright; and Claims in Chicago and Washington.

**BOOKS
AT
LIBERAL
DISCOUNTS**

WHEN CALLING, PLEASE ASK FOR MR. GRANT.
WHENEVER YOU NEED A BOOK,
Address MR. GRANT.

Before buying Books, write for quotations. An assortment of catalogues, and special slips of books at reduced prices, will be sent for a ten-cent stamp.

F. E. GRANT, Books, 23 West 42d Street, New York.

Mention this advertisement and receive a discount.

Dickering & Chatto

Dealers in Old and Rare Books, and Illuminated Manuscripts. Catalogue 131, containing a remarkable collection of First and Early Editions of

RARE OLD ENGLISH PLAYS

Post free, 6d.

Collectors of Old Plays will find in the above list the largest number of rare Dramatic Works of the Shakespearian period and interest ever appearing in a Bookseller's Catalogue.

66, Haymarket, St. James, London, S. W., England.

Soper School of Oratory

26th Year. Enter Now

Quarter of a century old, with the experience of the past combined with all that is latest and best in the present.

All Departments of Expression.

Able, Experienced Faculty.

Each Department in Charge of a Specialist.

Elocution, Delsarte, Dramatic Art, Physical Culture, Rhetoric, Literature, Parliamentary Law, Journalism.

SUMMER SCHOOL BEGINS JULY 1.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Address

HENRY M. SOPER, PRESIDENT,

503 Bush Temple of Music, Chicago Ave.

and North Clark St., or

801 Steinway Hall, No. 17 Van Buren St.

CHICAGO

SOPER'S RECITATION BOOKS, 14 Nos., 25 cts. each.

SOPER'S SELECT SPEAKER, 512 pages, 60 illustrations, cloth, \$1.75.

Going Abroad?

If so, take a copy of

THE COMPLETE POCKET GUIDE TO EUROPE

Edited by E. C. and T. L. STEDMAN.

Concise, handy, clear and legible maps, and altogether the best of the kind.

Full flexible leather, postpaid, \$1.25.

WILLIAM R. JENKINS

851 and 853 Sixth Avenue : NEW YORK CITY

FREDERICK BRUEGGER

Singing

Tone Placing. Voice Culture.
Style.

720-721 Fine Arts Building,

203 Michigan Blvd. - - Chicago.

The STUDEBAKER

Fine Arts Building

Michigan Boulevard, between Congress and Van Buren Streets.

CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO.

Fifth Annual **Grand Opera** Brilliant
Season of **in English** Repertoire

Week of January 19

MARTHA and LOHENGRIN

110—ALL AMERICAN ARTISTS—110

Was Shakespeare a Roman Catholic?

By James Appleton Morgan, President N. Y. Shakespeare Society. STAMMERING, Townsend Southwick, in December "Action and Utterance," 10 cents. From your newsdealer or N. Y. School of Expression, 318 West 57th St., New York.

**AUTOGRAPH
LETTERS**

OF FAMOUS PERSONS

Bought and Sold

WALTER R. BENJAMIN, 1125 Broadway,
New York. Send for Price Lists.

STORY-WRITERS, Biographers, Historians, Poets—Do you desire the honest criticism of your book, or its skilled revision and correction, or advice as to publication? Such work, said George William Curtis, is "done as it should be by The Easy Chair's friend and fellow laborer in letters, Dr. Titus M. Coan." Terms by agreement. Send for circular D, or forward your book or MS. to the New York Bureau of Revision, 70 Fifth Ave., New York.

**Do You
Write?**

Instruction by mail in literary composition. Courses suited to all needs. Revision, criticism, and sale of MSS. Send for circular.

EDITORIAL BUREAU

26 W. 33d St. (opp. Waldorf-Astoria), N. Y.

**AUTHORS
SEEKING A
PUBLISHER** || Manuscripts suitable for issuing in volume form required by established house; liberal terms; prompt, straightforward treatment.
Address **BOOKS**, 141 Herald Twenty-Third Street, New York

AUTHORS

We shall be pleased to estimate for the manufacture and publication of **BOOKS** for writers.

BON AMI BOOK DEPARTMENT,
P. O. Box 874, NEW YORK CITY.

Big Four Route

CHICAGO

TO

Indianapolis, Cincinnati,
Louisville, Florida,

AND ALL POINTS

South and Southeast.

J. C. TUCKER, G. N. A.,

No. 234 South Clark Street, - - - - - CHICAGO

Private Dancing Classes

MR. AND MRS. HORACE W. BEEK'S

Schools for Dancing and Deportment.

FORUM HALL—43d Street and Calumet Avenue.

Saturday afternoons for children.

Monday evenings for ladies and gentlemen.

MASONIC HALL—69th Street and Wentworth Ave.

Thursday afternoon and evening.

Address for particulars

HORACE W. BEEK

Phone Oakland 5

684 East 48th Place, Chicago

Catalogue Sale.
VALUABLE COLLECTION

Old English Books At Auction

Monday and Tuesday, January 19 and 20.

SETS STANDARD BOOKS.

Kelmscott and Vale Press. First Editions.

BOOKS ON NAPOLEON. MEMOIRS. AMERICANA.

FINE SET BALZAC, Limited Edition, Etc., etc.

Catalogues can be had on application.

WILLIAMS, BARKER & SEVERN CO.
185 & 187 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO.

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO. Library Department.

We have sold books to librarians for fifty years.
We have the largest stock in the largest book market in the country.

We fill orders promptly, completely, and intelligently.

Send for our new Clearance Catalogue.

Wholesale Booksellers and Publishers,
33-37 East 17th Street, Union Square, North, NEW YORK.

JUST PUBLISHED

SELECT PASSAGES FROM

The Introductions to Plato

By BENJAMIN JOWETT, Late Master of Balliol College and Professor of Greek in the University of Oxford.
Edited by Lewis Campbell, M.A., LL.D. 16mo. Cloth, 85 cents.

"A wish has often been expressed that the late Master of Balliol's Introductions to his translations of the Platonic Dialogues might be published in a separate form. This step has hitherto been prevented by considerations which it is unnecessary to mention here. But it was thought that a select number of significant passages in which Professor Jowett had made Platonic Interpretation the vehicle of his own thoughts might be of interest and use to many persons, for whom the examination of five octavo volumes might seem too formidable a task." — *From the Preface.*

SELECT PASSAGES FROM THE

Theological Writings of Benjamin Jowett

Edited by LEWIS CAMPBELL, M.A., LL.D. 16mo. Cloth, 85 cents.

For sale by all Booksellers. Send for Catalogue.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, American Branch
91 & 93 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

LIBRARIANS

SHOULD SEND AT ONCE
FOR OUR NEW CATALOGUE
CALLED

"AN OPPORTUNITY TO
PROCURE SOME OF THE RE-
CENT COPYRIGHTED BOOKS
AT VERY LOW PRICES"

A. C. McCLURG & CO.
CHICAGO

Roycroft & Kelmscott Books KENNETH B. ELLIMAN,

419 West 118th Street, New York

STUDY AND PRACTICE OF FRENCH in 4 Parts

L. C. BONAME, Author and Pub., 1930 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Well-graded series for Preparatory Schools and Colleges. No time wasted in superficial or mechanical work. *French Texts*: Numerous exercises in conversation, translation, composition. *Part I.* (60 cts.): Primary grade; thorough drill in Pronunciation. *Part II.* (90 cts.): Intermediate grade; Essentials of Grammar; 4th edition, revised, with Vocabulary; most carefully graded. *Part III.* (\$1.00): Composition, Idioms, Syntax; meets requirements for admission to college.

Part IV. (35 cts.): *Handbook of Pronunciation* for advanced grade; concise and comprehensive. Sent to teachers for examination, with a view to introduction.

"HIS WORK OUT-KIPLINGS KIPLING"

Second Edition Nearly Ready

George Cabot Lodge Poems

164 pages, daintily bound in gray and white; wide margins.
Price, One Dollar net.

PRaises OF THE PRESS

"There is not a line that does not speak."
"At once original and convincing."
"Inspiration of life in every line."
"A poet like this has long been due."
"He thinks first and then writes."
"A virility like Kipling at his best."
"The vigor of youth glows in his verse."
"Speaks out his message large and clear."
"There is not a poem that one would have wished left out."
"The book is destined to make a place for itself by sheer strength."

For sale at your bookshop, or sent post free on receipt of \$1.00.

CAMERON, BLAKE & CO., Publishers
70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

THE DIAL

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

EDITED BY FRANCIS F. BROWNE. } Volumes XXXIV.
No. 399.

CHICAGO, FEB. 1, 1903.

10 cts. a copy. } FINE ARTS BUILDING.
\$2. a year. } 203 Michigan Blvd.

APPROVED BOOKS FOR LIBRARIES

POOLE'S INDEX, VOL. 5, 1897-1901. Edited by W. I. FLETCHER and MARY POOLE. Royal octavo, cloth, net, \$10.00; sheep, net, \$12.00. Ready in February.

An indispensable help to librarians. Like the earlier volumes of the Index, this Supplement has been edited with the co-operation of members of the American Library Association. It includes over 125 PERIODICALS.

LOCKHART'S SCOTT. Cambridge Edition, in five volumes, with eleven photogravure illustrations. Octavo, cloth, gilt top, \$10.00.

In Leslie Stephens's words: "The biography may safely be described as, next to Boswell's Johnson, the best in the language." This is the only edition which has been thoroughly edited since the original edition prepared by Lockhart himself, and includes much matter concerning both Scott's life and Lockhart's which has appeared since the work was first published.

"I can hardly imagine a library without Lockhart's Scott, and I know of no edition more serviceable than this."—C. K. BOLTON, Librarian of Boston Athenæum.

Recent Books Added to the Boston Public Library

EDUCATION.

AS THE TWIG IS BENT. By SUSAN CHENERY. Net, \$1.00, postpaid \$1.12.

SCHOOL, COLLEGE, AND CHARACTER. By LE BARON R. BRIGGS. Net, \$1.00, postpaid \$1.08.

AN AMERICAN AT OXFORD. By JOHN CORBIN. Illustrated. Net, \$1.50, postpaid \$1.63.

EDUCATION AND THE LARGER LIFE. By C. HANFORD HENDERSON. Net, \$1.30, postpaid \$1.43.

HISTORY

NEW FRANCE AND NEW ENGLAND. By JOHN FISKE. With maps. Net, \$1.65, postpaid \$1.81.

LEE AT APPOMATTOX, AND OTHER PAPERS. By CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. Net, \$1.50, postpaid \$1.65.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY. By JAMES K. HOSMER. Illus. Net, \$1.20, postpaid \$1.32.

AMERICAN TRAITS FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF A GERMAN. By HUGO MUNSTERBERG. Net, \$1.60, postpaid \$1.74.

LITERATURE

OPENINGS IN THE OLD TRAIL. By BRET HARTE. \$1.25.

WALDEN. By HENRY D. THOREAU. New one-volume edition. Illustrated. \$3.00.

REMINISCENCES OF A DRAMATIC CRITIC. By HENRY A. CLAPP. With portraits. Net, \$1.75, postpaid \$1.88.

SHELLEY. Complete Poetical Works. Cambridge Edition. \$2.00.

BIOGRAPHY

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. By HORACE E. SCUDDER. With portraits and illustrations. 2 vols., net, \$3.50, postpaid \$3.80.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE. By GEORGE E. WOODBERRY. In American Men of Letters Series. With portrait, net, \$1.10, postpaid \$1.20.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW. By THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON. In American Men of Letters Series. With portrait, net, \$1.10, postpaid \$1.20.

CHARLES ELIOT, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT. Edited by CHARLES W. ELIOT. With portraits, illustrations, and maps, net, \$3.50, postpaid \$3.79.

FICTION

A SEA TURN AND OTHER MATTERS. By THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH. \$1.25.

AUDREY. By MARY JOHNSTON. With colored illustrations. \$1.50.

THE TORY LOVER. By SARAH ORNE JEWETT. With illustrations. \$1.50.

UNDER COLONIAL COLORS. A Story of Arnold's Expedition to Quebec. Illustrated. Net, \$1.20.

Helps to Librarians

The publishers will send the following annotated lists at the request of librarians, trustees, and others interested in library work: *Illustrated Monthly Bulletin of New Books*, containing descriptions of new books, and carefully selected notices from leading literary journals.

The Best Books of 1894-1901. A list of the publications of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., selected, classified, and annotated by the New York State Library for its Lists of Best Books.

Books for a Small Library. The publications of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. contained in a suggestive list of books for a small library, compiled and annotated by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

Address
LIBRARY DEPARTMENT.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., 4 Park St., Boston

The McClurg Books of 1902

THE following publications were issued by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, during 1902. The list includes some very notable books, and some which have set new paces in the publishing world. No pains have been spared to secure new and striking effects in the manufacture of these books, without, however, in any respect departing from the accepted canons of good taste. Bindings and illustrations have had especial attention, and typography and presswork are all that the facilities and experience of the largest and most competent book-printing house in America could make them.

Fiction

Third Edition

The Conquest

By EVA EMERY DYE

"No one who wishes to know the true story of the conquest of the greater part of this great nation can afford to pass by this book."—*Cleveland Leader*.

"None of the popular historical novels of the last two or three years can compare with this in value, or will be apt to keep pace with it in popularity."—*San Francisco Bulletin*.

With Frontispiece, \$1.50

On Fortune's Road

Stories of Business

By WILL PAYNE

"He has the ability to see and to draw clearly the picturesque and striking features of the most prosaic situation. The whole book has the vivid quality of a snap-shot photograph, it is so real."—*Philadelphia Telegraph*.

Illustrated, \$1.50

The Holland Wolves

By J. BRECKENRIDGE ELLIS

"A thrilling and delightful romance of the days when King Philip of Spain sent his armies to Holland . . . one of the best stories of its kind of the season, and there are unusually good full-page illustrations."—*Buffalo Express*.

Illustrated, \$1.50

Second Edition

A Captive of the Roman Eagles

Translated from the German of FELIX DAHN

"He describes with dramatic power and positive accuracy, the life of those far-off days. Such fiction is of the highest literary value. It redeems the appellation 'historical novel' from execration and oblivion."—*Louisville Courier Journal*.

\$1.50

The Prince Incognito

By ELIZABETH WORMELEY LATIMER

"Her hero is Rinaldo D'Este, cousin to Louis XV. of France, who decides to give up his rank and title for the Huguenot girl he loves. The young prince and his wife escape to the New World, having desperate adventures and manifold trials. The romance is full of color and imagination, carrying the reader buoyantly to the closing word of an unusually entertaining novel."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

\$1.50

Sixth Edition

The Thrall of Leif the Lucky

A Story of Viking Days

By OTTILIE A. LILJENCRA NTZ

"A story that has all the glamour of the old romance. Here we see the men even as they lived, who harried the coasts of England, who discovered Greenland centuries before Columbus was born and carried the gospel thither, the Vikings, the stalwart Norsemen, the masters of the sea a thousand years ago."—*Chicago Journal*.

"One of the best stories of the year, and the pictures are as unusual in quality as the story."—*Milwaukee Sentinel*.

Illustrated in color, \$1.50

The Bridge of the Gods

A Romance of Indian Oregon

By F. H. BALCH

"Is certainly one of the best Indian stories ever published. After reading it one feels that he knows something about Indians and Indian life."—*Boston Transcript*.

New Illustrated Edition, \$1.50

Alabama Sketches

By SAMUEL MINTURN PECK

"No more fascinating book of short stories has ever been printed. Every loved sight and color of our Southern forest and garden are therein."—*New Orleans Times-Democrat*.

\$1.00

The Point of Honour

By H. A. HINKSON

"It deals with the gentlemen of Ireland in the eighteenth century. . . . Of modern Irish writers of fiction not one is within gunshot of Mr. Hinkson for brilliancy, dramatic quality, high spirits, and magnificent swing and sweep of narrative."—*Chicago Evening Post*.

\$1.50

Gertrude Dorrance

By MARY FISHER

"Gertrude Dorrance is a most engaging young person, who has the luck to charm three men, and surely that is enough love for any one of normal taste. The story is very well written, and the reading of it will induce reflection. But it is, in addition, a good story."—*Philadelphia Telegraph*.

\$1.50

Nature Books

Birds of the Rockies

By LEANDER S. KEYSER

"One of the handsomest books issued this fall. . . . Not only beautifully printed, but the best and most thorough publication ever published treating of the birds and their habits in that section of the country."—*Omaha Bee*.

Illustrated in color and black and white, \$3.00 net

Nestlings of Forest and Marsh

By IRENE GROSVENOR WHELOCK

"She has a host of incidents at command and illustrates her pleasant narrative with many illustrations direct from nature. The volume is a delightful addition to the library of the bird student and lover."—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

Illustrated, \$1.40 net

A. C. McCLURG & CO. :: PUBLISHERS :: CHICAGO

THE McCLURG BOOKS OF 1902

Travel and Description

In Argolis

By GEORGE HORTON

"Any one who has ever sojourned in Greece, or loved it from afar, will enjoy 'In Argolis' and will read it more than once, in memory of skies and scenes and a people that must always haunt his imagination. And any gentle reader who knows nothing of Greece will find in these little pictures of a life that is far from strenuous something rare and genuine that approaches the qualities of a classic."—*The Nation*.

Illustrated, \$1.75 net

Ocean to Ocean

An Account, Personal and Historical, of Nicaragua and its People

By J. W. G. WALKER, U. S. N.

"It leaves nothing to be desired; any one who wants to know anything about Nicaragua, in any aspect, from any point of view, here it is in less than three hundred pages, with plenty of pretty photographs of tropical loveliness and strangeness."—*Philadelphia North American*. Illustrated, \$1.25 net

Notes on the Nicaragua Canal

By HENRY I. SHELDON

"It is a most readable, complete and interesting little work. It gives the reader a remarkably clear picture of life in Central America, and even such usually omitted matters as what the expenses in hotels amount to, the clothing necessary, what to eat and what not, are all treated of in detail."—*Cincinnati Commercial Tribune*. Third Edition, Illustrated, \$1.25

Down Historic Waterways

Six Hundred Miles of Canoeing upon Illinois and Wisconsin Rivers

By REUBEN GOLD THWAITES

"Mr. Thwaites' book is not only a charming account of a summer canoe trip, but an excellent guide for any one who is contemplating a similar 'inland voyage.' It is a book to be read to get the spirit of the woods and rivers and streams and lakes."—*Worcester Spy*.

New Illustrated Edition, \$1.20 net

General Literature

Letters to an Enthusiast

Being a Series of Letters addressed to Robert Balmanno, Esq., of New York, 1850-1861

By MARY COWDEN-CLARKE

"To read them is to be admitted to the lively company of Lamb and Leigh Hunt, and to have glimpses of the artistic celebrities of the last century. They make a book which all lovers of literature will read with sympathetic interest. The volume is happily illustrated by portraits and facsimiles."—*The Scotsman*.

Illustrated, \$2.50 net

A. Selection of the World's Greatest Short Stories.

With Critical and Historical Comments

By SHERWIN CODY

Since its publication Mr. Cody's book has been adopted by twelve large universities, and more than two score smaller institutions, which is a demonstration of its practical worth. Nothing just like it has ever been available, and students of literature have been quick to recognize this fact.

\$1.00 net

The Book Lover

A Guide to the Best Reading

By JAMES BALDWIN, Ph.D.

"One of the most valuable and carefully prepared books about books lately issued. . . . Not only is Mr. Baldwin enthusiastic about books and the formation of a love for reading, but his volume has been so written as to make his readers share his enthusiasm."—*N. Y. Times*.

New revised edition, from new plates, \$1.00 net

History

Second Edition

The Expedition of Lewis and Clark

Reprinted from the Edition of 1814

With an Introduction and Index by

JAMES K. HOSMER, LL.D.

"Of the several new editions of this valuable narrative, this is by far the best and most complete."—*Minneapolis Journal*.

"We have nothing but praise for this handsome reprint."—*The Nation*.

Two volumes, with portraits, \$5.00 net

Essays

Socialism and Labor

And Other Arguments, Social, Political, and Patriotic

By Rt. Rev. J. L. SPALDING

"Fourteen eloquent, lofty, and wise arguments that every citizen, man or woman, would be benefitted by reading. . . . He has a heart aglow for American institutions and the public welfare."—Henry George, Jr., in the *New York Journal*.

80 cents net

Religion, Agnosticism, and Education

By Rt. Rev. J. L. SPALDING

"The conscience of the time pleads for reassurance or conviction. Singularly adapted for this plea is the style of Bishop Spalding, who is unquestionably the most persuasive religious writer in contemporary secular literature."—*The New World*.

80 cents net

Various Views, Editorial Echoes, Little Leaders

By WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE

"His work as a literary essayist is closely akin to that of Mr. Hammerton in art and ethics. He possesses the same broad view of the field, the same glance at the outlying purlieus of philosophy and æsthetics, the same easy feeling of inevitability in his beliefs just sufficiently manifest."—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser*.

Three Volumes, \$1.00 net each

Music

Musical Pastels

By GEORGE P. UPTON

"A collection of ten short essays, charmingly written, and on subjects concerning which many music lovers know just enough to make them anxious to know more."—*New York Evening Post*.

Illustrated, \$2.00 net

The Standard Light Operas

By GEORGE P. UPTON

"A most valuable possession for people of culture as well as lovers of and students of music. Thirty-seven light operas are written upon in the most sprightly and pleasant manner."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

\$1.20 net

THE McCLURG BOOKS OF 1902

The Helpful Thoughts Series

Helpful Thoughts

NEW SELECTIONS FROM MARCUS AURELIUS

Compiled by WALTER LEE BROWN

"One of the striking things about the book is its attractive form."—*Buffalo Express*.

Right Reading

QUOTATIONS ON THE CHOICE AND USE OF BOOKS

"There is so much wisdom, so much inspiration, so much that is practical and profitable for every reader in these pages, that we would scatter this little volume broadcast as a tract."—*New York Commercial Advertiser*.

Catch Words of Cheer

HELPFUL THOUGHTS FOR EACH DAY OF THE YEAR

Compiled by SARA A. HUBBARD

"Each one of these three hundred and sixty-five selections has its own word of counsel and comfort."—*The Christian Register*.

Per volume, 80 cents net

Gift Books

Memories

By MAX MÜLLER

"As a gift-book, this volume has not been surpassed. It is so beautiful in appearance and so lofty in sentiment that the choice of it would reflect great credit upon the giver."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

New illustrated edition (50th thousand), \$2.00 net

Books for Young People

The Pete and Polly Stories

By CAROLYN WELLS

"When Miss Wells writes a nonsense book and Miss Cory makes the pictures for it, the result is irresistible, as this dainty volume shows."—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser*.

Illustrated, \$1.50 net

Coquo and the King's Children

By CORNELIA BAKER

"One of the best long stories for children we have seen this season."—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

Illustrated in color, \$1.50 net

Prince Silverwings

By EDITH OGDEN HARRISON

"A superb collection of entertaining fairy tales with a daintily artistic frontispiece and illustrations in color."—*Buffalo Courier*.

Illustrated in color, \$1.75 net

Little Mistress Good Hope

By MARY IMLAY TAYLOR

"A book of great charm, and the illustrations in color are delightful examples of latter-day art."—*Milwaukee Sentinel*.

Illustrated in color, \$1.50 net

Mayken

By JESSIE ANDERSON CHASE

"A quaint, sweet, wholesome story for children."—*Outlook*.

Illustrated, \$1.20 net

Send for our Complete Illustrated Catalogue.

A. C. McCLURG & CO. :: PUBLISHERS :: CHICAGO

Ready this Spring

An Index to Poetry and Recitations

One of the most indispensable reference manuals for the librarian ever published. Over three hundred standard and popular collections have been indexed, comprising nearly thirty thousand titles. We shall be glad to send a circular giving detailed information upon request.

A. C. McCLURG & CO.
CHICAGO

To Librarians

We carry a larger and more general stock of the publications of all American publishers than any other house in the United States.

We invite librarians and book committees to call and avail themselves of the opportunity to select from our large stock.

A. C. McCLURG & CO.
CHICAGO

Summary of John Lane's 1902 Books

General Literature

- PERSIAN CHILDREN OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.** By WILFRID SPARROX. Illustrated. 8vo, \$3.50 net.
- WITH NAPOLEON AT ST. HELENA.** By EDITH S. STOKOE. Illustrated. 12mo, \$1.50 net.
- AMERICA THE LAND OF CONTRASTS.** By JAMES FULLARTON MUIRHEAD. New Edition. 12mo, \$1.20 net.
- SPANISH CONQUEST IN AMERICA.** By SIR ARTHUR HELPS. New Edition in 4 vols. Edited by M. Oppenheim. Vols. I and II ready. 12mo, \$1.50.
- MAN VISIBLE AND INVISIBLE.** By C. W. LEADBEATER. Illustrated in color. 8vo, \$2.50 net.

Belles-Lettres

- TERRORS OF THE LAW.** By FRANCIS WATT. Illustrated. 16mo, \$1.25 net.
- DANTE AND THE DIVINE COMEDY.** By W. J. PAYLING WRIGHT. 16mo, \$1.00 net.
- EARLY PROSE WRITINGS OF JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.** Preface by EDWARD E. HALE. Introduction by WALTER LITTLEFIELD. Portrait. 12mo, boards, \$1.20 net.
- HEROINES OF POETRY.** By CONSTANCE E. MAUD. Illustrated. 12mo, \$1.50 net.

Poetry

- THE POEMS OF ARTHUR SYMONS.** Frontispiece. 2 vols. 8vo, \$3.00 net.
- INDIA'S LOVE LYRICS.** By LAURENCE HOPE. 12mo, \$1.50 net.
- RAINBOWS.** By OLIVE CUSTANCE. 16mo, \$1.00 net.
- FLORILEGIUM LATINUM.** Vol. II. (Victorian Poets). 12mo, \$2.00 net.
- A LONG DUEL: A PLAY.** By MRS. W. K. CLIFFORD. 12mo, \$1.25 net.
- SELECTED POEMS.** By WILLIAM WATSON. 16mo, \$1.25 net.
- THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE.** By EDMOND HOLMES. Square 12mo, \$1.25 net.
- LATER LYRICS.** By JOHN B. TABB. Square 24mo, \$1.00 net.
- POEMS.** By MARY OLCOTT. 12mo, \$1.00 net.
- THE BLACK PRINCE.** By MAURICE BARING. 12mo, \$1.25 net.

Fiction

(12mo. \$1.50 unless noted.)

- THE LADY PARAMOUNT.** By HENRY HARLAND.
- THE STORY OF EDEN.** By DOLF WYLLARDE.
- THE DECOY.** By FRANCIS DANA.
- A ROMAN MYSTERY.** By RICHARD BAGOT.
- THE JUST AND THE UNJUST.** By RICHARD BAGOT.
- THE CATHOLIC.** Anonymous.
- LOVE WITH HONOUR.** By CHARLES MARRIOTT.
- AN ENGLISH GIRL IN PARIS.** Anonymous.
- LUCK O' LASSENDALE.** By LORD IDDESLEIGH.
- COMMENTS OF A COUNTESS.** Anonymous. \$1. net.
- THE BEAUTIFUL MRS. MOULTON.** By NATHANIEL STEPHENSON. \$1.20 net.
- THE HEADSWOMAN.** By KENNETH GRAHAME. New Edition. 16mo, 50 cents net.
- KITWYK STORIES.** By MRS. JOHN LANE. \$1. net.

Juvenile

- DREAM DAYS.** By KENNETH GRAHAME. Illustrated (in photogravure) by Maxfield Parrish. Square 8vo, \$2.50 net.
- A ROMANCE OF THE NURSERY.** By L. ALLEN HARKER. Illustrated. 12mo, \$1.25 net.
- INGOLDSBY LEGENDS.** Profusely illustrated by HERBERT COLE. 8vo, \$1.25 net.

Garden Books

- IN A TUSCAN GARDEN.** Anonymous. Illustrated. 12mo, \$1.50 net.
- IN MY VICARAGE GARDEN.** By CANON ELLACOMBE. Frontispiece. 12mo, \$1.50 net.
- OF GARDENS: AN ESSAY.** By FRANCIS BACON. (Merrymount Press). 16mo, 50 cents net.
- A GARDEN IN THE SUBURBS.** By MRS. LESLIE WILLIAMS. Illustrated. 12mo, \$1.25 net.
- STRAY LEAVES FROM A BORDER GARDEN.** By MARY PAMELA MILNE-HOME. Illustrated. 12mo, \$1.50 net.
- FLOWERS AND GARDENS.** By FORBES WATSON. New Edition. Frontispiece. 12mo, \$1.50.
- GARDEN CRAFT, OLD AND NEW.** By JOHN D. SEDDING. New Edition. Illustrated. 8vo, \$2.50 net.

JOHN LANE The Bodley Head, 67 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK

BOOKS FOR LIBRARIES

Selected from

LITTLE, BROWN, & COMPANY'S 1902 LIST

BIOGRAPHY AND HISTORY

THE STRUGGLE FOR A CONTINENT. Edited from the writings of FRANCIS PARKMAN by Prof. Pelham Edgar of University of Toronto. Portraits, maps, and other illustrations. 12mo, \$1.50 net.

AMERICA IN ITS RELATION TO THE GREAT EPOCHS OF HISTORY. By WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN. 16mo, \$1.00 net.

PLUTARCH'S LIVES. The Translation Called Dryden's. Corrected and revised by A. H. CLOUGH. Oxford Edition. 5 vols., crown 8vo, photogravure frontispiece. Cloth, \$7.50; half morocco, \$17.50.

FICTION

THE PHARAOH AND THE PRIEST. An Historical Novel of Ancient Egypt. Translated from the original Polish of ALEXANDER GLOVATSKI by Jeremiah Curtin. Illustrated. 12mo, \$1.50.

THE QUEEN OF QUELPARTE. By ARCHER BUTLER HULBERT. Illustrated. 12mo, \$1.50.

THE SHADOW OF THE CZAR. By JOHN R. CARLING. Illustrated. 12mo, \$1.50.

TOWER OR THRONE. By HARRIET T. COMSTOCK. Illustrated. 12mo, \$1.50.

FAITHFUL. By the author of "Miss Toosey's Mission." 16mo, \$1.00.

LAFITTE OF LOUISIANA. By MARY DEVEREUX. Illustrated. 12mo, \$1.50.

THE HEROINE OF THE STRAIT. By MARY CATHERINE CROWLEY. Illustrated. 12mo, \$1.50.

IN THE COUNTRY GOD FORGOT. A Story of To-Day. By FRANCIS CHARLES. 12mo, \$1.50.

IN THE EAGLE'S TALON. By SHEPPARD STEVENS. Illustrated. 12mo, \$1.50.

A GIRL OF VIRGINIA. By LUCY MEACHAM THRUSTON. Illustrated. 12mo, \$1.50.

MISCELLANEOUS

JOURNEYS WITH DUMAS—THE SPERONARA. Translated from the French of ALEXANDRE DUMAS by Katharine Prescott Wormeley. Photogravure frontispiece. 16mo, \$1.25.

GLIMPSES OF CHINA AND CHINESE HOMES. By EDWARD S. MORSE, author of "Japanese Homes and Their Surroundings." With over 50 sketches by the author. 12mo, \$1.50 net.

THE COLOMBIAN AND VENEZUELAN REPUBLICS. By WILLIAM L. SCRUGGS, ex-Minister to Colombia and Venezuela. New Edition. Illustrations and maps. Crown 8vo, \$1.75.

GLIMPSES OF CALIFORNIA AND THE MISSIONS. By HELEN HUNT JACKSON. New Edition. With 37 pictures by Henry Sandham. 12mo, \$1.50.

THE LAST DAYS OF PEKIN. From the French of PIERRE LOTI by Myrta L. Jones. Illustrated. 12mo, \$1.75 net.

RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT. By Capt. A. T. MAHAN. Crown 8vo, \$1.60 net.

BOSTON DAYS. Literary Reminiscences. By LILLIAN WHITING. Illustrated. 12mo, \$1.50 net.

AMERICAN LITERATURE IN ITS COLONIAL AND NATIONAL PERIODS. By LORENZO SEARS, Professor of American Literature, Brown University. 8vo, \$1.50 net.

THE SPIRITUAL OUTLOOK. A Survey of the Religious Life of our Time as Related to Progress. By WILLARD CHAMBERLAIN SELLECK. 16mo, \$1.00 net.

NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD AUTHORS

THE WRITINGS OF SAMUEL LOVER. First Collected Edition. With an introduction by James Jeffrey Roche. 6 vols., 12mo, cloth, extra, gilt top, \$1.50 per volume. The set, 6 vols., half crushed morocco, gilt top, \$9.50. *Any volume sold separately.*

THE WRITINGS OF CHARLES LEVER. Barrington Edition. Complete in 32 volumes. Fully illustrated with full-page plates and cuts in text. Crown 8vo, cloth, gilt top, \$1.50 per volume. *Any volume sold separately.*

ILLUSTRATED JUVENILES

LITTLE WOMEN. By LOUISA M. ALCOTT. With 15 full-page pictures by ALICE BARRER STEPHENS. Crown 8vo, \$2.00.

AN OLD FASHIONED GIRL. By LOUISA M. ALCOTT. With 12 full-page pictures by JESSIE WILLCOX SMITH. Crown 8vo, \$2.00.

NATHALIE'S CHUM. By ANNA CHAPIN RAY, author of "Teddy: Her Book." \$1.20 net.

BRENDA'S COUSIN AT RADCLIFFE. By HELEN LEAH REED. 12mo, \$1.20 net.

ON GUARD: Against Tory and Tarleton. By JOHN PRESTON TRUE. 12mo, \$1.20 net.

CATHARINE'S PROXY. By MYRA SAWYER HAMLIN. 12mo, \$1.20 net.

FOXY THE FAITHFUL. By LILY F. WESSELHOEFT. 12mo, \$1.20 net.

IN THE GREEN FOREST. By KATHARINE PYLE. Illustrated by the author. Crown 8vo, \$1.50 net.

PRINCESS KALLISTO, AND OTHER TALES OF THE FAIRIES. By WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT. Illustrations in color. 4to, \$2.00 net.

POLLY'S SECRET. By HARRIET A. NASH. 12mo, \$1.20 net.

JACK AND HIS ISLAND. By LUCY M. THRUSTON. 12mo, \$1.20 net.

GRANDMA'S GIRLS. By HELEN MORRIS. 12mo, \$1.20 net.

A DORNFIELD SUMMER. By MARY MURKLAND HALEY. 12mo, \$1.20 net.

Send for new illustrated descriptive catalogue, and "Books for Schools" booklet.

LITTLE, BROWN, & CO., Publishers, 254 Washington St., BOSTON

Important Library Books from the New List of FLEMING H. REVELL COMPANY

Fiction.

By Author of "Black Rock," "Sky Pilot," etc.
Glengarry School Days.

By RALPH CONNOR. Illus. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.25.
The new story fittingly supplements "The Man from Glengarry" (now 140th 1000) in that it deals with some of the same characters. "His material is magnificent in its contrasts and opportunities. Ralph Connor is a man to keep in mind as one of the most virile, faithful and wholesome writers of to-day."
— *Public Ledger, Philadelphia.*

A True Story of Indian Life.

Two Wilderness Voyagers.

By FRANKLIN WELLES CALKINS. Cloth, \$1.50.
The author of "The Mississippi Bubble" says: "Mr. Calkins has done something new. He gives us Indians, but they are not merely buckskinned manikins. He gives us the West, but he does it without pose. Moreover, he gives us a story, a white story done in red."
The Coal-Miner's Story.

Those Black Diamond Men.

A Tale of the Anthracite Valley. By WILLIAM F. GIBBONS. 12mo. Cloth, Illustrated, \$1.50.
"It is a series of dramatic human scenes, sometimes with thrilling incidents, sometimes of tragic intensity, sometimes touched with humor. The brisk action of the story holds the attention firmly." — *The Outlook.*

A Vivid Mormon Story of the Occupation of the Great Salt Lake Basin.

By Order of the Prophet.

By A. H. HENRY. 12mo. Cloth, Illus., \$1.50.
"He writes with conviction and with a commendable reserve power. There is nothing lurid or sensational or overdrawn about his picture — it is simply tragic, pitiful, heart-rending — a page torn from the story of a ruined life." — *Commercial Advertiser.*

A College Girl's Story.

Janet Ward

A Daughter of the Manse.

By MARGARET E. SANGSTER. Cloth, \$1.50.
"Janet Ward" is the story of a girl's life, of the sort Mrs. Sangster understands so well. Simple, natural, full of sweet experience."
— *Commercial Advertiser.*

By Author of "How They Kept the Faith."

Fool's Gold A Study of Values.

A NOVEL by ANNIE RAYMOND STILLMAN. \$1.50.
A romance of exceptional power in which plot and action yield a large tribute to the strong purpose of the book.

By Author of "Fishin' Jimmy."

Aunt Abby's Neighbors.

By ANNIE TRUMBULL SLOSSOR. Fully Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.00.
"Aunt Abby is a sweet, nobly generous New England woman, without narrowness and without cant; moreover, she has a little twinkle of dry humor even when she feels deeply." — *The Outlook.*

By Author of "A Lily of France."

The Little Green God.

A Satire on American Hinduism. By CAROLINE ATWATER MARSH. 16mo. Cloth, 75 cts.
"There is a world of tragedy in 'The Little Green God.' . . . It is cleverly done and there is a great big reason just why such a book as this should be written."
— *Los Angeles Express.*

Essays.

Studies in Modern Problems by the Author of "The Spiritual Life."

Religion of a Mature Mind.

By Prof. GEORGE ALBERT COE, Ph.D. 12mo, gilt top, \$1.35 net.

A brilliant, readable, thought-provoking discussion of some practical religious problems in the modern spirit. The essential truths of evangelical religion in the conceptions of to-day. Prof. Coe meets all questions fairly, searchingly, and with practical purport.

"The most important contribution to religious thought for the current year."
— *Chicago Chronicle.*

Third Edition.

Faith and Character.

Studies in character building. By NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS. 12mo, cloth, 75 cents net.

"What it is to be a Christian, the hindrances in the way, the correspondences of human need and divine love, and, lastly, the development of the spiritual nature, are here shown with simplicity and persuasiveness." — *Outlook.*

Fourth Edition.

Musings by Camp-Fire and Wayside.

By Dr. W. C. GRAY, late editor of The Interior. Deckle-edge paper. Illustrated by duo-prints from photographs taken by Dr. Gray. 8vo, 350 pages, cloth, \$1.50 net.

"I have been reading Dr. Gray's book with a great delight. It breathes the spirit of the woods, and it is full of true religion. This, it seems to me, is a happy combination. I like Christianity best with an outdoor flavor."
— *Henry van Dyke.*

By James M. Ludlow, D.D., Litt.D.

Incentives for Life:

Personal and Public.

By Author of "Deborah," "The Captain of the Janizaries," etc. 12mo, \$1.25 net.
Discusses the determining factors in a life of purpose. Progressive, comprehensive and versatile. Practical because of its concreteness; philosophical because it deals with basal truths. The abundance of metaphor and illustration gives it vivacity, and renders it stimulating and suggestive.

Of Special Interest.

"Since 'Bob, Son of Battle,' no better study of dog nature." — *Outlook.*

My Dogs in the North Land.

By EGERTON R. YOUNG. Illustrated and decorated. 12mo, cloth, \$1.25 net.

"We are strongly tempted to characterize it as the best book about dogs that we have ever read. There are reasons in plenty for this judgment. We most enthusiastically commend the book to all dog lovers. It will delight them beyond measure." — *Syracuse Herald.*

Reminiscences of Early

Chicago.

By EDWIN O. GALL. Illustrated by twenty reproductions of scenes of early Chicago by W. E. S. Trowbridge. 8vo, cloth, \$2.00 net.

To the older residents of Chicago these reminiscences will have a special interest. To the younger Chicagoans and the later comers this record of achievement will be scarcely less interesting and rather more inspiring.

For Young Folks.

By the Author of "Baby Goose."

The Gift of the Magic Staff.

The Story of Paul's Journey in Two Wonderlands. By FANNIE E. OSTRANDER. Illustrated, \$1.00 net.

An ideal blending of the healthfully fanciful fairy element with the healthful teaching elementary morals. In a most entertaining way Miss Ostrander takes the child through many delightful experiences.

By Author of "Araminta and Arabella."

The Queen of Little Barrymore Street.

By GERTRUDE SMITH. 75 cents net.

"Leaves an inexplicably pleasant impression. There is a note of joyousness, rare in modern books, that is kept up consistently throughout, and a pretty picture of a perfectly happy little girl that gives the book distinction." — *The Sun.*

Rollicking Rhymes for Youngsters.

By AMOS R. WELLS. Illustrated in colors by L. J. Bridgman. 4to, cloth, illustrated, \$1.00 net.

L. J. Bridgman, whose unique illustrations in "Guess," last year made him famous, has united with Amos R. Wells to produce this ideal child's book. Mr. Wells is already well known as a writer for children.

An Idealized Study of the Human Body.

The Story of a Living Temple.

By F. M. and M. H. ROSSITER. \$1.00 net.

"One of the few works that can be put into the hands of young people with propriety and positive benefit." — *Detroit Free Press.*

"It is a success both as a piece of literature and as a scientific work."
— *Christian Advocate.*

The Story of the Life of Frances E. Willard.

An Uncrowned Queen.

Told for young people by Mrs. BERNIE BABCOCK. 12mo, cloth, with portrait, 75c. net.

Filled with great deeds, of great purposes accomplished, the history of Miss Willard's life needed but the sympathetic, delicate touch of Mrs. Babcock to produce a book of fascinating interest and inspiration.

A Real Good Story with a Great Purpose for the Young and Young-Minded of from Seven to Seventy.

The Red Box Clew.

By J. BRACKENRIDGE ELLIS, author of "The Dread and Fear of Kings," etc. 12mo, cloth, 75 cents net.

Wholesome, powerful, interesting and helpful. It is healthy reading for boy or girl, and even the older folks would be compelled to follow the intricacies of its plot and the study of its admirably drawn characters.

For all who love Sinbad the Sailor and his strange country.

Topsy-Turvy Land.

Arabia pictured for children. By SAMUEL M. and ANI E. ZWEMER. 8vo, illustrated, 75 cents net.

This strange country is Arabia, where, judged by our way of looking at things, manners, customs and everything else looks topsy-turvy. Written in a vivacious and simple way, full of fun-in-earnest.

CHICAGO:
63 Washington St.

NEW YORK:
158 Fifth Avenue.

A Descriptive List of One Hundred New Titles added to our list in 1902
will be sent postfree to any address.

FLEMING H. REVELL COMPANY

TORONTO:
27 Richmond St.

Also at London
and Edinburg.

"The novels he has left behind him are sufficient for his fame."

—W. D. HOWELLS, in *North American Review*.

THE PIT

The Epic of the Wheat

A Story of a Woman's Love and Its Entanglement with a Colossal Speculation in Chicago.

By the late **FRANK NORRIS**

EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR in *Harper's Monthly*: "Mr. Norris made the epic poetical again, and imbued it with the strong, fiery spirit of the California air."

The Publishers Believe this Novel to be One of the Most Dramatic and Vital Pictures of Active American Life Ever Published. (\$1.50.)

"In our generation he had no peer."—OWEN WISTER, in *The Saturday Evening Post*.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS
34 UNION SQUARE, EAST, NEW YORK

PUTNAM'S NEW PUBLICATIONS

ST. AUGUSTINE AND HIS AGE

By JOSEPH McCABE, author of "Peter Abelard," etc. With portrait, 8vo, net, \$2.00. (By mail, \$2.20)

In his latest work, Mr. McCabe brings to bear the same thoroughness of research, the same vigor and reasoning, and the same attractive style that characterizes the "Abelard" volume. His point of view is not that of eulogist or of the religious disputant. Rather his aim is that expressed by the title to present a picture of the man, Augustine, and the time in which he lived.

The Egregious English

By ANGUS McNEILL. 12mo, uniform with Crossland's "Unspeakable Scot," net, \$1.25. (By mail, \$1.35). Mr. McNEILL'S book is a vigorous and amusing national counter thrust to "The Unspeakable Scot."

The American Republic and Its Government

By JAMES ALBERT WOODBURN, Professor of American History and Politics, Indiana University. 8vo. An analysis of the government of the United States with a consideration of its fundamental principles and of its relations to the states and territories.

ANTHOLOGY OF RUSSIAN LITERATURE

From the Earliest Times to the Present Day. BY LEO WIENER, Assistant Professor of Slavic Languages, Harvard University, author of "History of Yiddish Literature," "Songs from the Ghetto," etc. In two parts. Each complete in itself and indexed. Part I. From Earliest Times to the Close of the Eighteenth Century. (Ready.) Part II. The Nineteenth Century. (Ready in March.) Each 8vo, net, \$3.00. (By mail, \$3.25.)

Referring to Part I, *The London Speaker* said: "We wish to give a hearty welcome to this meritorious and carefully prepared work of Prof. Wiener. It will enable an ordinary reader to get a considerable idea of what the Russians have done in literature. . . . We shall look forward with pleasant anticipations to the coming volume."

Mediaeval India Under Mohammedan Rule

By STANLEY LANE-POOLE. No. 65 in "The Story of the Nations." 12mo. Fully illustrated. Net, \$1.35. Half leather, net, \$1.60. (Postage 15c.)

The history of Mohammedan conquest always reads like romance. After the Muslim tide was checked in the West, it turned upon India; and for six centuries the Hindus submitted to Mohammedan kings. How the conquest was accomplished, and how the will of a small, fanatical minority was imposed upon the Hindu millions, form the subject of this book.

10,000 Words Often Mispronounced.

A Revised and Enlarged Edition of "7,000 Words Often Mispronounced," with a Supplement of 3,000 Additional Words. A complete handbook of difficulties in English pronunciation, including an unusually large number of proper names, and words from foreign languages. By W. H. P. PHIPPS. 16mo, 59th thousand, net, \$1.00.

Among those who have cordially commended this work may be named: Geo. William Curtis, Donald G. Mitchell (Ik Marvel), Edwin Booth, Henry Irving, Lawrence Barrett, William D. Whitney, John L. Stoddard, etc., etc.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, New York and London

SOME RECENT BOOKS FOR LIBRARIES

Published by **HENRY HOLT & CO.**

29 West 23d St., NEW YORK.
378 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

Gordy's POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. Vol. I., Federal Period, 1783-1809. Vol. II., 1809-1828. 581 pp. 12mo. \$1.75 net (postage, 14 cents). Vol. III. will cover the years 1829-1860, and Vol. IV. from 1860 to the inauguration of Hayes. "This admirable work. . . . Our political history has never been recounted in a more fair-minded way."—*New York Sun*.

Edgren's ITALIAN AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY. With Pronunciation and Brief Etymologies. By Prof. **HJALMAR EDGREN**, recently of the University of Nebraska, assisted by **GIUSEPPE BICO**, D.C.L., of the University of Rome, and **JOHN L. GAZZO**, A.M., of the University of Nebraska. 576+452 pp. 8vo. \$3.00 net. "It marks an advance over all other Italian-English dictionaries."—*Prof. J. D. M. Ford of Harvard*.

Thomas's THE LIFE AND WORKS OF SCHILLER. By Prof. **CALVIN THOMAS**. Student's Edition. 12mo. \$1.50 net. "The first comprehensive account in English of Schiller's life and works which will stand the test of time. . . . It can be enjoyed from beginning to end."—*Nation*.

THE POEMS OF SCHILLER. Translated by **E. P. ARNOLD-FORSTER**. 361 pp. 12mo. \$1.60 net; by mail, \$1.72. A New and Comprehensive Edition of Schiller's Poems, exclusive of his Drama. "The book looks well, and the versions are the best there are—the best, I should think, that any one will ever make."—*Prof. Calvin Thomas of Columbia*.

Bemont & Monod's MEDIEVAL EUROPE. 395-1270. Translated by **MARY SLOAN**. Edited by Prof. **GEORGE B. ADAMS**. 2d. Impression. 556 pp. 12mo. \$1.60 net. The original work is well-nigh universally regarded as the best general account of the period it covers to be found in any language.

Beers's ENGLISH ROMANTICISM. XVIII. Century, \$2.00. XIX. Century, \$1.75 net (postage, 15 cents).

Hertwig's MANUAL OF ZOOLOGY. Translated from the Fifth German Edition. By Prof. **J. S. KINGSLEY**. 704 pp. 8vo. \$3.00 net. Perhaps the best one volume authoritative review of its subject. Part First of this work was translated by Prof. G. M. Field, under the title *General Principles of Zoology*. \$1.60 net.

Cheaper Editions of Three Standard Works.

Kerner & Oliver's NATURAL HISTORY OF PLANTS. With over 2,000 Original Illustrations. 777+983 pp. 2 Volumes. 4to. \$11.00 net.

Taine's ENGLISH LITERATURE. With 28 Portraits. 4 Volumes. \$6.00.

Lavignac's MUSIC AND MUSICIANS. Illustrated. \$1.75 net; by mail, \$1.95.

THE CLARENDON PRESS

The Arab Conquest of Egypt and the
Last Thirty Years of the
Roman Dominion

By **ALFRED J. BUTLER**, D.Litt., F.S.A. With maps and plans. 8vo, cloth, \$5.35.

The Harmonics of Aristoxenus

Edited, with Translation, Notes, Introduction, and Index of words, by **HENRY S. MACRAN**, M.A. Cloth, \$3.50.

Dante La Divina Commedia

Text by **F. MOORE**. Commentary by **H. F. TOZER**.

In response to several suggestions, it has been decided to divide Dr. Moore's text of La Divina Commedia, and Mr. Tozer's notes thereon, into three parts each. They can now, therefore, be purchased as follows:

Inferno Text }
Purgatorio Text } 75 cents each.
Paradiso Text }

COMMENTARY to each of the above, \$1.00 each.

Appian Civil Wars: Book 1.

Edited, with notes and map, by **J. L. STRACHAN-DAVIDSON**. 8vo, cloth, 90 cents.

A History of Agriculture and Prices
in England

From the year after the Oxford Parliament (1259) to the commencement of the Continental War (1793). Compiled entirely from original and contemporaneous records by **JAMES E. THOROLD ROGERS**. Edited with sundry additions by one of his sons. Vol. VII. (completing the work) in 2 parts. 8vo, cloth. \$12.50.

Also published by Henry Frowde:

Select Passages from the Introductions
to Plato

By **BENJAMIN JOWETT**, late Master of Balliol College and Professor of Greek in the University of Oxford. Edited by **Lewis Campbell**, M.A., LL.D. 16mo, cloth, 85 cents.

"A wish has often been expressed that the late Master of Balliol's Introductions to his translations of the Platonic Dialogues might be published in a separate form. This step has hitherto been prevented by considerations which it is unnecessary to mention here. But it was thought that a select number of significant passages in which Professor Jowett had made Platonic interpretation the vehicle of his own thoughts might be of interest and use to many persons, for whom the examination of five octavo volumes might seem too formidable a task."—*From the Preface*.

Select Passages from the Theological
Writings of Benjamin Jowett

Edited by **LEWIS CAMPBELL**, M.A., LL.D. 16mo, cloth, 85 cents.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS—SEND FOR CATALOGUE

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS—AMERICAN BRANCH

91 & 93 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO.'S NEW BOOKS

The Life and Letters of the Right Honorable Friedrich Max Müller

Edited by His Wife. With 6 full-page Photogravure Illustrations (3 Portraits). In two volumes, large crown 8vo. Vol. I., 548 pages. Vol. II., 501 pages. *Net* \$6.00; by express, \$6.50.

EXTRACT FROM PREFACE

"It may be thought that the publication of these two volumes is superfluous after the two works, 'Auld Lang Syne,' and the 'Autobiography,' written by Max Müller himself. But it seemed that something more was wanted to show the innermost character of the real man; for 'Auld Lang Syne' gave recollections of his friends only, 'a small portion of the panorama of life that passed before' his eyes; and the 'Autobiography' is but a fragment, bringing us little beyond the threshold of his career. The plan pursued throughout these volumes has been to let Max Müller's letters and the testimony of friends to his mind and character speak for themselves, whilst the whole is connected by a slight thread of necessary narrative."

The River War

An Historical Account of the Reconquest of the Soudan. By WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL, M.P. Edited by Colonel F. Rhodes, D.S.O. NEW AND REVISED EDITION. In one volume. With Photogravure Portrait of Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, and 22 Maps and Plans. 8vo. \$4.00.

An Essay on Laughter: Its Forms, its Cause, its Development, and its Value.

By JAMES SULLY, M.A., LL.D., author of "The Human Mind: a Text-book in Psychology," "Outlines of Psychology," "Studies of Childhood," "Children's Ways," etc. 8vo. \$4.50 *net*; by mail, \$4.64.

"Is it possible to get at a working hypothesis as to the cause of laughter, — to be able to explain, that is, in terms however vague and general, the nature of the mainspring which excites a manifestation of human emotion, sometimes pleasant, sometimes contemptuous, sometimes triumphant, sometimes fiendish? No more thorough answer — though perhaps no complete answer will ever be given — to that question has yet been published than that of Professor James Sully . . . not the first writer, of course, to propound a 'theory of laughter,' but he is perhaps the first, so far as we are concerned, to give us something near a satisfying proposition." — *The Spectator* (London).

Station Studies

Being the Jottings of an African Official.

By LIONEL PORTMAN. Crown 8vo. \$1.50 *net*.

Traces of the Elder Faiths of Ireland

A Folklore Sketch.

A Handbook of Irish Pre-Christian Traditions. By W. G. WOOD-MARTIN, M.R.I.A., author of "The Lake Dwellings of Ireland," etc. Two volumes. 8vo. \$12.00.

"Judged as an uncritical collection of material upon Irish folklore, it is both of value and interest. It represents a long labor of compilation, and the bibliography alone (comprising over nine hundred entries) would merit grateful recognition. . . . His work thus furnishes a valuable supplement to the older Irish writings." — *New York Evening Post*.

Charlotte Brontë George Eliot Jane Austen

Studies in Their Works. By HENRY H. BONNELL. 8vo. 486 pages. *Net* \$2.00; by mail, \$2.17.

- I. Charlotte Brontë, (a) Her Realism, (b) Her Attitude towards Nature, (c) Her Passion.
- II. George Eliot, (a) Her Religion and Philosophy, (b) Her Art, (c) Her Sympathy: Further Considered.
- III. Jane Austen, (a) Her Place, (b) Her Wonderful Charm.

Edward Bowen: a Memoir

With Appendices. By the Rev. the Hon. W. E. BOWEN. With three Photogravure Portraits and other Illustrations. 8vo. \$5.00.

The subject of this memoir was the well-known Assistant-Master at Harrow, and the author of "Harrow Songs."

The Characters of Theophrastus A New Translation, with Introduction, etc.

By CHARLES E. BENNETT and WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, Professors in Cornell University. 16mo. 129 pages. 90 cents *net*; by mail, 95 cents.

This new translation of "The Characters of Theophrastus" is intended not for the narrow circle of classical philologists, but for the larger body of cultivated persons who have an interest in the past. The fact that the three prior translations of this book are now out of print seems to justify the preparation of the present work.

The Athenian Drama

A Series of Verse Translations of the Greek Dramatic Poets, with full Commentaries and Explanatory Essays for English Readers.

NEW VOLUMES

VOLUME II. — SOPHOCLES: OEDIPUS TYRANNUS and COLONEUS and ANTIGONE. By Prof. J. S. PHILLIMORE. With an introduction on "Sophocles and his Treatment of Tragedy," and 18 Illustrations from Ancient Sculpture and Vase Painting. Crown 8vo. Gilt top. \$2.00.

VOLUME III. — EURIPIDES: HIPPOLYTUS, BACCHÆ, Aristophanes's FROGS. By Prof. GILBERT MURRAY. With an Introduction on "The Significance of the Bacchæ in Athenian History," and 12 Illustrations from Ancient Sculpture and Vase Painting. Crown 8vo. Gilt top. \$2.00.

ALREADY PUBLISHED

VOLUME I. — ÆSCHYLUS: THE ORESTEAN TRILOGY. By Professor WARR. With an Introduction on "The Rise of Greek Tragedy." Crown 8vo. 274 pages. Cloth, gilt top. \$2.00.

Historical Introductions to the "Rolls Series"

By WILLIAM STUBBS, D.D., formerly Bishop of Oxford, Regius Professor of Modern History in the University. Collected and Edited by Arthur Hassall, M.A., Student, Tutor and sometime Censor of Christ Church. 8vo. \$5.00.

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO., 93 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

1902 BOOKS FOR THE LIBRARY 1902

Send for Complete
New Catalogue—free.

- Alexandre Dumas (père)**
By ARTHUR F. DAVIDSON. Illus.
8vo. \$3.75 net (postage 17 cents).
- The Book of Beauty.**
Edited by F. H. WILLIAMSON.
Illus. Folio. \$35.00 net.
- Pintoricchio. His Life, Work,
and Time.**
By CORRADO RICCI. Illustrated.
Large imperial quarto. \$20.00 net.
- Social Life in the Early Republic.**
By ANNE H. WHARTON. Illustrated.
8vo. Buckram, \$3. net; half
levant, \$6. net (postage, 18 cents).

- Confessions of a Violinist.**
By DR. T. L. PHIPSON. 12mo.
\$1.50 net (postage, 10 cents).
- Delight: the Soul of Art.**
By ARTHUR JEROME EDDY. Illus.
12mo. \$1.50 net (postage, 10c).
- Infelicia.**
By ADA ISAACS MENKEN. *Red
Line Edition.* Frontispiece. 12mo.
\$1.50.
- Symphonies and their Meaning**
By PHILIP H. GOEPP. *First Series.*
12mo. \$2.00 net (postage, 12 cents).
- Symphonies and their Meaning**
By P. H. GOEPP. *Second Series.*
12mo. \$2.00 net (postage, 12 cents).

- Four Princes; or, The Growth
of a Kingdom.**
By JAMES A. B. SHERER, Ph. D.
12mo. \$1.25 net (postage, 9 cts.).
- Our Risen King's Forty Days.**
By GEORGE DANA BOARDMAN.
12mo. \$1.25 net (postage, 10 cts.).
- Romance of Modern Invention.**
By ARCHIBALD WILLIAMS. Illus.
12mo. \$1.50 net (postage, 12 cts.).

- The Night Side of London.**
By ROBERT MACHRAY. Illus.
8vo. \$2.50 net (postage, 21 cents).
- Home Life of the Borneo Head-
Hunters.**
By WILLIAM H. FURNESS, 3d.
Illus. 8vo. \$7.50 net (postage, 32c.).

- Ailbhone's Dictionary of Au-
thors.**
5 vols. Imperial 8vo. Cloth, \$17.50;
half morocco, \$37.50.
- Chambers's Biographical Dic-
tionary.**
8vo. Half leather, \$2.00.
- Chambers's Concise Gazetteer.**
8vo. Half leather, \$2.00.
- Chambers's Cyclopædia of
English Literature.**
Vol. 2. *New Edition.* Illustrated.
8vo. \$5.00 net (carriage extra).

BIOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

- The Ancestor.**
Vols. I., II., and III. Illus. Large
superroyal. \$1.50 net per part.
- The English Cathedrals.**
By REV. P. A. 'DITCHFIELD. Illus-
trated. Small 12mo. Cloth, \$2.00
net; limp leather, \$2.50 net.
- Historic Houses of New Jersey.**
By W. J. MILLS. Illustrated. 8vo.
\$3.00 net (postage, 20 cents).
- The Sectional Struggle.**
By CICERO W. HARRIS. *Part 1.*
8vo. \$2.50 net (postage, 16 cents).

LITERATURE AND MUSIC.

- Poe's Works.**
New Style. 8 vols. Illus. 12mo.
Cloth, \$8.00; half morocco, \$20.00.
- Poetical Works of John Keats.**
New style. 3 vols. Illus. 12mo.
Cloth, \$4.50; half morocco, \$10.00.
- Stories of Authors' Loves.**
By CLARA E. LAUGHLIN. Illus.
Two vols. 12mo. Buckram, \$3.00
net; three-quarters morocco, \$6.00
net (postage, 22 cents).
- The Compleat Angler.**
By WALTON and COTTON. Edited
by G. A. B. DEWAR. Illustrated.
8vo. 2 vols. \$12.50 net; 2 vols.
Large paper, \$35.00 net.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

- Prayers and Thoughts for the
Use of the Sick.**
By LUCY FORNEY BITTINGER.
12mo. \$1.00 net (postage, 6 cts.).
- Mother and Child.**
By EDWARD P. DAVIS. Illustrated.
12mo. \$1.50 net.
- Great Astronomers.**
By SIR ROBERT S. BALL. *Cheaper
Edition.* Illus. 8vo. \$1.50 net.

Send for New Exhaustive Catalogue of Scientific Books free.

SPORT AND TRAVEL.

- Table Tennis and How to Play
it (Ping Pong).**
By M. J. G. RITCHIE and WALTER
HARRISON. Illus. Sq. 16mo. 50c.
- The Giant Fish of Florida.**
By J. TURNER TURNER. Illus.
8vo. \$3.50 net (postage, 18 cents).

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

- Dictionary of Foreign Phrases.**
By HUGH PERCY JONES. *New
Edition.* 12mo. \$3.00.
- General History Way Marks.**
By CHARLES C. BOYER. 12mo. 65c.
- Handy Book of Synonymes.**
Cloth, 50 cents.
- History of the Central High
School.**
By F. S. EDMONDS. Illustrated.
8vo. \$2.00 net.
- Jenkins's Vest Pocket Lexicon.**
Limp leather, 60 cts.; tuck, 75 cts.

Send for Illustrated Announce-
ment of New Books—free.

- King Arthur.**
By CHARLES MORRIS. *Historical
Tales Edition.* Illustrated. 3 vols.
8vo. \$1.80.
- New York: Old and New.**
By RUFUS ROCKWELL WILSON.
2 vols. Illustrated. 12mo. Buck-
ram, \$3.50 net; half morocco,
\$7.00 net (postage, 30 cents).
- True History of the American
Revolution.**
By SYDNEY GEORGE FISHER.
Illustrated. 8vo. \$2.00 net; half
levant, \$5.00 net (postage, 12c.).

- The Essays of Elia.**
By CHARLES LAMB. Illus. by Garth
Jones. Crown 8vo. Cloth, \$3.50 net;
half levant, \$6. net (postage, 17c.).
- The Opera.**
By R. A. STREETFELD. *Enlarged
Edition.* Cloth, \$2.00; half levant,
\$4.50.
- The Thousand and One Nights.**
Special Edition. Illus. 16mo. 6
vols. \$10.00.
- The Old Court Suburb.**
By LEIGH HUNT. Edited by AUS-
TIN DOBSON. Illus. Square 12mo.
2 vols. \$12.50 net. 2 vols. Large
paper, \$35.00 net.

- In the High Heavens.**
By SIR ROBERT S. BALL. *Cheaper
Edition.* Illus. 8vo. \$1.50 net.
- Bartholomew's Atlas (Meteor-
ology).**
Illustrated. Demi Folio. \$17.50 net.
- Central and South America.
Stanford's Compendium.**
EUROPE. Vol. II. Illustrated.
Large crown 8vo. \$4.50.

- Two Thousand Miles on an
Automobile.**
By "CHAUFFEUR" (A. J. EDDY).
Illus. 8vo. \$2. net (postage, 13c.).
- Yachting.**
By JULIUS GABE. Illustrated. 8vo.
\$2.50 net (postage, 13 cents).

- Lippincott's Pronouncing Ga-
zetteer of the World.**
2 vols. Buckram, \$15.00; half Rus-
sia, \$17.50; half morocco, \$20.00.
- Soule's Synonymes.**
Crown 8vo. Half leather, \$2.50.
- Worcester's New Primary Dic-
tionary.**
Rewritten and Enlarged. Illus-
trated. 16mo. 50 cents.
- Yearsin's Phono-Rhythmic.**
French Method, Revised. Illus-
trated. 12mo. \$1.25.

Send for Complete
Catalogue—free.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT CO., Philadelphia

Send for Illustrated
Announcement—free.

HARPER'S FEBRUARY BOOKS

In the Garden of Charity

By
BASIL KING
*Author of "Let Not Man Put
Asunder."*

Entirely different from this author's former success. It deals with the people of the rugged Nova Scotian coast. That very ruggedness has developed the character traits of the people portrayed in the novel. Charity Pennland, her soldier-husband, his mock-marriage wife, a charming half-Greek, are the leading figures in the story.

\$1.50

The Pride of Tellfair

By
ELMORE ELLIOTT PEAKE
Author of "The Darlings."

A story of northern Illinois. Love, law, politics, and gossip of a country town form the framework of a strong love story of a clever young Western lawyer, who manages his love affairs with the same astuteness and ability which he has carried into his profession.

\$1.50

SIX TREES

By MARY E. WILKINS FREEMAN
Author of "The Portion of Labor," etc.

In these sketches Mrs. Wilkins Freeman blends the associations of the New England trees with the life of the people depicted, showing how intimately one is bound up with the other. Reverting, as they do, to the scenes of the author's earlier work, these stories are certain of the popularity which was accorded "A New England Nun," and "A Humble Romance"

Illustrated by Broughton. \$1.25

The Mystery of Sleep

By
JOHN BIGELOW
Author of "Life of Tilden," etc.

Mr. Bigelow's argument in this interesting volume is that sleep is not merely a restoration of wasted physical energies, but a period in which, and the agency through which, man's nobler self is made receptive for the flow of divine life into the spirit.

New Enlarged Edition.

\$1.50

The New Boy at Dale

By
CHARLES EDWARD RICH
A book of rare interest for boys and girls. The story is of a boy stolen from his home when very young, his escape from his captor, life in a circus, rescue of a little girl, and his coming to Dale School. His school life is filled with exciting adventures. The book is one which should rank with the stories of Kirk Munroe and James Otis.

Illustrated by Florence Scovel Shinn.

\$1.25 net

HARPER & BROTHERS, FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK

E. P. DUTTON & COMPANY'S

NEW BOOKS FOR LIBRARIES

Round the Horn Before the Mast

By A. BASIL LUBBOCK. Illustrated. 8vo, \$2.00 net.

"A very realistic book, with a note of genuineness. . . . He offers a faithful picture of life on shipboard day by day that has the freshness and breeziness of the sea in it. It is a book that true lovers of the sea, old and young, should read and enjoy."—*N. Y. Sun*.

The Despatches of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington

During His Campaigns in India, Denmark,
Portugal, Spain, the Low Countries,
and France, and Relating to
America from 1799 to 1815

Selected and arranged by WALTER WOOD.
8vo, cloth, \$3.50 net.

The History of Siena

By Prof. LANGTON DOUGLAS. With Maps, Photogravures,
and other Illustrations. Large 8vo, \$6.00 net.

"His study of Sieneese art is the most scholarly and sympathetic
that we have had in English."—*N. Y. Evening Post*.

A Naturalist in Indian Seas;

Or, Four Years with the Royal Indian Marine
Survey Ship Investigator.

By A. ALCOCK, M.B., LL.D., F.R.S., Superintendent of
the Indian Museum, and Professor of Zoölogy in the
Medical College of Bengal. With Illustrations. Large
8vo, \$6.00 net.

"An exceptionally interesting and important book."—*Daily
News*.

"It is altogether a delightful volume . . . a bright, pictur-
esque, informing book."—*Glasgow Herald*.

Life and Letters of H. Taine 1828-1852

Translated from the French by Mrs. R. L. DEVONSHIRE.
12mo, 326 pages, \$2.00 net.

"This is a strong, manly, and healthful book—the picture of a
noble mind, reflective, and full of philosophy, particularly instructive
and suggestive in a rushing, struggling, sciolistic age like the
present."—*Daily Telegraph*.

Luca and Andrea Della Robbia And Their Successors.

By MAUD CRUTTWELL. Illustrated with 150 Reproductions.
Imperial 8vo, \$8.00 net.

"A conscientious and thorough study of a remarkable phase of
Florentine Art. The volume is a beautiful example of typography,
the illustrations are lavish and help out well the author's text.
. . . All that is ascertainable has been brought together in a
thoroughly interesting manner."—*N. Y. Sun*.

The First Volume in The Temple Biographies Now Ready

MAZZINI. By BOLTON KING. Illustrated, 8vo, \$1.50 net.

To be followed by
G. F. WATTS. By HUGH MACMILLAN.

Parliament, Past and Present

The Story of a Thousand Years in the Palace of West-
minster. With 600 Illustrations, including 18 Colored
Plates. 2 volumes. 4to, cloth, \$8.00 net.

The authors of this work are experts on parliamentary
subjects. It shows the rise and growth and the life, work,
and social aspects of the Palace of Westminster, its thrilling
events, memorable scenes, pageantries, and ceremonies, and
its gallery of celebrated men.

The King's Garden; Or, The Life of the World to Come.

Compiled by W. M. L. JAY. 12mo, 386 pages, cloth,
\$1.25 net.

"To bring together for our enlightenment, comfort, and inspira-
tion, as many as possible of these pictures of the imagination,
combined with more authoritative statements, comments, and con-
clusions, solidly founded on Holy Scripture, is the object of this
book."—*Preface*.

The Shroud of Christ

By PAUL VIGNON. 4to, illustrated, \$4.00 net.

The American Edition of this remarkable book, which
has provoked wide discussion in France and England.

Constable and His Influence on Landscape Painting

By C. J. HOLMES. With more than 70 Photogravure
Plates. Edition de Luxe, 10 copies for America, printed
on Japanese Vellum, with Extra Plates, \$125.00 net.
Edition, 100 copies for America, \$35.00 net.

"The stately folio is beautifully printed, and the large and small
photogravures, with which it is illustrated, show this reproductive
process in perfection. In short it is a volume worthy of its theme."
—*N. Y. Tribune*.

The Eldorado of the Ancients

By Dr. CARL PETERS. Fully Illustrated. 8vo, \$5.00 net.

"It is like reading a romance."—*Boston Journal*.

"He has written a narrative of travel, adventure, and incident
which is thoroughly well worth while."—*Outlook*.

E. P. DUTTON & COMPANY, 31 West 23d St., New York

VALUABLE LIBRARY BOOKS

Illustrated Travel, Exploration, Etc.

Unknown Mexico.

By CARL LUMHOLTZ. Illustrated. 2 vols.
Large 8vo. \$12.00 net (expressage additional).

Across Coveted Lands.

By A. HENRY SAVAGE LANDOR. Illustrated.
2 vols. 8vo. \$7.50 net.

Through Hidden Shensi.

By FRANCIS H. NICHOLS. Illustrated. 8vo.
\$3.50 net (postage 18 cents).

All the Russias.

By HENRY NORMAN. With over 100 illustrations.
8vo. \$4.00 net (postage 26 cents).

Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada.

By CLARENCE KING. With maps. 12mo. \$1.50.

Cross Country with Horse and Hound.

By FRANK SHERMAN PEER. Illustrated. 8vo.
\$3.00 net (postage 25 cents).

Poetry, Essays, Sociology

A Nonsense Anthology.

By CAROLYN WELLS. 12mo. \$1.25 net (postage 11 cents).

American Citizenship.

By DAVID J. BREWER. *Yale Lectures on the Responsibilities of Citizenship.* 75 cents net (postage 7 cents).

Shakespeare's Portrayal of the Moral Life.

By FRANK CHAPMAN SHARP. 12mo. \$1.25 net (postage 12 cents).

Shakespeare and Voltaire.

By Prof. T. R. LOUNSBURY. 8vo. \$2.00 net (postage 15 cents).

The Citizen in his Relation to the Industrial Situation.

By Rt. Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, D.D. *Yale Lectures on the Responsibilities of Citizenship.* 12mo. \$1.00 net (postage 10 cents).

History and Biography

Three Years' War.

By Gen. CHRISTIAAN RUDOLPH DE WET. With frontispiece portrait, and maps. 12mo. \$2.50 net (postage 26 cents).

Life and Letters of Lady Sarah Lennox,

1745-1826. By SARAH LENNOX. With portraits. \$4.00 net.

The American Merchant Marine.

By WINTHROP L. MARVIN. 8vo. \$2.00 net (postage 22 cents).

The Private Soldier Under Washington.

By CHARLES KNOWLES BOLTON. Illustrated. 8vo. \$1.25 net (postage 14 cents).

The Fighting Frigate, and other Essays and Addresses.

By HENRY CABOT LODGE. 12mo. \$1.50 net (postage 12 cents).

New Amsterdam and Its People.

By J. H. INNES. With illustrations, portraits, and maps. Large 8vo. \$2.50 net (postage 16c.).

Reconstruction and the Constitution.

By Prof. JOHN W. BURGESS. *American History Series.* 12mo. \$1.00 net.

Music in the History of the Western Church.

By Prof. EDWARD DICKINSON. 8vo. \$2.50 net (postage 16 cents).

Robespierre.

By HILAIRE BELLOC. With frontispiece portrait. 8vo. \$2.00 net.

The Great Persian War.

By G. B. GRUNDY. With illustrations and maps. 8vo. \$5.00 net.

The History of English Literature.

By WILLIAM VAUGHN MOODY and ROBERT MORSS LOVETT. \$1.25 net.

Philosophy and Religion

Philosophy of Conduct.

By Prof. GEORGE T. LADD, D.D. 8vo. \$3.50 net (postage 20 cents).

The Grounds of Theistic and Christian Belief.

By Rev. GEORGE P. FISHER, D.D. *A New Edition Printed from New Plates.* 8vo. \$2.50.

Fragments in Science and Philosophy.

By Prof. J. MARK BALDWIN. 8vo. \$2.50 net (postage 18 cents).

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, NEW YORK

THE LATEST ISSUES OF THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

JUST READY:

THE SOCIAL UNREST

Studies in Labor and Socialist Movements.

By JOHN GRAHAM BROOKS

A readable study of "live questions" such as Strikes, Trade Unions, Arbitration, Child Labor, Time Work, the Influence of Machinery, subjects on many of which no literature is accessible or is but partially applicable to American conditions of the present moment. The personal observations on which the book is based range over eighteen years, including direct investigation of every important strike in the anthracite coal regions during that time. Cloth, 12mo, 394 pp., \$1.50 net (postage 13 cts.).

"A more thoughtful discussion of the relations of capital and labor and the future of industry we have not seen. The author's sympathies are plainly with the workingman, but if he is a radical he is a very conservative radical—never carried away by his sympathies, and always clear headed, dispassionate, independent and candid."—*New York Evening Sun*.

OUR BENEVOLENT FEUDALISM

By W. J. GHENT

Cloth, 16mo, \$1.25 net (postage 8 cts.).

"The author has seized the present moment in American social unrest and set it before us with unexampled clearness and daring."—*Boston Herald*.

CONSTRUCTIVE AND PREVENTIVE PHILANTHROPY

By JOSEPH LEE, Vice-President of the Mass. Civic League. With an introduction by JACOB A. RIIS.

Cloth, 16mo, \$1.00 (postage 7 cts.).

"A work of real value as a record and of real interest as a study. Its worth is enhanced by the list of special works given in connection with each chapter, showing where the subject is more elaborately treated. To a useful extent this serves as a bibliography of some phases of modern philanthropy."—*Boston Herald* (Editorial).

QUEEN VICTORIA A Biography

By SIDNEY LEE, editor of "The Dictionary of National Biography," etc. With portraits, map, etc. Cloth, 12mo, \$3.00 net.

"A volume which may be described deliberately as the most truthful life of a great Queen and the most impartial history of the Victorian age that has yet been issued from the press."—*The London Spectator*.

MATTHEW ARNOLD'S NOTE BOOKS

With a Preface by the Hon. Mrs. WODEHOUSE and a portrait. 8+187 pp. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.00 net (postage 7 cts.).

BETHLEHEM: A Nativity Play

By LAURENCE HOUSMAN. Performed with Music by JOSEPH MOORAT under the Stage Direction of EDWARD GORDON CRAIG, Dec. 1902. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.25 net (postage 6 cts.).

THE POETICAL WORKS OF JOHN KEATS

Edited with Introduction and Memoir by WALTER S. SCOTT. Revised by GEORGE SAMPSON. 632 pp. Cloth, 12mo (Globe Poets) \$1.75.

Columbia University Studies in Romance Literature and Philology.

THE INDEBTEDNESS OF CHAUCER'S TROILUS AND CRISEYDE TO GUIDO COLONNE'S HISTORIA TROJANA

By GEORGE L. HAMILTON, Professor of Romance Languages in Trinity College, N. C. Nearly ready.

LONDON IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

By SIR WALTER BESANT, author of "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," etc. In one volume, demy 4to, cloth, gilt top, 680 pages. Containing 104 Illustrations from Contemporary Prints and a Map. Cloth, 4to, \$7.50 net.

AROUND THE WORLD THROUGH JAPAN

By WALTER DEL MAR. With over fifty illustrations, chiefly full-page, from new photographs, etc. Cloth, 8vo, gilt top, 435 pp., \$3.00 net (postage 20 cts.).

LADY DILKE'S WORKS ON FRENCH ART

FRENCH ENGRAVERS AND DRAUGHTSMEN OF THE XVIIIth CENTURY

Imperial 8vo, cloth, \$10. Illustrated with ten photogravures and forty half-tone pictures. Uniform with the following:

FRENCH FURNITURE AND DECORATION OF THE XVIIIth CENTURY

Cloth, 8vo, gilt top, \$10.

FRENCH ARCHITECTS AND SCULPTORS OF THE XVIIIth CENTURY

Cloth, 8vo, gilt top, \$10.

FRENCH PAINTERS OF THE XVIIIth CENTURY

Cloth, 8vo, gilt top, \$10.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, 66 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

BOOKS FOR ALL LIBRARIES

Historic Lives Series.

Father Marquette

By REUBEN GOLD THWAITES.

Daniel Boone

By REUBEN GOLD THWAITES. Each illustrated. 12mo, cloth. \$1.00 net; postage, 10c. additional.

"No more picturesque figures are to be found in American history." — *Brooklyn Eagle*.

Expansion of the Republic Series.

The Louisiana Purchase

By Dr. JAMES K. HOSMER.

Ohio and Her Western Reserve

By ALFRED MATHEWS. Each fully illustrated. 12mo. \$1.25 net; postage, 12 cts. additional.

"Very notable publications." — *St. Louis Republic*.

Through the Heart of Patagonia

By HESKETH PRICHARD, author of "Where Black Rules White—Hayti." With twenty illustrations (some in color) from drawings by J. G. Millais, author of "A Breath from the Veldt"; and a large number of illustrations from photographs. Small imperial 8vo. \$5.50 net; postage, 40c. additional.

Animals Before Man in North America

THEIR LIVES AND TIMES

By Dr. F. A. LUCAS, Curator of the Division of Comparative Anatomy, United States National Museum, Washington. Illustrated. 12mo, cloth. \$1.25 net; postage, 12 cts. additional.

Third Edition.

My Life in Many States and in Foreign Lands

By GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN. "Written in the Mills Hotel in My Seventy-fourth Year." Illustrated. 12mo, cloth. \$1.25 net; postage, 12c. additional. "His book is intensely interesting. . . . It is a remarkable achievement for a septuagenarian legally (?) classified as insane." — *Washington Star*.

Autobiography.

The Romance of My Childhood and Youth

By MME. ADAM (Juliette Lamber). Photogravure portrait and ornamental title. 12mo, cloth, gilt top. \$1.40 net; postage, 14 cts. additional.

"A very graceful and engaging book." — *New York Herald*.

Appletons' Business Series.

Funds and Their Uses

A Treatise on Instruments, Methods, and Institutions in Modern Finance. By Dr. F. A. CLEVELAND, of the University of Pennsylvania. Illustrated. 12mo, cloth. \$1.25 net; postage, 12c. additional.

"Dr. Cleveland has undertaken with success to bring the facts of financial life within the reach of the reading public." — *Wall Street Journal*.

Appletons' Business Series.

The Work of Wall Street

By SERENO S. PRATT. 12mo, cloth. \$1.25 net; postage, 12 cts. additional.

Describing thoroughly and conscientiously the vast and intricate machinery involved in the world's second financial center. The only book on the subject ever published giving an impartial view of Wall Street and its ramifications, wholly free from sensationalism and axe grinding.

Social New York Under the Georges 1714-1776

By ESTHER SINGLETON, author of "The Furniture of Our Forefathers," etc. An Account of Houses, Streets, and Country Homes, with Chapters on Fashions, Furniture, China, Plate, and Manners. Profusely illustrated. Royal octavo, gilt top, boxed. \$5.00 net; postage, 30 cts. additional.

The Living Races of Mankind

By H. N. HUTCHINSON, B.A., F.R.G.S., F.G.S.; J. W. GREGORY, D.Sc., F.G.S.; and R. LYDEKKE, F.R.S., F.G.S., F.Z.S., etc., assisted by Eminent Specialists. A popular illustrated account of the Customs, Habits, Pursuits, Feasts and Ceremonies of the Races of Mankind throughout the world. Six hundred illustrations from life. One volume, royal 8vo. \$5.00 net; postage, 65 cts. additional.

D. APPLETON & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS

NEW YORK

BOSTON

CHICAGO

THE DIAL

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

THE DIAL (founded in 1880) is published on the 1st and 16th of each month. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 a year in advance, postage prepaid in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; in other countries comprised in the Postal Union, 50 cents a year for extra postage must be added. Unless otherwise ordered, subscriptions will begin with the current number. REMITTANCES should be by draft, or by express or postal order, payable to *THE DIAL*. SPECIAL RATES TO CLUBS and for subscriptions with other publications will be sent on application; and SAMPLE COPY on receipt of 10 cents. ADVERTISING RATES furnished on application. All communications should be addressed to
THE DIAL, Fine Arts Building, Chicago.

LIBRARIES AND SCHOOLS.

It was twenty years ago that the first attempts were made in this country to bring about a more intimate relation than had before existed between the work of the public library and the public school. Dr. Poole of Chicago and Dr. Green of Worcester were the pioneer experimenters in this field, and they made a special effort to attract to the library classes of students from the higher grades of the schools, providing for them special collections of books, temporarily set apart for their inspection, and entertaining them with informal talks about the proper use of libraries. From this modest beginning has sprung, as all who have followed the history of the library movement are aware, a development of complicated and helpful activities on the part of librarians, having for their general purpose the correlation of school and library work, and now occupying an important place in the modern conception of the librarian's function. The public library of to-day has a children's department as a matter of course, and makes it a pleasant place for children to resort to, providing for them both books and pictures, with the accompaniment of sympathetic and kindly counsel. The same library is alert to follow the school course of study, to set apart the books most useful in its pursuit, to prepare special bulletins and annotated lists for teachers and pupils, to offer opportunities for the assembling of classes, to encourage groups of teachers bent upon professional culture, and to facilitate in many other ways the extension of library privileges to those who are engaged in the work of the schools.

During the earlier phase of this development the essential purpose seems to have been the attraction of teachers and students to the library. During recent years the work has taken on a new phase, having for its controlling idea the bringing of the library to the school. This is a logical outcome of what has been learned in most large cities from the establishment of branch libraries and the development of a special delivery service. The most successful public library system is the one which is not content with the mere opening

No. 399. FEBRUARY 1, 1903. Vol. XXXIV.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
LIBRARIES AND SCHOOLS	73
MODERN LIBRARY ENTERPRISES. <i>William Howard Brett</i>	75
COMMUNICATIONS	77
The Rhythmic Pause in Verse. <i>Condé Benoist Pallen</i> .	
Ricketson's Sketch of Thoreau. <i>Annie Russell Marble</i> .	
A TIME-SERVING STATESMAN. <i>Percy F. Bicknell</i>	78
MODERN SPIRITUALISM. <i>Joseph Jastrow</i>	79
A HANDBOOK OF WESTERN BIRDS. <i>Sara A. Hubbard</i>	82
A JOURNALIST OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. <i>Henry E. Bourne</i>	83
RECENT FICTION. <i>William Morton Payne</i>	85
Van Eeden's <i>The Deeps of Deliverance</i> . — Dahn's <i>A Captive of the Roman Eagles</i> . — Besant's <i>No Other Way</i> . — Anthony Hope's <i>The Intrusions of Peggy</i> . — Marriott's <i>Love with Honour</i> . — Lang's <i>The Disentanglers</i> . — Clouston's <i>The Adventures of M. d'Haricot</i> . — A <i>Doffed Coronet</i> . — Carling's <i>The Shadow of the Czar</i> . — Forman's <i>The Garden of Lies</i> . — Crawford's <i>Cecilia</i> . — Turner's <i>The Taskmasters</i> . — Luther's <i>The Henchman</i> . — Powles's <i>Oliver Langton</i> . — Lynde's <i>The Master of Appleby</i> . — Hughes's <i>The Whirlwind</i> .	
BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS	89
New books on American ships and shipping. — Three English women of letters. — The reign of Queen Anne. — The Philosophy of Government. — Town and country life in Italy. — A German short history of Music. — A bibliography of American history for 1901-2. — A plea for the lost art of reading. — A woman's political gossip in letters. — Odds and ends of Stevensoniana.	
BRIEFER MENTION	92
NOTES	93
TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS	95
LIST OF NEW BOOKS	95

of its doors and the welcoming of those who enter, but undertakes the more active work of bringing its books into every neighborhood, and almost into every home. The special lesson of this experience for educational work is being taken to heart in many progressive communities, where the library is now being brought into the school instead of standing apart and waiting for the school to seek it out. The way of accomplishing this purpose is to grant exceptional privileges to students and school officers, to permit books to be taken in larger numbers and kept for longer periods than are allowed the general public. Under this system, for example, a teacher of some subject may be permitted to draw a collection of fifty books at a time, and keep them for a whole term, thus incalculably enriching the work done by his class, and giving to every student of the subject an opportunity to supplement his own single text-book with a succession of others. A second plan, which is particularly commendable for large cities having many large schools, is that of setting apart one room in each school as a special delivery station, or even as a branch library, with its own well-selected supply of reference books and its own special attendant. We anticipate important results from the development of this idea, which would doubtless be put widely into practice if it were not for the expense involved and the question of service.

This difficulty appears to be twofold: there is the question of expense, absolutely considered, and there is the question as to who should bear it. In our large cities, the library board and the school board are usually distinct bodies of coördinate powers. There is thus a tendency for each of them to desire to shift upon the shoulders of the other the burden of any work done for their helpful correlation. The school trustees will object to providing space and heat and light for library purposes, and the library trustees will as naturally object to paying the wages of an attendant who would be to all intents and purposes a member of the school staff. This is a real difficulty, but it should not prove insuperable. As far as the question of absolute expense goes, the only thing to say is that it must be met by the public in some way if the thing is really worth doing educationally. As President Eliot reminds us now and then, the public is only just beginning to realize its responsibilities in the matter of education, and our present expenditure, although it seems liberal in comparison

with the expenditure of a generation ago, will in the not far distant future be seen to have been niggardly in comparison with what will then be regarded as both legitimate and necessary.

It is of course true that the sort of educational stimulus that we are now considering—the stimulus that comes from the large use of books by both teachers and students—may be gained by having the books permanently in the schools, and belonging to them, instead of temporarily, and belonging to the general public collection. While the time is never likely to come when the public library will not be a useful adjunct to the work of the schools, the time is already at hand when the school will be in large measure independent of outside sources of supply. The school library—not viewed as a miscellaneous collection of books for reading, but as a carefully selected outfit of tools for teaching purposes—already exists in many places, and will soon be found in many more. This library does not seek to include as many titles as possible; it seeks rather to include an adequate supply of the books that are most needed, the number of which need not be very great. It is a library in which all the members of a class may be using the same work at the same time, because a sufficient number of copies are at hand. It is a library plentifully supplied with such reprints as the “Old South Leaflets” and such inexpensive reproductions of standard literature as may be found in more than one popular paper-covered series. It is a library which has for its counterpart in the same school the scientific laboratory, with its multiplication of microscopes, and balances, and galvanometers.

This last suggestion is the one that most needs to be used, because it provides the clearest argument for what is going to be the next great step in school equipment. It is all very well to talk about the teacher as being the sum total of the school, but the most zealous and inspired of teachers cannot do the work of modern education without the aid of a great many material accessories. In the matter of this material equipment, our schools do very well upon what may be called the showy side; they are apt to have elaborate buildings, and amply-equipped gymnasiums, assembly-halls, and playgrounds. But the internal equipment often lags far behind, although it is the most important of all. The department of science has, indeed, for the most part made its fight and won its victory. A generation ago, it cost

something of a struggle to get a few hundred dollars expended for scientific apparatus and material, even for a school that might have cost a hundred thousand dollars or more. Now our good high schools have their scientific laboratories as a matter of course, and the appropriation for their maintenance has become a matter of unquestioned routine. But today it costs the same effort to get a few hundred dollars' worth of books that it formerly cost to get a meagre supply of apparatus and chemicals. The departments of history and literature still have to beg for their laboratories as the scientific departments had to beg for theirs thirty years ago. It is not yet recognized that the library of a school is the laboratory for all those studies which we call the humanities, and is entitled to the same liberal provision. It should be made a matter of principle that in every school of the higher grade as much money should be spent annually upon library material as upon material for the scientific laboratories, and until this principle is universally recognized and acted upon, the teaching of the most important group of subjects in any school will be at a disadvantage. In the development of school equipment this is the next important step to be taken, and there is no good reason to doubt that the coming generation will find the parity practically accomplished. As long as the present disparity of equipment exists, the historical and literary interests of our public school system will have a right to complain of unfair treatment. Meanwhile, to recur to the subject with which the present discussion started out, much may be done during this period of internal school development by an intelligent coöperation between the existing resources of the two coördinate systems of the public school and the public library.

MODERN LIBRARY ENTERPRISES.

The most important characteristics of the library work of the past two years are the inauguration and enlargement of plans which will tend to more effective coöperation in actual work and to make the treasures stored up in our larger libraries available to students throughout the country. The coöperation between libraries during the quarter of a century previous has been largely that of laying the foundation which has made larger plans possible, and it is interesting to note how step by step the way has been prepared for the more extensive enterprises of the present.

In the early days, the days of small things, the attention of the librarian was largely directed to

consideration of practical questions of housing, arranging, shelving, and caring for books; to developing methods of classification, cataloguing, and accounting; and to regulations and conveniences for readers. The first steps towards coöperation consisted of an interchange of views at the meetings of the library associations and elsewhere, of a comparison of experiments and experiences, and of placing freely at the service of all any improvements or advances in methods and appliances. This interchange of views was of great value both in promoting a more efficient organization of libraries, and in securing a degree of uniformity of methods and materials without which further coöperation would have been difficult.

The first organized coöperative work was in the direction of supplying the indexes, catalogues, and manuals which are the necessary pathfinders for the investigator and student, and the tools of the library worker. Most important among the earlier publications of this sort were Poole's "Index to Periodical Literature" and the Report of the Commissioner of Education on American libraries, 1876; the first embodying the work of a large number of leading libraries, and the second containing contributions from leading librarians.

The American Library Association, organized in 1876, has been of great service to library work. It includes in its membership representatives of libraries in all parts of the United States. There have also been organized, mostly within a few years past, twenty-two state associations affiliated with the national organization. The Association has accomplished much through its committee on coöperation and its Publishing Board. The latter has issued a valuable series of special bibliographies, the latest and most important being the annotated list of books on American history, the expense of which has been borne by Mr. George Iles. A valuable feature of the bibliographies of the Association is the annotation, giving critical estimates of the books included. A coöperative list of children's books is now in preparation under the auspices of the Association, which will represent in its selection a consensus of the opinion of children's librarians throughout the country. Valuable series of catalogue cards of important serials are being published by the Association, the copy being furnished by some of the larger libraries. The gift of \$100,000 from Mr. Carnegie, which was announced at the last meeting, renders possible much additional work of great value, including, probably, the publication of a list of portraits and of various reference books which have long been projected.

By far the most important coöperative library work, and one which will, to a large extent, make all similar work unnecessary, is the printing and distribution of the catalogue cards of the Library of Congress. The reasons for undertaking this great enterprise, and the methods adopted for carrying it out, are clearly stated by the Librarian

of Congress in a "Handbook of Card Distribution," bearing date of August, 1901. Briefly they are as follows:

The catalogues of most American libraries, indeed of all of any importance, are in card form. These cards, so familiar to most library users, are of bristol board and approximately the size of the smaller postal cards formerly in use. With a very few exceptions all the libraries in America use catalogue cards of the same size, this uniformity being one of the invaluable results of the earnest labors of the library pioneers, some of whom are still among our active librarians and are building upon the foundations so wisely laid. Catalogue cards are either written or typewritten, or, in the case of a very few of the largest libraries, are printed. Each book has a separate card for the author, the subject, and for the title if noteworthy. Some books may have fifty separate subject cards, some only one; the average is perhaps five. The preparation of such a catalogue requires the services of an educated expert, of extensive knowledge and good judgment, to determine and state accurately the subjects treated, and of a copyist to do the work of writing. This work each American library has heretofore been doing for itself, at great expense. As already noted, something had been done in the way of coöperation in this direction, but no comprehensive plan could be adopted or carried out from the lack of a central bureau adequately equipped for the special purpose in hand. This central bureau the Library of Congress proposes to establish. While the immediate purpose of printing the cards is for its own use, it offers to furnish the cards as printed to all American libraries at the cost of production, which, it is needless to say, is an insignificant fraction of the cost of producing them separately in each library.

The advantages offered by the Library of Congress for this work are very great. It has the largest collection of books in the Western Hemisphere, and is growing more rapidly than any other library. Of every copyrighted book issued in this country it receives free two copies, — usually before the date of publication and in advance of other libraries, thus permitting the prompt printing of the cards. It receives a large amount of material in exchange for its own publications, and is at all times buying largely both current and non-current works, thus acquiring a large portion of the material acquired by other libraries. It has a modern printing plant, and an expert cataloguing force, and is equipped to produce a catalogue which shall embody the best cataloguing methods, and shall be so comprehensive as to meet most of the needs of other libraries throughout the country. An ingenious and elaborate scheme of distribution has been devised which insures the prompt delivery to all subscribing libraries. Libraries are permitted to subscribe for all cards issued, for cards covering any particular classes or subjects, or for cards for individual books. In addition to those sold to subscribers, a limited number of sets of the printed

catalogue cards are deposited with certain libraries situated in various convenient parts of the country. These deposits are for the purpose of enabling students to ascertain whether works desired for reference are in the Library of Congress; to promote bibliographical work and uniformity in cataloguing; and to enable the depository and other libraries in the vicinity readily to order the cards for their own catalogues. The deposits are required to be arranged alphabetically in suitable cases, and made easily accessible to the public.

The distribution and use of this great catalogue will, in addition to its other advantages, do much to promote another important work of mutual helpfulness among librarians, — that of inter-library loans. The idea of loaning books to other libraries, even to those at a considerable distance, is not a new one. The most important work of this kind has been that done in connection with the Library of the Surgeon General at Washington. This valuable collection of books, consisting of 135,000 volumes, has been practically at the service of the medical profession throughout the country for many years. In the course of an address at the meeting of the American Library Association in 1901 the Librarian of Congress described this work as follows:

"The library of the Surgeon General's office — the most comprehensive in the world within its special field — sends its books to members of the medical profession throughout the United States, relieving just so much the burden upon local libraries; and it has issued a catalogue which is not merely in form and method efficient, but is so nearly an exhibit of the entire literature of the medical sciences that it renders unnecessary duplication of cataloguing and analytical work within the field which it covers. This catalogue has conferred a general benefit not equalled by any bibliographic work within any other department of literature. It is perhaps the most eminent bibliographic work yet accomplished by any government. The cost of its mere publication, which is the cost chargeable to the general benefit, has already exceeded \$250,000."

The Librarian of Congress cited this as a valuable precedent for the same extension of the field of usefulness of the Congressional Library and of the other Government libraries. The Library of Congress has since adopted the plan of loaning books to other libraries, and is practically placing its valuable collection at the service of the student and investigator in any part of the country. The conditions of these loans are stated by the Librarian of Congress in an address before the American Historical Association in December, 1901.

"If the book is in the National Library, if it is a book which it is not the duty of the local library to supply; if it is not at the moment needed in Washington, and if it is transportable: it may, very probably, upon application, be lent to the local library for its use. . . . To justify the issue beyond the limits of Washington of a rare book, or a book important for reference use and not a duplicate, there must be a somewhat extraordinary need. It must be on the part, not of ordinary readers, not of a student whose purpose is merely self-improvement, but of an investigator whose use of the book will tend to advance the general knowledge."

A similar plan of mutual-accommodation by loans has prevailed among large libraries to a moderate but gradually increasing extent for years, and the

courtesy has frequently been extended by some of the larger libraries to smaller ones whose collections were not sufficient to enable them to reciprocate in any way. In his report for 1899-1900 the librarian of Harvard University speaks as follows:

"The usual number of applications from other libraries, especially college libraries, and from scholars in different parts of the country, have been received, and the library has been able to send away 475 volumes in response to these requests. This number is somewhat larger than in any previous year, but no instance of loss or injury has occurred, and it is thought that the convenience of college officers, and of other scholars in Cambridge has not been interfered with by the temporary withdrawal of these volumes."

The last annual report of the Boston Public Library notes the loan of 461 volumes to libraries outside the city, and similar work is reported by other large libraries.

While the number of inter-library loans has greatly increased during the past year, and is likely to increase as it becomes more widely known that such privileges may be had, still they will probably always form an inconsiderable item of the work of our libraries. The plan, however, affords a further possibility of great saving to our libraries. If, as was pointed out several years ago by the librarian of Princeton University, a systematic plan could be adopted, preferably under the direction and leadership of the Library of Congress, by which the contents of our great libraries, particularly the valuable sets of periodicals and collections of books on special subjects, might be made more generally available, a great saving of expenditure in unnecessary duplication might be effected. Most of our larger libraries have collections of great value upon special subjects, such for instance as the Avery architectural collection at Columbia, or the Riant collection at Harvard. These are unique and can not be duplicated. By the distribution of catalogues and a generous system of inter-library loans these collections may be put largely at the service of students in all parts of the country.

The prospects for developing the sporadic and somewhat informal work already being done in inter-library loans into a comprehensive and effective system, also under the leadership of the Library of Congress, seems very bright. I state one of the plans of the Librarian of Congress in his own words, quoting again from his address before the American Historical Association:

"The Library is endeavoring to acquire, not merely the most complete collection in the United States of books about books, but also the fullest information as to what books exist in particular collections other than its own. It is accumulating this in the catalogues of other libraries in book form and also in card form. It is receiving a copy of every catalogue card printed by the Harvard, the Boston, the New York, the John Crerar Library; and it hopes to receive in print or in manuscript cards covering significant material in other collections important to research. It will form these into a great card catalogue of American collections outside of Washington. It may thus add to its efficiency as a bureau of information by advising the inquirer, not merely what literature exists on a given subject, but where the particular book he needs may most conveniently be found."

It is not an altogether improbable dream that

the time will come when the student in any part of the country may have from any collection, however remote, the free use at his own fireside of any book which he may need for an important and worthy purpose. WILLIAM HOWARD BRETT.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE RHYTHMIC PAUSE IN VERSE.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

May I have a bit of space to enter a brief *apologia* for some of my own verse recently criticised in your columns. I am duly appreciative of the kind things your critic said of my verses, but there is one little point I would like to clear up, as much for the cause of verse-making in general as on my own account.

I am indicted for an "incurably defective ear" or an "inexcusable carelessness." To either imputation I plead "not guilty," so please the Court. The charge is gathered from the last line in these:

"Till chastened love,
Freed from the clogging dross of earthly passion,
Leap a shooting flame upward to Heaven."

My critic kindly avers that "it would have been so easy to write:

'Leap like a shooting flame upward to Heaven.'"

It would have been easy, but I didn't; and I am not now convinced of the value of the proposed amendment. The rhythm of a verse is not marred by the lack of a syllable, provided the interval of its absence is a natural pause or rest. I need not refer my critic to Sidney Lanier's "Science of English Verse," wherein the rhythmic pause or rest in verse is carefully and satisfactorily expounded. After the word "Leap" in the line *sub lite*, there is a natural rest or pause of the voice, which fills the rhythmical necessity of the first measure or foot. I assume of course that verse is addressed primarily to the ear. I even presume to think that my line without the "easy" amendment of the syllable "like," is stronger and more organic. Perhaps the many "similarly defective lines," which my critic imputes to me, may be found to come under the same rhythmic law. My interest in seeking to justify my verse in this regard is not merely personal, but looks towards the vindication of the art of verse-making in general. Verse is too often subjected to the limitations of the older criticism, which rigorously demanded its full quota of expressed syllables from every line. CONDÉ BENOIST PALLEN.

New Rochelle, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1903.

RICKETSON'S SKETCH OF THOREAU.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

In a review of "Daniel Ricketson and his Friends," in your last issue, reference was made by me to Mr. Ricketson's pencil-sketch of Thoreau as containing "sufficient hint of the cartoonist to intensify but not degrade the humor." At the request of the editors of the volume, I would say that there was no idea of caricature or cartoon in the mind of Mr. Ricketson, but that the sketch was regarded as a serious likeness of Thoreau and the only full-length study of his physique. The lack of skill in drawing, however, has given an aspect of unconscious drollery to the portrait.

ANNIE RUSSELL MARBLE.

Worcester, Mass., Jan. 24, 1903.

The New Books.

A TIME-SERVING STATESMAN.*

No life of Harley having ever been published, though Swift intended to write one, Mr. Roscoe has rendered history a service by giving a concise and impartial account of the man and his political career. A considerable portion of the Harley Papers, consisting mainly of letters to and from Lord Harley, has lately been published by the Historical Manuscripts Commission; and it is mainly from these papers, and from other manuscript sources, that the biographer has taken the material for his book.

Born in 1661, the son of Sir Edward Harley of Herefordshire, Robert Harley early developed a talent for politics, and was elected to the first parliament of William and Mary. He showed his interest, but not his skill, in finance by starting the ill-fated National Land Bank in 1696, and later was one of the incorporators of the still more disastrously unlucky South Sea Company. His knowledge of parliamentary law, a study but little pursued at that time, procured him the speakership of the House of Commons in three successive parliaments. In 1704 he was appointed secretary of state for the northern department, still retaining his speakership — a practice now unheard of — until the dissolution of parliament in the following year. Entering public life as a Whig and a dissenter, self-interest had gradually transformed him into a Tory and a supporter of the established church, though he attempted the impossible in posing as champion of both parties at the same time. Friction with his Whig chief, Godolphin, led to his retiring from the cabinet in 1708. Two years later a turn in the tide of popular favor enabled Queen Anne to restore him to her councils in the capacity of lord chamberlain, then chancellor of the exchequer, and, soon after, lord high treasurer. As her most trusted adviser he became virtually prime minister, though the term was then a new one. A further proof of royal favor was his accession to the peerage as Baron Harley, Earl of Oxford, and Earl Mortimer. The double earldom our author passes without comment, but a probable explanation is not far to seek. Aubrey de Vere, twentieth earl of Oxford, had died

only nine years before, and the fear lest some less remote descendant of the family should appear to claim the lapsed title would seem to have caused the bestowal of an additional earldom upon the new peer.

The War of the Spanish Succession was dragging out its weary length, and Harley sided actively with the peace party and against Marlborough and his faction. Meeting with opposition in the Lords, he persuaded the queen to dismiss Marlborough from her service and to create twelve new peers in favor of peace; and thus the desired cessation of hostilities was attained, the treaty of Utrecht, two years later, crowning this stroke of statecraft. Forfeiting, we know not how, the good will of Lady Masham, the queen's favorite, Harley was dismissed from office in 1714. Some of the reasons alleged strike one as amusingly feminine. It was charged against him that he neglected all business; that he was seldom to be understood; that when he did explain himself he could not be depended upon; that he never came to the queen at the time appointed, and when he did come he often came drunk; and finally, to crown all, that he behaved toward her with bad manners, indecency, and disrespect. The queen died a few days later, and though Harley spoke several times after this in parliament he soon retired to pursue his favorite avocation as a collector of books and manuscripts, and to enjoy the society of men of letters. But ere a year had passed his retirement was rudely broken in upon by his arrest on the charge of high treason, and he exchanged his voluntary seclusion for a forced one of twelve months in the Tower. Here he seems to have called literature to his aid and to have passed the time in comparative cheerfulness. He was suspected of having secretly negotiated for the restoration of the Stuarts, and was also charged with having exerted an improper influence over the late queen. But his impeachment came to nothing, as the two houses disagreed upon methods of procedure, and he was acquitted by the Lords, his prosecutors failing to appear. He died in 1724.

As to Harley's character, he has been branded by some of his contemporaries as the blackest of knaves, and extolled by others as a paragon of virtue. Probably his worst failings were irresolution and insincerity. In an age of corruption among public servants he was comparatively blameless; but he was an opportunist in politics, and, striving to win

*ROBERT HARLEY, Earl of Oxford. By E. S. Roscoe. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

and retain the favor of two opposite factions, he met the fate to be expected by one who tries to ride two horses going in contrary directions. He is entitled to our gratitude for the fine collection of manuscripts which, gathered at great expense, and added to by his son, finally came into the possession of the British Museum and so became accessible to the public. As to his own contributions to literature, Macaulay calls his verse "more execrable than the bellman's"; but Swift says of his state papers that "no man had more proper thoughts, or put them in so strong and clear a light." His intercourse with and patronage of Swift and De Foe greatly increase one's interest in him. He was the first to press the journalist into the service of politics, and to make the press a powerful factor in the attainment of political ends. De Foe's fertile brain was to Harley an inexhaustible mine of ingenious expedients, and the facile pen of the author of "Robinson Crusoe" was at his patron's service as long as such service promised an adequate remuneration. The always impecunious hack was not bashful in his calls for money. His eulogy of his benefactor seems to have been dictated by that species of gratitude which consists in a lively sense of benefits to come; and when the fountain of such favors ran dry he took to himself no shame for turning, until its waters again began to play, to a patron of the opposite party. It was in connection with the union of Scotland and England that he rendered Harley the greatest service, travelling from place to place with tireless energy, and writing meantime for the press a series of articles to promote the union. In a letter to his chief he summarizes, with characteristic clearness and brevity, the objects of his northern mission.

"I beg leave, though it be beginning at the wrong end, to set down how I understand my present business, as follows:—

"1. To inform myself of the measures taking, or parties forming, against the Union, and apply myself to prevent them.

"2. In conversation and by all reasonable methods to dispose people's minds to the Union.

"3. By writing or discourse, to answer any objections, libels, or reflections on the Union, the English, or the Court, relating to the Union.

"4. To remove the jealousies and uneasiness of people about secret desigus here against the Kirk."

The letter closes with the customary petition for pecuniary aid.

As it is far pleasanter, as well as more charitable, to think well of a man than otherwise, let us close with a few sentences upon

Harley from Swift's "Inquiry into the Behaviour of the Queen's Last Ministry." The writer's language is in general laudatory, although not entirely free from self-contradiction.

"He was utterly a stranger to fear; and consequently had a presence of mind upon all emergencies. His liberality and contempt of money were such that he almost ruined his estate while he was in employment; yet his avarice for the public was so great that it neither consisted with the present corruptions of the age nor the circumstances of the time. . . . He was affable and courteous, extremely easy and agreeable in conversation, and altogether disengaged; regular in his life, with great appearance of piety; nor ever guilty of any expressions that could possibly tend to what was indecent or profane. His imperfections were at least as obvious, although not so numerous, as his virtues. He had an air of secrecy in his manner and countenance, by no means proper for a great Minister, because it warns all men to prepare against it. He often gave no answer at all, and very seldom a direct one. . . . I remember he was likewise heavily charged with the common court vice, of promising very liberally and seldom performing; of which, although I cannot altogether acquit him, yet I am confident his intentions were generally better than his disappointed solicitors would believe."

Portraits, appendices, footnotes, and index add to the value of this scholarly study, whose moderate compass is not the least of its merits.

PERCY F. BICKNELL.

MODERN SPIRITUALISM.*

The story of modern Spiritualism is not only one of the most interesting, but also a deeply significant portion of the intellectual history of the nineteenth century. It is a source of gratification that this movement has at length found so able and so appreciative an historian as Mr. Podmore. The qualities required for surveying a movement of this kind are many and rare to find in one individual. There is needed a patience that will take endless trouble to ascertain the facts, to draw distinctions between the various men and the various movements that together form so composite an aggregate; there is needed a critical grasp to distinguish that which is important from that which is merely subsidiary; and perhaps more fundamental than either, the capacity to interpret from a modern scientific standpoint the true inwardness of the phenomena that are recorded.

Although modern Spiritualism is commonly supposed to have begun about 1848, one is pre-

* MODERN SPIRITUALISM. A History and a Criticism. By Frank Podmore. In two volumes. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.

pared to find that the forms of manifestations which then brought the movement into prominence have many and complex historical antecedents. Mr. Podmore has no difficulty in tracing the close relation between modern Spiritualism and certain peculiar phenomena which at all times have found a place in human culture. The mediæval tales of possession and witchcraft suggest the existence at that time of unusual individuals who in peculiar and somewhat morbid mental states were apt to exhibit manifestations suggesting a spirit origin. Still more pertinent is the fact that at all periods the occurrence of mysterious knocks and rappings is recorded, likewise in the presence of such nervously constituted persons; these form a common factor in the transcendental procedures recounted in the history of the occult, are, indeed, a direct legacy from the witchcraft of the middle ages. The German name for them—*Poltergeist*—has come to be accepted as the best generic term to describe the fact without implying a theory. Such poltergeist rappings have frequently been heard, and often by persons of deeply religious belief; the readiness to receive communication from the spirit land has transformed such rappings into messages and then into miracles. The family of John Wesley (in 1717) furnishes an illustration closely similar to that which appeared in the Fox family in 1848.

Another and very significant root of modern Spiritualism finds its way back into ancient times, but culminates particularly in the appearance of Mesmer and the Mesmerists who followed in the train of his teaching and his success. They contributed a theoretical factor by suggesting the possibility of peculiar forces with which some individuals might be surrounded, and by means of which they could transcend the normal sense-powers of mankind, see things at a distance, foretell the future, prescribe for ills, and in other ways be released from the limitations of sense. Almost all of the feats which in later days the spiritualistic mediums performed—excepting the physical manifestations—can be traced back to the complex series of movements that followed the appearance of Mesmer.

“For generations the two streams of superstition have pursued a parallel course without meeting. The learned had believed in their fluids, the vulgar in their Poltergeists; but whilst the magnetic somnambule had for the most part eschewed physical phenomena, the naughty children had found the seeing of visions and trance-speaking too tame to satisfy their ambitions.” Still another source of the spiritualistic doc-

trines comes from the religious side, and finds analogy in the beliefs of Swedenborg and his followers; and finally, scattered elements which were absorbed by the spiritualists are to be found in the somewhat extravagant doctrines regarding the constitution of the world, its properties and destiny, which unorthodox individuals have at all times been ready to set forth.

It thus appears that modern Spiritualism is by no means an isolated phenomenon. There were spiritualists before the Rochester knockings, and one of these in particular, Andrew Jackson Davis, was directly influential in bringing about a spiritualistic interpretation of the mysterious rappings. “The raps and movements of tables did not, in the ultimate analysis, originate anything; they served merely to confirm a pre-existing belief.” But it was unquestionably through the displacement of the knees and toes of some naughty children, that modern Spiritualism, which is in essence American Spiritualism, finds its starting point. There is no need of detailing the checkered career of those who thus originated a characteristic contribution to American life. From the very outset, the mediums’ methods were frequently exposed, and the exposure as frequently had little effect upon popular belief; while the very tardy confession of the Fox sisters was made under circumstances that deprived it of some of its evidential value. Many others were ready at once to add to the simple phenomena exhibited at Rochester; and the growth of the spiritualistic equipment in the way of manifestations was decided and interesting. The physical manifestations developed from the rappings to the movement of heavy objects without contact, and the mysterious introduction of all sorts of trifles, apparently as the gift of the gods; then later and especially in England, to the moving of tables apparently by their own will, and by such movements to the spelling out of messages; to spirit writing and speaking through an entranced medium; to the various forms of slate writing, spirit photography, materialization of the actual forms of the departed, the transcendence of the physical laws, as by levitation or elongation of the medium himself; to the mysterious release of the medium from knots and cords, and an array of similar “cabinet” performances.

This American movement found its way to England and added to the particular forms of Spiritualism which were there already current.

England reacted to the epidemic in a different and very characteristic way; it was a "pale reflection" of the American propagandism. One of the peculiar English contributions was that of the combination of phrenology with Mesmerism, which was in turn incorporated with spiritualistic manifestations. Then, again, while in America the public performances by paid mediums were the rule, it was rather the private mediums by whose influence the movement grew in England. It also expanded very much more slowly, and probably would never have attained any great notoriety without the direct stimulus of the American mediums. From this period of widest popularity, Spiritualism has in recent decades declined, and indeed changed its form. It became easy to perceive, as the years went by, a change of emphasis from the physical manifestation to the spiritual messages, so that, during the decline, less and less attention was paid to these trick-like performances of mediums, and more and more was the evidence for the spiritualistic belief based upon utterances spoken in trance, or written down automatically by the "control" of the medium. That at various times, including the most recent, eminent persons have given their adherence, not only to the genuineness of some of the physical phenomena, but likewise to the theoretical explanations offered, is a matter of common knowledge. The interest in Spiritualism, while now decidedly a small part, when measured by numerical representatives, of what it was a few decades ago, cannot be said to have really disappeared. There have always been many who have felt the possibility of some residual phenomena not explicable by ordinary laws, which in a way give some ground for a belief in the supernatural and which possibly demand a spiritual explanation. Mr. Podmore himself records the experiences with Mrs. Piper as among those suggesting such an unaccounted residuum.

Such, in brief, is the story which Mr. Podmore tells with great accuracy of detail, with great clearness of exposition, in his two notable volumes. But the work is not merely a history; it is a criticism. And the critic's function is quite as important as the historian's. The criticism is logical and patient; Mr. Podmore's attitude is distinctly a judicial one. He is more than usually open to conviction on almost any point of the evidence. He is willing to examine, and examine closely, forms of evidence which others would dismiss because

of their obvious suspiciousness. Mr. Podmore is also willing to concede that almost any form of manifestation which distinctly suggests something outside of the known world of law is worthy of such investigation. This attitude is the result of his association with investigations in telepathy made by the English Society for Psychical Research. Mr. Podmore may be said to be a moderate believer in telepathy; and this fact becomes apparent at various points. Many persons will regret that a history of Spiritualism so entirely adequate in all respects should be marred by an attitude towards this problem which most persons would consider distinctly unscientific and in this connection almost irrelevant. It should not be understood that Mr. Podmore at all intrudes the telepathic hypothesis; on the contrary, his self-restraint in this respect is most commendable. But he presents the possibility of telepathy in such a way as to leave at least for a portion of the phenomena that mode of explanation as a final resource.

In speaking of certain manifestations Mr. Podmore says: "The presumption in favor of fraud as an explanation of the physical phenomena is so overwhelming that it is not appreciably increased by a demonstration of fraud in any particular case." With that logical sentiment one may cordially agree. Had he abided by it literally, Mr. Podmore would have found therein a justification for refusing to examine and refute a large number of alleged phenomena, which none the less he does examine, as though the proofs offered were really worthy of investigation. True, this is an error which in the present instance may have happy results, for it forestalls any criticism of inadequate investigation. On the other hand it fails to appeal to those of accurate habits of thought as a worthy method for so able a critic as Mr. Podmore to pursue. Apart from these defects, if such they be, the most careful critic will find little to object to in either of the volumes. Together they form not only an authoritative record of modern Spiritualism, but an unusually able and important contribution to the history of culture in the nineteenth century.

What then is the verdict of scientific inquiry in regard to the true inwardness of the phenomena which are associated with modern Spiritualism? The physical manifestations must be put down to fraud, predominantly to intentional fraud. So far as anything was done by the mediums that was noteworthy, it

was nothing more than a performance in which the stage conjuror would excel. At times this explanation appears a little strained and seems to outrage one's faith in humanity. It seems harsh to assign fraud without apparent motive; but in reality the investigation reveals motives for such deception that are a distinct contribution to the psychology of the subject. Take the most favorable case discussed in Mr. Podmore's book,—the phenomena occurring in the presence of William Stainton Moses, a man of apparently unimpeachable character, who for many was a pillar of the faith and whose mediumship is voluminously recorded in the pages of the Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research. Mr. Podmore finds it his duty, and fortunately has the courage, to record that the only conclusion is "that it was he who tilted the table and produced the raps: that the scents, the seed pearls, and the Parian statuettes were brought into the room in his pockets; and that the spirit-lights were, in fact, nothing more than bottles of phosphorised oil." The mitigating sentence in the epitaph is the query whether these and other symptoms do not suggest the more charitable hypothesis that Mr. Moses was at least abnormal if not of unsound mind.

Apart from fraud, which in this connection certainly covers a multitude of ills, we must add the proven powers of creating miracles to be ascribed to faulty observation, still faultier memory, prejudice, and credulity. When we are told of a medium sitting with one Mrs. Guppy "near the fire making up her accounts, when suddenly looking up she found that her companion had disappeared, leaving a slight haze near the ceiling"; that the husband of Mrs. Guppy on being informed of this mishap "remarked that no doubts the spirits had taken her, and shortly afterwards went down to supper"; and that it was later discovered that the last word written on her accounts before the spiritual flight was "onions,"—we enter an atmosphere of credulity that has no relation to the world in which sanity moves. From similar sources we read of a baby writing spirit-guided messages; and in far more cultured circles we have records of the floating out of one window and the return through another of the medium's body; while more pitiable than either is the picture of a German professor—whose only excuse would be the enfeeblement of old age—sitting down with a professional slate-writing expert and hoping that by spirit aid and the fourth dimension of space the

direction of the spiral of some snail shells would be reversed.

To fraud and credulity we must add self-deception, which in its most pronounced form is to be found in connection with trance states and other types of automatic action. In this connection psychology has found a means of rationalising the associations to be formed with the term "medium" so far as the term is freed from the taint of the above sources of error. This is a small result, and one much more sanely to be arrived at in other ways, for so much tedious investigation. To these as the main sources of explanation—and neglecting the superstition and extravagance of belief which acts both as cause and as effect in the spiritualistic propagandum—may be added some minor and yet suggestive corollaries. In the end, the movement must be classified among the records of human error and vagary, with enough psychological worth mingled with it to rescue it from complete vacuity.

Possibly this view is the outcome of one's personal temperament; for Mr. Podmore's final words, after all this painstaking and prolonged recounting of nauseous fraud, pitiable deception, and vulgar pretense, are a caution that after all there may be still some jewel in the rubbish-heap; and that we should take a lesson from the persistent neglect of the valuable phenomena of hypnotism—which neglect, however, presents no true analogy to the present case—and not "for the second time, throw away the baby with the water from the bath."

JOSEPH JASTROW.

A HANDBOOK OF WESTERN BIRDS.*

The "Handbook of Birds of the Western United States," by Mrs. Florence Merriam Bailey, merits words of pure praise. It is a worthy complement to the "Handbook of the Birds of the Eastern States," by Mr. Frank M. Chapman; and in saying this the best has been said. Mrs. Bailey has wisely followed the plan laid down in the earlier book, which is a model of clear and compact arrangement; and by so doing she has established a harmony between the two treatises which enhances the value of both. Together they fulfil the needs

* HANDBOOK OF BIRDS OF THE WESTERN UNITED STATES. Including the Great Plains, Great Basin, Pacific Slope, and Lower Rio Grande Valley. By Florence Merriam Bailey. Illustrated. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

of the student of North American birds, rendering the identification of species inhabiting any quarter of the vast stretch of territory lying between the Atlantic and Pacific seas an easy and agreeable matter.

Mrs. Bailey was admirably fitted for the work she has now accomplished. A sister of Dr. C. Hart Merriam, director of the United States Biological Survey, she has had the influence of scientific methods in all her investigations in the realms of natural history. For considerable periods she has been a resident or a traveller in the Western States, not seldom making one of the party engaged under Dr. Merriam in studying the fauna in different sections, and sharing in the labors, the pleasures, the freedom and restrictions of camp life. For years past she has filled a place among the authorities in her favorite science, her several text-books being approved as genuine contributions to American ornithology. This latest of her publications crowns her achievements in this direction, and is a noble monument to her ability and tireless industry.

It is an immense territory which her handbook covers, extending from the 100th to the 125th meridian and from the Canadian to the Mexican boundaries; and we may not be surprised at the richness of its avi fauna. It includes nearly eight hundred bird forms, surpassing the number found in the Eastern States by more than three hundred. Five families are embraced in its catalogue which have no representative in the East. It excites our envy to read the description of sixteen species of humming-birds dwelling within the area surveyed by Mrs. Bailey, while the East has but one. We have likewise a single kingfisher; and three frequent the Western States. Again, of the great sparrow family, numbering 550 members altogether, 128 reside west of the hundredth meridian, and only 53 east of it.

Not by any means do all the Western birds differ materially from those in the Eastern States. Many are common to both regions, while others are marked by such slight degrees of dissimilarity as to be ranked merely as varieties. Our robin, for example, ranges to the Pacific coast, but loses meantime some characteristics of its Eastern form; while, as Mrs. Bailey relates, it experiences a decided change in its habits. With us it is the "familiar bird of the door-yard," rejoicing us with its friendly companionship. In the West it is a shy, wild creature, choosing its home in retired places, rarely betraying its presence by an out-

break of song, and scurrying in affright to the thicket at the approach of a human footstep.

Mrs. Bailey leads her readers to the identification of species by ample and well-defined keys. She aids them also by choice illustrations, comprising thirty-three full-page plates by Mr. Louis Agassiz Fuertes, and over six hundred cuts in the text. The bits of biography accompanying the summaries of technical characters, distribution, food, and nesting habits, compress with ingenious art the most desirable facts into the limited space allowed. These are not more noteworthy for the intelligence conveyed than for the felicitous language employed.

Mrs. Bailey is fortunate in having the coöperation of her husband in her scientific work. For twenty years Mr. Vernon Bailey has been employed in the United States Survey, becoming an adept in field research as in the use of the pen. A liberal part of the biographical matter presented in the book under review bears his signature, and, like the work of the chief author, is in a distinctively original vein. Neither writer is secondary to the other. They are co-partners in a common — or, rather, uncommon — fund of knowledge and talent.

Nearly a hundred introductory pages of the handbook are occupied with directions for the preservation of bird skins and eggs; with notes on bird protection, migration, and life zones, with local bird lists, and other valuable matter prepared by various competent ornithologists. Nothing is lacking to complete the interest and service of the volume.

SARA A. HUBBARD.

A JOURNALIST OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.*

It is an advantage in trying to discern the character of some decisive event of the French Revolution to know how it impressed a man of definite type and experience. What Thomas Jefferson or Gouverneur Morris thought about the Paris insurrection, for example, may set it in its true relations, may add an element of interpretation which even a familiarity with all the details cannot supply. This gives a particular value to a biography of Mallet du Pan, one of the most prominent journalists of the period.

Mallet du Pan came to Paris in 1783, as one of the editors of Panckoucke's newspaper,

* MALLET DU PAN AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. By Bernard Mallet. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.

the *Mercure de France*. A Protestant aristocrat of the republic of Geneva, he brought a clear though unsympathetic intelligence to the study of French political conditions. If we may altogether trust a letter written when he had cause to doubt the capacity of the French for self-government, he could not from the outset see the utility of the Revolution. He had been convinced, he affirmed, that begun "among corrupt men, in a nation full of presumption and frivolity, ardent but perverted, it would become the scourge of Europe after being that of France." In the summer of 1789 he discovered that he had exchanged one sort of censorship for another, and that the warnings of district committees and Palais Royal groups might be even more ominous than those of the king's officers. It is not surprising that, although a republican, he should in the stress of conflict have been gradually driven into the position of a "rude" champion of strong government. As he criticised the Revolution in the spirit of the older royalists like Mounier and Malouet, his journalistic career ended abruptly in 1792, and he crossed the frontier to aid the king's cause at the headquarters of the allies. He did not take up journalism again until 1797, when he was hunted out of Switzerland by the Directory. In London, during the short interval of life that remained, he created the *Mercure Britannique*.

As a biography, the work of Mr. Bernard Mallet is more successful in the description of the earlier periods of Mallet du Pan's life and of his last days than in its treatment of the years from 1793 to 1797. During these years he acted as "consulting physician" to the allies. It was a dreary business. His advice was not palatable, although he spiced it with the strongest denunciations of the French Revolutionists and all their works. A political correspondence of this sort is difficult to treat in such a manner that its purposes may be clearly defined and its weight in the politics of the time truly estimated. One can hardly escape the feeling that Mr. Mallet has occasionally approached his subject in the filial rather than in the historical spirit. There is too much similarity of tone and color in the figure and in the background. Possibly this effect arises from his substantial agreement with his ancestor's point of view and conclusions. It is certainly not due to any lack of fairmindedness, for he acknowledges in several cases that Mallet du Pan was mistaken, or ill-advised, or unduly influenced by the spirit of

the struggle. He says the Revolution ended by throwing him "into a position of political antagonism to France, and its excesses betrayed him into expressing his opinions of the national character in harsh and unjust terms." But he explains this by remarking that "some exaggeration and violence of tone . . . are certain to be found in a series of secret memoranda presented to a Cabinet, and published, as historical criticism demands, in the exact form in which they were written."

To what lengths Mallet du Pan's prejudices carried him, his biographer is hardly able fully to appreciate; for his own conception of the Thermidorian period and of the Directory reveals an antagonism not less uncompromising. French politics were not at this time so uniformly ignoble as he pictures. Furthermore, it is not altogether clear why "exaggeration and violence of tone" are to be expected in letters to "Cabinets." The allies sought from their agents facts rather than effective denunciations. Unhappily Mallet du Pan listened too readily to rumors that fell in with his notions of the condition of France. His picture of Robespierre's daily life, (inserted in a description of the members of the Committee of Public Safety,) must have stirred the readers of his letters more than it instructed them. Among other things, it says:

"Today he is haggard, with hollow eyes and livid face, with restless and savage looks, and a countenance bearing the impress of crime and remorse. Tormented with terror, he is always escorted by three chosen *sans-culottes*, armed to the teeth, who accompany him in his carriage; returning to his beggarly abode, he shuts himself and barricades himself within it, and opens the door only with the most extreme precautions. If he dines out, it is never without laying his two pistols on the table, one at each side of his plate; no servant may stand behind his chair; he partakes of no dish without one of the guests having eaten it before him; he casts troubled and suspicious glances on all around him."

In reading this biography one cannot avoid the conclusion that Mallet du Pan was the dupe of his august correspondents, just as he had been of the allies in July, 1792, when he undertook to clarify their minds upon the proper policy to be pursued in an armed intervention in France. Indeed, he pathetically confessed in 1797 that he would prefer to write for the public than for all the kings of the earth. When he takes up his broken career as a journalist he recaptures the sympathy of the reader. He is no longer under the illusion that by the sheer force of reasoning he can unite all Europe in an unselfish defense

of the established order against the destructive Revolutionary propaganda, but he is resolved not to withdraw from the fight so long as he has the strength to wield the pen.

Mallet du Pan was more successful in exposing weakness, folly, and injustice, than in marking out and advocating a policy which could lead to the mastery of the situation. Truth lost none of its sombre aspects through his exposition. Men were readier to admire his perspicacity than to accept his leadership. Even his friends the "Monarchiens" refused to make their opposition as persistent as did he.

Of necessity, there must be a difference of opinion upon the value of his criticisms, although his newspaper and his letters will remain indispensable for the study of one phase of French opinion. It is not surprising that his picture of the Revolution was eulogized by Taine, for, as M. Monod remarked some years ago, Taine found among these papers whole pages which might have been taken from "The Modern Régime." After all, the chief value of his criticisms is the fact that the daily spectacle of the Revolution should have produced such an impression upon a mind like his.

Among the subjects of particular interest touched in this biography are Mallet du Pan's relations with Voltaire at Ferney, the incidents of his personal life at Paris, and the difficulties that met him in attempting to establish himself in London. There is a bibliography of his published writings and of the books written upon him. It would have been well to note for the sake of English readers, that the work of M. Sayous appeared in translation in 1852.

HENRY E. BOURNE.

RECENT FICTION.*

Certain echoes of the fame of Dr. Frederik van Eeden, the Dutch novelist, have come to English ears of late, and we believe that one of his books

"THE DEEPS OF DELIVERANCE. By Frederik van Eeden. Translated from the Dutch by Margaret Robinson. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A CAPTIVE OF THE ROMAN EAGLES. By Felix Dahn. Translated from the German by Mary J. Safford. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

NO OTHER WAY. By Sir Walter Besant. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

THE INTRUSIONS OF PEGGY. By Anthony Hope. New York: Harper & Brothers.

LOVE WITH HONOUR. By Charles Marriott. New York: John Lane.

THE DISENTANGLERS. By Andrew Lang. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE ADVENTURES OF M. D'HARICOT. By J. Storer Clouston. New York: Harper & Brothers.

A DOFFED COBONET. A True Story. New York: Harper & Brothers.

was translated into our language some time ago. But the first example of his work to come to our attention is "The Deeps of Deliverance," now admirably done into English by Miss Margaret Robinson. "The Limpid Lakes of Death" would be a closer equivalent, but a less happy one, for the original title of this work, which dates from about two years back. It is a very strong piece of writing, successful in the achievement of a clearly-defined aim. That aim may not commend itself to all, because it is the portrayal of a somewhat morbid feminine type, and because in that portrayal it becomes necessary to bring us into close contact with the seamy side of life and to exhibit the baser possibilities of a woman's nature. The author is a realist in that he shrinks from nothing that is really needful for his purpose, but he has also the artist's instinct of reticence, and this saves him at more than one critical juncture. His plainness of speech may be found offensive, but it must be admitted even by those who object to it that the offense is not wanton, and is deliberate only in the sense that it is demanded by the exigencies of the author's theme. The heroine, who is also the sole figure of interest in the entire work, is drawn from her childhood up. She is a woman of delicately sensual predisposition, who early learns to fear her own instincts and to struggle against them, yet who eventually is weak enough to yield, and who in consequence falls into the lowest depths of degradation. For her final rescue the author invokes the motive of mysticism, and works for her a spiritual regeneration. "How she sought the cool deeps wherein is deliverance, and how deliverance came to her"—these are almost the first words of the book, and their promise sustains us through all the wretchedness that follows. We may not accept the outcome as probable from the premises, but it is a solution that has occurred more than once in human life, and it seems to embody a sincerely maintained point of view on the part of Dr. van Eeden. When we contrast the depth and seriousness of this novel with the trivialities and superficialities upon which nearly every English and American novel in our present list depends for interest, our racial pride is not exactly flattered. We had a closely parallel sensation not long ago, upon witnessing a stage-performance of Herr Sudermann's "Es Lebe das Leben," after taking a course in the popular pro-

THE SHADOW OF THE CZAR. By John R. Carling. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

THE GARDEN OF LIES. A Romance. By Justus Miles Forman. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

CECILIA. A Story of Modern Rome. By F. Marion Crawford. New York: The Macmillan Co.

THE TASKMASTERS. By George K. Turner. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

THE HENCHMAN. By Mark Lee Luther. New York: The Macmillan Co.

OLIVER LANGTON. By G. A. Powles. New York: R. F. Feno & Co.

THE MASTER OF APFLEBY. By Francis Lynde. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merill Co.

THE WHIRLWIND. By Rupert Hughes. Boston: The Lothrop Publishing Co.

ductions of the day in our own country. In both cases the lesson is clear enough; while the novelists and the dramatists of the Continental countries (even the smaller ones) are trying to give their work the stamp of vital truth, our own writers in these fields are chiefly concerned with entertainment, and are content to be merely graceful, or clever, or ingenious. The literature which permits such qualities to become more than adjuncts in its task is the victim of a dry rot which threatens its very existence.

Much of our most noteworthy recent work has been done in historical fiction, and yet the best of it seems insignificant when contrasted with the work of the great Continental writers. There is Herr Felix Dahn, for example, whose books are almost unknown to us, although they are unsurpassed in the breadth of vital knowledge with which they depict the period of the *Völkerwanderung* and the early strife of the Roman Empire with the hordes of "the Goth and the shameless Hun." We mention this great writer of historical romance because Miss Mary J. Safford has just translated "*Bisula*," one of his later works, which deals with the Roman invasion of the country about Lake Constance, and ends with the discomfiture and final repulse of the imperial legions. "*A Captive of the Roman Eagles*" is the title given to this translation, which may be commended as a piece of respectable workmanship, although hardly inspired. The poet Ausonius is one of the leading characters in this work, and his love for a fair daughter of the Alemanni, contrasted with the rival love of a young chieftain of her own people, provides the main element of romantic interest. But the book has other interests also, interests that illuminate the life of the whole period, and make us feel that we are borne along by the central current of early European history. The erudition of the author is of the most solid type, but he knows how to subdue it to artistic service.

The posthumous novel, "*No Other Way*" is presumably the last work of fiction that we shall have from the late Walter Besant. It is a story of the London which the author knew so well, and of the eighteenth century, with the customs and institutions of which he was so intimately acquainted. The old theme of imprisonment for debt, a favorite with so many of the earlier novelists, provides the book with its chief interest, and illustrates anew the similarity between Besant and Dickens, in materials, motives, and methods. The plot of the story must be called strained, if not improbable. A gentlewoman in distress, and in danger of arrest by her creditors, resorts to Newgate for a husband, because the law will save her from the debtor's prison if she be married. The only person found available for her is a desperate negro criminal, who is to be hanged in a day or two. Since there seems to be "no other way" out of her plight, she is married to this man, and then leaves him to his fate. Since we are concerned with a novel and not with real life, it is a matter of course that the criminal should

escape hanging, and return in a later chapter to plague the heroine. The situation thus created is quite exciting, but it must be admitted that the conception upon which the novel is based is rather repulsive, and would be intolerable were we not certain that in Sir Walter's hands the plot would be managed in a way to spare our susceptibilities.

Mr. "Anthony Hope" is hardly to be congratulated on "*The Intrusions of Peggy*." There is abundant cleverness in the book, and the sort of brilliant sophisticated dialogue at which Mr. Hawkins has few equals, but there is not the sustained novel-interest that we are justified in expecting from the author of "*The Prisoner of Zenda*" and "*Tristram of Blent*." Peggy is a very satisfactory person indeed, but although she gives the book its title, her place in the plot is subordinate. The two chief characters are a young widow who gets into financial difficulties and a man of middle age whom she eventually marries. Neither of these persons can be called sympathetic. The man is miserly, the most unpardonable of all heroic attributes, and the woman is so absolutely devoid of serious purpose that the reader does not greatly care when she becomes stupidly involved in debt through a reckless speculation. There is a feeling that she deserves all that she gets, and perhaps more. Of course there is much delicate comedy in the treatment of the situation, and keen satire of English society and its characteristic types. But of human interest in any deep sense there is very little, and there is not even the substitute of purely romantic interest that we are willing to accept upon occasion.

The author of "*The Column*" does not seem to have advanced upon that striking first book in the composition of "*Love with Honour*." Mr. Marriott has constructed a complicated and ingenious plot, which holds us fairly in suspense until near the close, and he has given us faithful studies of several rather unusual types of character, but he has missed the note of sentimental idealism which was the chief charm of the earlier novel. His characters make disagreeable company, on the whole, and remind us a little of the sort of people who figure in the fictions of "Benjamin Swift," from whose methods the author seems to have taken a lesson, to the detriment of his own peculiar talent. This is the sort of book of which one forgets the very substance a few weeks after it has been put aside.

By way of a brief introductory characterization of Mr. Lang's "*The Disentanglers*," we may say that it revives the sensations with which we first read "*The New Arabian Nights*," but with the deeper interest that might have attached to that romantic masterpiece had it embodied suggestions from the method of Grant Allen and of the creator of Sherlock Holmes. This is surely enough to commend it to the judicious, were anything needed beyond the name of the author. The disentanglers are two young men, belonging to good society but impecunious, who cast about for some means of "raising the wind." The result is a partnership,

and the formation of a bureau for giving advice to people who have become entangled in sentimental or matrimonial complications. Counsel in these delicate matters is discreetly and confidentially provided by the bureau, and active measures are taken for the disentanglement of the social knots offered for treatment. The main reliance is an ingenious system of counter-irritants whereby, for example, the wealthy bachelor who is bent upon marrying his cook, to the disgust of the expectant heirs, is gently diverted from his purpose by being exposed to the charms of a young woman who acts as the agent of the bureau. These agents, it should be added, are supposed to be sentimentally immune, so that they can withdraw unscathed from the scene of operations when their work is done. Mr. Lang's application of this idea results in a series of the most surprising stories imaginable — stories which start out under prosaic conditions, and suddenly plunge into the wildest and most romantic sensationalism. The stories are brilliant both as to style and invention, besides abounding in sly allusions and satirical touches that will be caviare to the general, but a source of keen delight to those who have an extensive acquaintance with the writings of the gentleman (or syndicate?) known as Mr. Andrew Lang. We may remark, incidentally, that the disentanglers of this story become entangled themselves — happily and for good — before the end is reached.

Mr. J. Storer Clouston is the author of a strange medley of semi-romantic and humorous incident which he calls "The Adventures of M. d' Haricot." It tells of a Frenchman in London, living as an exile, although his banishment from home seems to be self-imposed, for a person of his character and temperament could not well be a dangerous conspirator against the French government. The advertisements describe the book as a compound of "rollicking fun," but we have read it from cover to cover without discovering anything of the sort. Monsieur d' Haricot becomes mildly amusing at times, especially in his relations with the gentler sex, but he never stirs the reader to genuine mirth. One gets the impression that the author had an excellent chance for effective work, and just missed it.

"A Doffed Coronet" is a story in the form of autobiography. The writer pretends to be, and very likely is, the wife of an English diplomat attached to the Egyptian court in the days just after the Arabi rebellion. It is with the Cairo of twenty years ago, social, official, and political, that the first half of the book is concerned. It is clearly written from the inside, and by a woman who had unusual opportunities to observe matters of a kind that do not come to the knowledge of the general public. Midway in the book the scene shifts to America, for the diplomat loses his fortune through an ill-advised speculation, and both he and his wife are too proud to seek to hold their position in European society under these altered circum-

stances. So these people, who have associated with the great ones of earth, and who have had a part in the making of history, exile themselves to the new world, and adapt themselves, not without difficulty, to the changed conditions of their existence. A certain familiarity with American ways and speech indicates that this part of the book also has some basis of actual observation, yet some of the characterizations are so grotesque that they cannot be based upon anything but imagination. The title-page informs us that this is "a true story," and much of it bears the visible stamp of truth. It certainly is not a novel in the ordinary sense, for no work of conscious invention would ever lead to such an anti-climax as is here presented. It is a puzzling performance, but one well worth examination for its general cleverness, and for the brilliant picture of Egyptian life contained in the opening chapters.

When "The Prisoner of Zenda" was set loose about ten years ago, its author little imagined the brood of imitations that would follow in its train. So familiar has the type since become that we may speak of a "Zenda" romance with perfect confidence in the intelligibility of the designation. Just now we have before us two new examples of this sort of invention, notable, however, for the same variant feature. In both cases, the hero gets the princess at last; in the one case because the princess is determined to have him at any cost, and in the other because the prince is conveniently killed in an insurrection. Mr. John R. Carling's "The Shadow of the Czar" opens mysteriously on the coast of Dalmatia, where hero and heroine meet under singularly romantic circumstances. Then the scene is transferred to the Polish principality which is the real centre of the action. The territory is one which the Czar (Nicholas I.) seeks to annex. The hand of the princess is sought by a wicked duke, who, failing in his suit, plays into the hands of the Russian court, and nearly accomplishes the extinction of the principality. But the hero, being an Englishman, is necessarily triumphant in the end, the wicked duke is slain, and even the Czar is outwitted. This is a particularly lively story, and ranks a trifle above the usual sensational level of its class.

"The Garden of Lies," by Mr. Justus Miles Forman, is about a Balkan principality also endangered by Russian designs. The prince is married to an American wife, who shortly after becoming a princess has a severe illness from which she recovers with a total lapse of memory for recent happenings. She is in Paris under a physician's care, and her husband is in the Balkans combating Russian intrigue. She is informed that she has a husband, and naturally wishes to make his acquaintance. Her condition of mind is such that it becomes imperative to provide a husband of some sort, since the legal one is supposedly unable to come to Paris. In this emergency, a rollicking Irish adventurer is persuaded to enact the role un-

til such time as the prince may be able to appear in person. Unfortunately for the plot, the Irishman is a gentleman of parts, with a most persuasive gift for love-making. The natural result is that the two straightway became enamoured of one another. At this juncture the prince appears unexpectedly and is far from pleased with the state of affairs. Then there is an abduction of the princess by agents of the Russian party, a thrilling rescue by her Irish lover, and a mix-up all around. She learns the trick that has been played upon her, tries to be indignantly and forget her new-found love, and miserably fails. The prince then goes back to quell an insurrection, gets killed in the scrimmage, while the Irishman (who has accompanied him) miraculously escapes, and returns to his love, now widowed and free to follow the dictates of her heart. It is a good deal of a story altogether, and may be recommended for entertainment.

Mr. Crawford's "Cecilia" is a story of modern Rome, and in that aspect has points of interest. The author knows Rome and its society better than he knows anything else, and his Roman scenes and figures are always carefully studied. But here commendation of the new novel must cease, for it tells no story worth the telling, while for its romantic interest reliance is had upon the sort of supernaturalism for which Mr. Crawford has a weakness, and which he would evidently have us take seriously. It is curious how the telepathic delusion takes possession of some minds that are well equipped and rational upon most subjects. Even when the many unnecessary pages are skipped, this novel seems incapable of arousing more than a languid interest.

"The Taskmasters," by Mr. George Kibbe Turner, is the first volume of the "First Novel Series" that has been projected by a leading firm of publishers. We may say at once that the series will be in no danger of failure if it can be maintained upon the level of this novel. The theme is found in the political and business life of a New England factory town, and, although well worn in its main outlines, this theme is here set forth with a degree of judgment and literary skill that has not often been equalled. It is a book of honest and manly ideals presented without exaggeration or the appeal of false sentiment. On the political side, it exhibits the corrupting influence of a great employer of labor upon the community which he dominates by his wealth, and exposes the hypocrisies of the protective system. But at the same time it presents the case of the employer with fairness, and does not gloss over the faults of the employed. In the unending struggle for the amelioration of social conditions, the author sees no profit in radical measures, and is too clear-sighted to denounce the selfishness of capitalism as the sole cause of the present unsatisfactory relations. His outlook is expressed in a fine passage which comes near the close of the book, and which we wish to reproduce. "A new sound has come into the land these last few years — the voice of the little

à priori thinker, with his tinsel, ready-made universe, formed in a night from the discarded timber of a hundred familiar systems of the working philosophers of a century; the cry of the bearded apostle of the future, a strange new hybrid of a prophet and a walking delegate; an inventor of another new Utopia, wailing in the market place because mankind refuses all at once to step aboard his new flying machine, and be whisked away across the yawning precipices of the unknown to regions of ineffable bliss. All these things have their places in the great economy of nature, no doubt, — a bare-headed socialist calling beneath the electric light across the half deserted street; a religious sentimentalist haranguing his weekly parcel of old maids in the resounding vestry of a church; a pismire shouting from his blade of grass for a fixed star to change its course. Meanwhile society moves on in its great orbit. Compromise succeeds compromise, one little gain another — new conditions, new privileges, new generations, better, more intelligent than the old; new inventions, changing the whole face of continents; society working out its vast experiments—in the great cities, in these hundred towns and villages of ours — the tremendous laboratories of the experience of mankind, forming slowly, painfully, but magnificently, the new order of things under our very eyes." It is welcome to find a book, dealing with the social problem in this spirit, that is permeated by as sound a social philosophy. Considered simply as a story, the book is well-planned and deeply interesting. Its studies of the baser types that figure in local politics are convincingly realized; the figures of hero and heroine are truthfully drawn, and the grim climax of the plot, with the tragic death of the magnate in the very hour of his political triumph, is managed with a degree of skill that promises much for the future of this young writer. He tells his story directly, with nervous animation, and without resort to the weakly sentiment in which most young writers upon these themes take refuge. The book is a strong and wholesome performance, and deserves to be widely read.

Another novel that plunges us into the political life of recent years is Mr. Mark Lee Luther's "The Henchman." Here the scene is a New York town and, as in the novel just reviewed, the ambition of a local leader to become Governor of the State is the central motive of the narrative. He is a politician of a coarse type, who pulls wires, makes demagogic speeches, and enters into corrupt bargains for the achievement of his purpose, and by these methods he climbs the ladder round by round until his ambition is achieved. But during this rake's progress of his political career a curious thing is going on. There are certain latent possibilities of the finer sort in his nature, and these gradually come to the surface, while the responsibilities of power exert upon him a sobering and even uplifting influence. He reaches a point at which the step from the governorship to the presidency seems to be within his reach, but it is a step

that may only be taken at the price of absolute subserviency to the leader of the party machine. And the process of unconscious upward growth has so stiffened the moral fibre of the governor that in the critical hour he refuses submission, and deliberately throws away his opportunity. We are thus left at the end with a feeling of admiration for the man whose course up to this time has seemed despicable and without redeeming virtues. We would not say that the case of this man offers a typical example of the career of the successful American politician, but we believe that the sort of growth it describes does sometimes go on, and that it represents a possible encouraging aspect of the conditions that obtain in our political cesspool. As a picture of recent New York politics, the book is closely studied from the life, and on more than one occasion we read the name of some real person for that of the fictitious character of the author's devising.

The story of a boy whose childhood is beset by all sorts of difficulties, and who by sheer force of intellect and character rises superior to his surroundings, and makes for himself both name and position, is what Mr. George A. Powles gives us in "Oliver Langton." Stories of this type are mainly interesting in proportion to their sincerity and their sympathetic knowledge of the life depicted. These qualities go far, in the present instance, to make up for amateurishness and the lack of technical equipment. The scene of the story is rural Upper Canada, and the time is the period of the creation and first years of the Dominion. We have here an intimate picture of provincial life, in which nothing is spared us of the pettiness and prejudice in religious and social matters, or of the ignorant materialism of the time and place. With all this photographic detail the author has combined a vein of worthy idealism, although his treatment suffers somewhat from the prominence of the didactic element.

Historical romance has rather neglected the later stages of the American Revolution, with the exception of the surrender at Yorktown. The campaign in the Carolinas and through Virginia is, no doubt, less interesting because less significant than the operations about the three chief cities or in the valley of the Hudson. In writing "The Master of Appleby," Mr. Francis Lynde has chosen for his theme this less familiar phase of the Revolution, the scene being laid in and around Mecklenburg (of the mythical Declaration) for the most part. Otherwise, the romance is constructed of conventional material, and is not much differentiated from others of its class, unless it be by the surprising number and variety of the hero's adventures and escapes. It is a novel of more than the common length, and of fairly sustained interest.

Stories of the Civil War we have had a plenty of late years, and most of them could be easily spared, but we should be sorry to spare as good a story as "The Whirlwind," by Mr. Rupert Hughes. The hero is a country boy who grows up under condi-

tions of abject poverty, and who has to struggle to gain even the beginnings of an education. But he has purpose, and character, and will, and makes himself first a country lawyer, then a soldier and officer in the Northern army, then a representative and a senator, and finally a popular presidential candidate, who would probably have won the election had he not been struck down by the hand of the assassin. The author has had both Lincoln and Garfield in mind in drawing this composite portrait of soldier and statesman, although, of course, he departs widely from the actual history of either man. The war chapters take us from Missouri to Georgia, and we are with Mulligan at Lexington and Sherman at Atlanta. The curious brogue which is placed upon the lips of the former of these officers must appear very surprising to those who knew him for the highly-educated and polished gentleman that he was; this slip on the author's part evidently comes from the hasty inference that because Mulligan was an Irishman his speech must have been that which is traditional upon the comic stage. We cannot quite reconcile ourselves to the moral weakness of the hero in his relations with women; this seems entirely out of keeping with his character as otherwise set before us, and is not artistically justified. But the book is a good one, on the whole, and illustrates anew the fact that the novelists of our younger generation not only know the Civil War as history, but feel it in its "whirlwind" character, and also, we might add, in its character as a refining fire.

WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

*New books on
American ships
and shipping.*

Two volumes of similar import appear very nearly together, — Mr. Willis J. Abbot's "American Ships and Sailors" (Dodd, Mead & Co.), and Mr. Winthrop Lippitt Marvin's "The American Merchant Marine" (Scribner). Both follow, at a short interval, a work closely akin to them, Mr. W. W. Bates's scholarly volume on "American Navigation," the three attesting the revival of interest in our national merchant shipping due to international expansion of commerce and heightened by the purchase of foreign vessels by American capital and the attempt to pass the Subsidy bill for which Senator Hanna is sponsor in the Federal legislature. Of the two books before us, the first is the work of one who has given years of attention to the general subject of our ships and ship companies, and has already produced several books dealing with the subject. This work is the more popular in treatment of the two, written with a freer hand and with less minuteness of detail, and illustrated with many excellent drawings by Mr. Ray Brown. Mr. Marvin has been somewhat more technical and much more explicit, his work being the more copious, although

the books are of practically similar dimensions. Mr. Marvin is more concerned, also, with the earlier history of our merchant shipping, following the tale through the colonial days, and coming to substantial agreement with Mr. Edgar Stanton Maclay in regard to the importance of the services rendered the American cause by privateers during our two wars with Great Britain. Both books are of so nearly the same subject-matter, no single topic of importance escaping either, that a description of one will serve as a description of both, with the slight differences already noted. But neither, strangely enough, deals adequately with the hideous treatment accorded American common sailors to-day on sea-going vessels under the American flag, a factor of no slight importance in the general decay attending all American shipping except on the great lakes, where trades unionism has been successful in ameliorating many abuses still common on the salt seas. No chapter in either book is more interesting than that discussing the commerce of the great lakes, and the inland rivers also provide interesting reading. Both books can be cheerfully recommended.

Three English women of letters.

Serious students of fiction will find Mr. Henry H. Bonnell's volume entitled "Charlotte Brontë, George Eliot, Jane Austen" (Longmans) a careful and sympathetic, though somewhat plodding and occasionally rambling, piece of work. The abundance of quotation and allusion comes dangerously near being over-abundance and thus obscuring, rather than illustrating, the author's points. The first-named of this immortal trio he regards as unrivalled for "purity of passion"; the second excels in "mastery of range" and "spiritual depth of imagination," as distinguished from its playful buoyancy; while the third he styles "the Meissonier of literary art and the fair mistress of its subtlest intricacies," and especially extols her "easy flow and tempered finesse." His placing of Jane Austen last, "as a dessert after the more solid courses which have preceded," is not so surprising when one hears his reasons. She was, he says, "content with picturing the life she saw; we search for the philosophy which will explain it. . . . We have reserved Miss Austen, then, that in studying her works, with the more modern 'notes' of her successors still ringing in our ears, we may more clearly understand the great differences between that time and this, and find therein their partial explanation." A few minor matters in the book provoke critical comment. Reference is made to Charlotte Brontë's loneliness and unworldliness as chiefly responsible for the lack of wit in her novels. Humor rather than wit would seem to be the right word here. Why, one queries, does the author speak, as he does more than once, of male and female gender when he means sex? Referring to a certain degenerate class of fiction, he instances "d'Abruzzo" as typical of the school, presumably meaning d'Annunzio.

The reign of Queen Anne.

When some fifteen or twenty years ago, Mr. Justin McCarthy's "History of Our Own Times" appeared, the public welcomed it warmly as a distinct acquisition in general popular history, while even from a technical point of view it was considered a really valuable contribution to the knowledge of the day. Indeed from the first, the popularity of the book was assured. The wit of the author, his ability in characterization, his simple directness in statement, were elements in a style of writing which was attractive and quite his own. The very partisanship with which the book was written gave it an added interest as marking the personal attitude of Mr. McCarthy and his political faction. At various times since the publication of this earlier work, additional volumes from Mr. McCarthy's workshop have appeared, none of them up to the grade of "The History of Our Own Times." The latest of these, "The Reign of Queen Anne" (Harper) is as conspicuously deficient in marks of genuine merit as most of its predecessors. And yet, having ventured upon a period rich in interest, and lacking in modern comment, it is indeed a pity that Mr. McCarthy's discrimination in selection could not be followed by real ability in execution. Either the author underrates the qualifications of a writer of history, or he labors under the delusion that striking characterizations and witty descriptions drop *per se* from his pen. The story of the period is told with a dull directness, clear enough in statement, but never entertaining, and utterly devoid of that power of characterization which Mr. McCarthy certainly possesses. As a study, the work is even more conspicuously a failure. No statement is possible of the sources investigated, for none are cited, but in so far as the text is evidence, these are limited to the observations and writings of Swift, Burnet, and Defoe. There is no indication that the author even knows of the existence of the new sources of information upon the relations of Harley with Queen Anne, Marlborough, Defoe, and others, published at intervals within the last few years by the British Historical Manuscripts Commission. A history of the reign of Queen Anne which does not make large use of this new material is in fact an absurdity. This fault might be forgiven in Mr. McCarthy, who is after all no historian, if he had furnished us with a readable narrative, or even with a bright bit of special pleading. Lacking these, the present work is much below his own standard, and in it Mr. McCarthy is first of all unjust to himself.

The Philosophy of Government.

"That a state may be well constituted, ethical principles should form the base and groundwork of its Constitution." This quotation seems to express the purpose of a somewhat extended thesis by Mr. Frederick Wood, entitled "Government and the State" (Putnam). The author devotes three hundred pages to an *a priori* discussion of "elementary principles and their practical application,"

including the reasons for the existence of the State, its objects, basis, and sphere of action, its forms and functions, and, incidentally, the characters it assumes under constitutions. This discussion of the fundamentals of the State proceeds logically, and the argumentation is clear and perspicuous. The author agrees with the leading political economists that the sanction for the existence of the State is found in necessity; and he keeps before his readers the principle that all its operations should have an ethical basis, saying in one place that "the material principles of human rights, it has been the purpose of this work to designate as the sole foundation on which political philosophy can rest." The book will be welcomed by the general reader, who will enjoy connoting it with the observations of Bluntschli and Willoughby, whose works it will supplement but not displace. It will entertain students, but it would be more serviceable to them if the propositions of the text, which are stated concisely and without citations of authority, were accompanied by references to some of the leading text-writers who have previously supported the same views. It is in rare cases only that the thesis names other authorities. This may be due to the fact that Mr. Wood, who was a lawyer of New York City, died while the book was in press. One may regret that an editor was not engaged, to annotate the author's manuscript and supply the references which students would have found so useful.

*Town and country
life in Italy.*

It is extremely difficult to take a comprehensive view of Italy and the Italians, because of the great differences of life, habits, character, and (to some extent) language, in the various portions of the Italian Peninsula. There are, in the first place, a Northern, a Southern, and a Central Italy, to be taken into separate consideration. There are different styles and manners in architecture, painting, and sculpture, each centring upon a separate locality. These local differences — more marked in Italy than in any other European country — are undoubtedly United Italy's inheritance from Divided Italy, and they will be gradually modified as time goes on and as the Italians become accustomed to their new political conditions. But at the present time, to produce a picture of Italy and Italians that would be alike comprehensive and intelligible would be no easy matter. We would have said that such a picture was impossible, were it not that Signor Luigi Villari, in his "Italian Life in Town and Country" (Putnam), succeeds in presenting it. The author's observations have been widely extended and are remarkably acute. He knows his Italy well. He neglects nothing that may serve to illustrate any important phase of Italian character; nor does he regard any phase of life unimportant that might be of interest to those who want to know the country and people whereof he writes. He treats of the political,

religious, military, and agricultural life of the Italians, and of the government and the civil service; he exhibits the social and home-life of the people of various classes, — aristocrats, people of wealth, artisans, and peasants, — and introduces his readers to the popular sports of the different localities, without any slighting of literature, music, or art. Altogether the book is a valuable addition to the series of "Our European Neighbors" to which it belongs.

*A German short
history of Music.*

It is a pleasure to find a book like Mr. Untersteiner's "Short History of Music" (Dodd, Mead & Co.) adding to the merits of conciseness and clearness the virtue of not being dull. The author has shaken the necessary dry leaves of fact from the tree of knowledge, but for the most part has seen to it that they fell upon a good green carpet of interesting comment. The book gives a consecutive story of music, unblurred by trivialities of biography. The name of each musician is made to shine by the light of his contribution to music, rather than by the number of his wives and children. The critical comments show not only intelligence, but imaginative insight. For example: "If in Palestrina we find represented the divine element which humbles itself to humanity, in Bach there dominates a human element which, liberating itself from terrestrial fetters and cares, rises to heaven, confides there its sorrows, its griefs, and its anguish, finding comfort and peace after the struggle." And again: "Haydn's motives seem to come of necessity from the instruments, and we are interested in the manner of treatment by the composer. Mozart, on the other hand, makes themes speak his language; his motives are more expressive, and foreshadow Beethoven." Nor does the author forget, in his regard for unity, how broad and deep his theme is. He treats music not as an invention, but as a development. The influence of race, religion, and history on music is touched upon — lightly, to be sure, but with precision. As a book of reference the little volume would have been improved by an index, but the arrangement is so clear as to mitigate this fault. More annoying to the general reader are occasional faults of style, which it would seem the translator might have done more than he has to correct.

*A bibliography of
American history
for 1901-2.*

The first "Supplement" to Larned's "Literature of American History" (Houghton) covers the years 1901 and 1902, and comments upon 186 books issued during that period. Mr. Larned has given up the editorship of the work, and his place has been filled by Mr. Philip P. Wells, Librarian of the Yale Law School. In the selection of titles, "American history" has been interpreted liberally, so as to include the Philippines and the advance of the allies upon Peking. The classification of the original work has been abandoned, and all the titles have been thrown into one alphabet. Bio-

ographies have been listed by subjects and other books by authors, with subject-entries referring to the authors. The critical notices are condensed from reviews in current periodicals. About 100 are taken from "The Nation" and nearly seventy-five from "The American Historical Review," leaving only a dozen that are drawn from other sources. The work of condensation is well done, but we doubt the wisdom of confining the source of the notices within such narrow limits. The book should contain more than can be obtained by consulting the indices of two easily accessible periodicals. The notice of each book listed should be based upon what appears to be from all points of view the best review of the particular book, regardless of the medium of publication; and then, as we suggested in connection with the original work, reference should be given for purposes of comparison to all the other important reviews. Notwithstanding the defect we have mentioned, the "Supplement" will prove a useful adjunct to owners of the larger work.

In "The Lost Art of Reading" (Putnam) Mr. Gerald Stanley Lee brings together a number of his magazine essays, all bearing upon the general proposition that the spirit of to-day is "The Man for the Book; not the Book, nor indeed any Thing else, for the Man." Whether or not we are all so oppressed by the weight of contemporary publication as Mr. Lee, or so confident of the ability of our collegiate engines to grind out machine-made men to their order, there is still enough truth in his contention, and far and away enough charm in his method of address to win and hold attention. Mr. Lee does not make a programme for the re-discovery of the art of reading, further than to explain what obstacles are in the way, and to insist that reading will continue to be a lost art until living ceases to be a lost art and, losing our fear of egotism, we resolve once more to be natural. He is, in short, a very Emersonian individualist, but he has a way of saying the Emersonian thing over in an entirely original way, — which is of course the Emersonian way of saying it. Remembering Mr. Lee's other book, "The Shadow Christ," we would suggest that "The Lost Art of Reading" is too long to be always Mr. Lee at his best. But that is not to say that once begun it does not insist on being read through to the end, particularly if one happens to belong to any of the three classes which Mr. Lee finds particularly hostile to the spirit of true reading — the college professor, the modernized librarian, and the professional critic.

A woman's political gossip in letters.

To anyone with a passion for the minutæ of English diplomatic history, the "Letters of Princess Lieven" (Longmans) written from London to her brother at St. Petersburg during the years 1812-34, and now collected by Mr. Lionel G. Robinson in a

stout octavo of 400 closely printed pages, will not seem tiresome. The editor thinks that at no time have personal feelings and private interests played so important a part in political history as during the period in question. Hence the considerable influence that the Princess Lieven, wife of the Russian ambassador, was able to exert upon English politics, foreign and domestic. Her *salon* was as great a centre of political activity as was Holland House, or the *salon* of Lady Hertford, or that of Lady Jersey. For the best effect her letters should probably be read in the original French. Their alternations of exaltation and depression would thus appear less akin to the hysterical, their adulation of her emperor less extravagantly fulsome. Next to poetry what can suffer more from translation than the airy trifles of intimate correspondence? This is no reflection upon the present translator, who has done his difficult part admirably, so far as one can judge without comparing the two texts. The princess had no taste for books, but was keenly alive to people and events, and she wrote with much of that sprightliness and fluency that properly belong to the letter-writing sex.

Odds and ends of Stevensoniana.

Robert Louis Stevenson's personality is one of which we are eager to know all that his friends and family are willing to tell us. They have been very generous of their store; Sidney Colvin has written, and Graham Balfour, and now Stevenson's two stepchildren, Mrs. Isobel Strong and Mr. Lloyd Osbourne, have collaborated in a volume of "Memories of Vailima" (Scribner). Mrs. Strong reproduces the familiar talk of the little circle from jottings made in 1892 and 1893, and writes charmingly of her Samoan *protégé*, and of the Samoan songs that were made about "Tusitala" and his family by the men who loved him. Mr. Osbourne's chapter upon Stevenson's home-life at Vailima describes the building of the house and the patriarchal regulation of its curious *ménage*. Besides these four essays, the volume contains a hitherto unpublished poem written by Stevenson in 1872. Although the book tells us nothing that will be absolutely new to those who have read the Vailima letters and the biography, its odds and ends of reminiscence have the charm that belongs to all Stevensoniana. With its many illustrations made from photographs by the authors, this volume will be prized by all lovers of Robert Louis Stevenson's unique personality.

BRIEFER MENTION.

A volume of "Masterpieces of Greek Literature" (Houghton) has been edited by Miss Clara Hitchcock Seymour. It includes selections, in approved English translations, from a score of authors, all the way from Homer to Lucian. There are also biographical and critical notes, but the volume is essentially a reading-book, and its use should go with the study of some one of the formal histories of Greek literature. An intro-

duction is provided by Professor John Henry Wright, whose name appears on the title-page as that of "supervising editor." Miss Seymour, it should be added, is a daughter of the well-known teacher of Greek in Yale University, and is herself a graduate of Bryn Mawr.

"A List of Bibliographies of Special Subjects" is a recent publication of the John Crerar Library, Chicago. This voluminous catalogue extends to five hundred pages, and fully exploits the resources of the Library in its special field. Although mainly occupied with the sciences—physical, natural, social, and applied,—it touches also upon art, literature, and history; and will be of use to nearly all classes of students.

"The Mishongnovi Ceremonies of the Snake and Antelope Fraternities," by Messrs. George A. Dorsey and H. R. Voth, is a publication of the Field Columbian Museum, and represents a further instalment of the scholarly fruits that have grown out of the Stanley McCormick Hopi Expedition. Another recent publication of the Museum is a monograph on the "Flora of the Island of St. Croix," by Dr. Charles Frederick Millsbaugh.

The New Amsterdam Book Co. are doing students of American history a valuable service in preparing a series of neat and inexpensive reprints of works that have long had a standard value, but have not been easily obtainable. The latest addition to the "Commonwealth Library," as the series is designated, is Cadwallader Colden's "The History of the Five Indian Nations of Canada," in two volumes. Mr. Robert Waite contributes an introduction.

The "Pocket Series of English Classics" (Macmillan) is augmented by the following new volumes: "Early American Orations, 1760-1824," edited by Miss Louie R. Heller; Macaulay's "Essay on Lord Clive," edited by Mr. J. W. Pearce; "As You Like It," edited by Mr. Charles Robert Gaston; Chaucer's "Prologue and Knight's Tale," edited by Mr. Andrew Ingraham; and Stevenson's "Treasure Island," edited by Mr. Hiram Albert Vance.

The 1902 volume of the proceedings of the National Educational Association fills over a thousand pages, and includes the papers read at the Minneapolis meeting as well as those read at the earlier meeting in Chicago of the Department of Superintendence. Among the more important papers we may mention that of the late President Beardshear on "The Three H's in Education," President N. M. Butler's discussion of "Some Pressing Problems," with its plea for Bible-study in the schools, Mr. M. E. Sadler's essay on "The English Ideal of Education and Its Debt to America," and President Schnrman's account of "Education in the Philippines."

"Shakespeare's 'Love's Labor Won,'" by Mr. Albert H. Tolman, is a preprint from the Decennial Publications of the University of Chicago. The author does not claim to have made a positive identification, but, after discussing the problem raised by the familiar entry in Meres, seems to incline toward "The Taming of the Shrew" as the most probable solution of the problem. Other preprints in this series are as follows: "Absorption of Liquids by Animal Tissues," by Mr. Ralph W. Webster; "Significance of Partial Tones in the Localization of Sound," by Mr. James Rowland Angell; and "On the Genesis of the Aesthetic Categories," by Mr. James Hayden Tufts.

NOTES.

A new edition of Shakespeare, reproducing the First Folio text of 1623, is announced by Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co.

The Messrs. Appleton publish a school text of "The Merchant of Venice," edited by Messrs. Richard Jones and Franklin T. Baker.

"A History of the United States," by Mr. William M. Davidson, is a recent school text-book published by Messrs. Scott, Foresman & Co.

The second volume of "The Morals of Suicide," by the Rev. J. Gurnhill, has just been published by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co.

"The Book of Pears and Plums," by the Rev. E. Bartrum, is the eleventh volume in Mr. John Lane's "Handbooks of Practical Gardening."

Book I. of the "Civil Wars" of Appian, edited by Mr. J. L. Strachan-Davidson, is published by Mr. Henry Frowde at the Oxford Clarendon Press.

"A History of the Middle Ages," by Professor Dana Carleton Munro, is a new "Twentieth Century Text-Book" published by the Messrs. Appleton.

A selection from the essays of Richard Steele, edited by Mr. L. E. Steele, M.A., is the latest volume in Messrs. Macmillan's "Golden Treasury Series."

Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. send us "The Characters of Theophrastus," in a translation by Professors Charles E. Bennett and William A. Hammond.

Scott's "The Lady of the Lake," edited by Mr. L. Du Pont Syle, is a recent addition to the "English Classics" published by Messrs. D. C. Heath & Co.

"Correggio," by "Leader Scott," and "Burne-Jones," by Mr. Malcolm Bell, are two new volumes in "Bell's Miniature Series of Painters," published by the Macmillan Co.

A second and revised edition of Professor A. Seth Pringle-Pattison's "Man's Place in the Cosmos, and Other Essays," comes to us from Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons.

"The Story of the Empire State" (Appleton), by Miss Gertrude van Duyn Southworth, is a supplementary reading book in American history, interestingly written and illustrated.

"The Constructive Development of Group-Theory," with a bibliography, by Mr. Burton Scott Easton, is a recent publication of the mathematical department of the University of Pennsylvania.

"The Mount of Olives" and "Primitive Holiness," two brief devotional treatises by Henry Vaughan (Silurist), make up a small volume edited by Miss Louise Imogen Guiney for the Oxford University Press.

Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. are the American publishers of "A Text-Book of Physics," with sections on the application of physics to physiology and medicine, by Professor R. A. Lehfeldt, of the East London Technical College.

"General History Way Marks," by Mr. Charles C. Boyer, is a sort of syllabus of universal history, "designed to direct the lesson-memory and thought-connections" of students. The J. B. Lippincott Co. publish the little book.

A much-needed reference manual, the usefulness of which every librarian will appreciate, will be the "Index to Poetry and Recitations" to be published shortly by Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co. The work

will include nearly thirty thousand titles, making readily available for reference the contents of over three hundred standard collections.

"The Western Slope" is the title of a volume of essays by Mrs. Celia Parker Woolley, to be issued early next month by Mr. William S. Lord of Evanston.

Messrs. D. C. Heath & Co. publish a school volume containing "Select Poems of Samuel Taylor Coleridge," chronologically arranged, annotated, and otherwise edited by Mr. Andrew J. George, who has done a highly creditable piece of work.

A "Grammar School Algebra," by Mr. Emerson E. White, is published by the American Book Co., who also send us, in their "Eclectic School Readings," a volume of "True Fairy Stories," written for kindergarten use by Mrs. Mary E. Bakewell.

Mr. John Lane publishes a volume of the "Selected Poems" of Mr. William Watson. In thus giving us the best of Mr. Watson's work, and that only, a real service is done to his reputation, for at his best he is a true poet, while at his weakest he is very far from being anything of the sort.

The "Hampstead" edition of "The Poetical Works of John Keats," published by the Macmillan Co., is a single volume of handsome typography, edited, with an introduction and memoir, by Mr. Walter S. Scott, and revised by Mr. George Sampson. There is a portrait and a reasonable supply of notes.

"The Life of the Ancient Greeks," by Dr. Charles Burton Gulick, is a "Twentieth Century Text-Book" published by the Messrs. Appleton. The period concerned is that of the fifth and fourth centuries, and the material is drawn from many sources in general, and from the "Anabasis" in particular.

"The Poems of John Keats" is a new volume in the "thin paper" editions of the poets imported by the Messrs. Scribner, and an addition to the "Caxton Series" of the same publishers is a pretty edition of Lodge's "Rosalind," which students of English literature will find particularly acceptable.

"Sartor Resartus," "On Heroes, Hero-Worship, and the Heroic in History," and "Past and Present" are usually reckoned as three volumes of Carlyle. The use of Oxford India paper makes it possible to get all three of them into a single volume, and a thin one at that. The Messrs. Scribner are the publishers.

Mr. John Lane announces for early publication Emile Zola's last novel, "Truth," translated by Mr. E. A. Vizetelly. This is the third book in the series called by the author "The Four Evangelists,"—of which the first two, "Labor" and "Fruitfulness," are already published, and the fourth ("Justice") remains unwritten.

"History for Graded and District Schools" (Ginn), by Mr. Ellwood Wadsworth Kemp, is a text-book intended to provide a framework for historical teaching during the first eight years of school life. It is an interesting experiment, and the chapters are carefully graded to the intelligence of the successive years for which they are designed.

Among other important books to be issued during the early Spring season, Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce Mr. J. T. Trowbridge's autobiography, "My Own Story"; Hon. John W. Foster's "American Diplomacy in the Orient"; a life of William Ellery Channing, by Rev. John W. Chadwick; an extensive revision, in two volumes, of Prof. George E. Wood-

berry's book on Poe, in the "American Men of Letters Series"; and, in the same series, a life of Whittier, by Prof. George R. Carpenter.

"Loyal Traitors: A Story of Friendship for the Filipinos," by Mr. Raymond L. Bridgman, will be published at once by the James H. West Co. of Boston. The book is said to make an effective presentation, in fiction form, of the Anti-Imperialist creed.

The English "Who's Who" for 1903 comes to us from the Macmillan Co. It has fewer tables and more biographies than previous issues. But the selection of the few American names included is as capricious as ever, and does not seem amenable to any rational principle of choice.

"A Manual of Zoölogy," published by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co., is a translation, with some alterations, of Professor Richard Hertwig's well-known "Lehrbuch der Zoologie." The translator is Professor J. S. Kingsley, and he has had the consent of the author for the numerous modifications of the original text that have been incorporated in this version.

A "Guide to the Study and Use of Reference Books," by Miss Alice Bertha Kroeger, is published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. for the American Library Association. It belongs to the series of annotated bibliographies that the Association has of late undertaken to prepare, and that already includes Mr. J. N. Larned's work on "The Literature of American History," besides a number of smaller works.

First in the field with announcements for the forthcoming Spring publishing season is the Macmillan Co., whose sixty-four page list presents a bewildering array of interesting titles. Of especial note are the following: "A History of the Confederate War," by Mr. George Cary Eggleston; "A History of the United States since the Civil War," by Mr. William Garrott Brown; a volume of "Historical Lectures" by the late Lord Acton; a collection of "Biographical Sketches" by Hon. James Bryce; Sir Walter Besant's "London in the Eighteenth Century"; the first three volumes in a series on "The History of American Art," edited by Prof. John C. Van Dyke; Mr. Stephen Phillips's new play, "David and Bathsheba"; the first instalment of "An Illustrated History of English Literature," by Dr. Richard Garnett and Mr. Edmund Gosse; and new books of fiction by Messrs. James Lane Allen, Winston Churchill, and Charles Major.

Of especial interest to library workers will be the reprint, soon to be issued by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., of Gabriel Naudé's "Instructions concerning Erecting of a Library." This famous bit of bibliophilism was first published in Paris in 1627. Its author, distinguished no less for his knowledge of books than for his devotion to them, served as librarian to the Cardinals Richelieu and Mazarin and Queen Christina of Sweden, among others, and was the founder of the fourth public library to be established in Europe. The translation to be given in the forthcoming reprint is that of John Evelyn—the only known English version. As one of the series of special editions produced at the Riverside Press, the volume will be wholly admirable in typography and general make-up. The text is printed on antique hand-made paper, from the "Brimmer" type, set within rules throughout, with headings, initials, and tailpieces in red. Of the limited edition of four hundred and nineteen copies, four hundred are for sale.

TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

February, 1903.

Absalom's Wreath. Elizabeth Taylor. *Atlantic*.
 Abydos, Pre-Dynastic Kings at. H. D. Rawnsley. *Atlantic*.
 Academic Freedom. Arthur T. Hadley. *Atlantic*.
 Army Canteen, Why It Should not be Restored. *No. Am.*
 Arnold's Battle with the Wilderness. J. H. Smith. *Century*.
 Art, True Gods and False in. J. L. Gérôme. *Harper*.
 Aurora Borealis, The. F. W. Stokes. *Century*.
 Bible, Literary Loss of the. Rollo Ogden. *Century*.
 Boston Commerce, Episodes of. M. A. De W. Howe. *Atlantic*
 Boston, Literary Age of. George E. Woodberry. *Harper*.
 Brooks, Phillips, Washington Gladden. *North American*.
 Cables across the Pacific. T. C. Martin. *Review of Reviews*.
 Citizen, Rights of the. W. J. Gaynor. *North American*
 Coal Deposits of Northwest. F. A. Wilder. *Rev. of Reviews*.
 Cuban Tobacco Growing in the U. S. *World's Work*.
 Darwinism and Modern Criticism. T. H. Morgan. *Harper*.
 "Decreed Town," Study of a. R. T. Ely. *Harper*.
 Dramatist's Art, The. Brander Matthews. *No. American*.
 Empire, Edge of an. Edwin L. Arnold. *Harper*.
 English Court and Society, 1883-1900. *Scribner*.
 Hearn, Lafcadio. Paul Elmer More. *Atlantic*.
 Hewitt, Abram S. E. M. Shepard. *Review of Reviews*.
 Indian, American, Passing of the. T. F. Millard. *Forum*.
 Ireland's Emancipation. Walter Wellman. *Rev. of Reviews*.
 Isle of Pines, The. John Finley. *Scribner*.
 Italy, King of. Sydney Brooks. *North American*.
 Japanese Craftsman, Work of a. *World's Work*.
 Journalism, Sensational, and the Law. G. W. Alger. *Atlantic*.
 Khartum to Cairo in an Adirondaack Canoe. *Century*.
 Labor Unions and Law. A. Maurice Low. *Rev. of Reviews*.
 Law as a Profession. H. D. Nims. *World's Work*.
 "Les Misérables," An Unwritten Chapter of. *Lippincott*.
 Libin, a New Interpreter of East Side Life. *Atlantic*.
 Libraries, Public, Rapid Growth of. *World's Work*.
 Literary Pilgrimage, The. Rollin L. Hartt. *Atlantic*.
 Macedonia's Struggle for Liberty. Chas. Johnston. *No. Am.*
 Marquand, H. G., as American Art Patron. *Rev. of Reviews*.
 Milan, Picturesque. Edith Wharton. *Scribner*.
 Monroe Doctrine, The. W. L. Scruggs. *North American*.
 Navy at Work, The New. Albert Gleaves. *World's Work*.
 New York, Dutch Founding of. T. A. Janvier. *Harper*.
 Palmer, Alice Freeman. George P. Morris. *Rev. of Reviews*.
 Philippine Industrial Crisis. Brewster Cameron. *No. Amer.*
 Physical Breakdown, Prevention of. *World's Work*.
 Poe-Chivers Papers, The. *Century*.
 Police Lawlessness. Howard S. Gans. *North American*.
 Presidential Office, The. James F. Rhodes. *Scribner*.
 Sandolo, A Summer in a. Mary H. Peixotto. *Harper*.
 Senate, The Overshadowing. Henry L. Nelson. *Century*.
 Small Beer, Chronicling. Charles C. Abbott. *Lippincott*.
 South's Political Opportunity. T. F. Ryan. *No. American*.
 Spencer, Herbert. George Iles. *World's Work*.
 Taxation Problems. J. R. Commons. *Rev. of Reviews*.
 Telegraphy, Wireless. A. Frederick Collins. *Rev. of Reviews*.
 Waterways: An Economic Necessity. L. M. Haupt. *Forum*.
 Wave-Motors. John E. Bennett. *Lippincott*.
 West African Trading Station, A. *Lippincott*.
 West, Middle, Era of Thrift in the. *World's Work*.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[The following list, containing 69 titles, includes books received by THE DIAL since its last issue.]

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

The Great Marquess: Life and Times of Archibald, 8th Earl, and 1st (and only) Marquess of Argyll (1607-1661). By John Willcock. B. D. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, pp. 396. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50 net.
 St. Augustine and his Age. By Joseph McCabe. With frontispiece, 8vo, gilt top, pp. 516. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2. net.

Memoirs of François René, Vicomte de Chateaubriand, Sometime Ambassador to England; Being a translation by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos of the Mémoires d'outre-Tombe. Vols. V. and VI., completing the work. Illus., large 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The Manner of Life of Nancy Hempstead. By Mary L. B. Branch. 8vo, pp. 29. New London: C. J. Viets. Paper, 35 cts.

HISTORY.

A History of Egypt, from the End of the Neolithic Period to the Death of Cleopatra VII., B. C. 30. By E. A. Wallis Budge, M.A. In 8 vols., illus., 12mo. Oxford University Press. \$10.

The House of Seleucus. By Edwyn Robert Bevan, M.A. In 2 vols., illus. in photogravure, etc., large 8vo, uncut. Longmans, Green & Co.

The Arab Conquest of Egypt, and the Last Thirty Years of the Roman Dominion. By Alfred J. Butler. D. Litt. With map, large 8vo, uncut, pp. 563. Oxford University Press. \$5.35.

Washington's Road (Nemacolin's Path): The First Chapter of the Old French War. By Areber Butler Hulbert. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 215. "Historic Highways of America." Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Co. \$2.50 net.

A Character of the Province of Maryland. By George Alsop. Reprinted from the original edition of 1666. Edited by Newton D. Mereness. Ph.D. Illus., large 8vo, uncut, pp. 113. Cleveland: Burrows Brothers Co.

The German Revolution of 1849: Being an Account of the Final Struggle in Baden, for the Maintenance of Germany's First National Representative Government. By Charles W. Dahlinger. 8vo, gilt top, pp. 287. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.35 net.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

Nova Solyma, the Ideal City; or, Jerusalem Regained: An Anonymous Romance Written in the Time of Charles I., now First Drawn from Obscurity, and Attributed to the Illustrious John Milton. Edited by Rev. Walter Begley. In 2 vols., with facsimiles, large 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$5. net.

Matthew Arnold's Notebooks. With Preface by Hon. Mrs. Wodehouse. With photogravure portrait, 12mo, uncut, pp. 137. Macmillan Co. \$1. net.

Horace Walpole and the Strawberry Hill Press, 1757-1789. By Munson Aldrich Havens. Illus., 12mo, uncut, pp. 86. Canton, Pa.: The Kirgate Press.

Mediæval Stories. By Prof. H. Shück; trans. from the Swedish by W. F. Harvey, M.A.; illus. by W. Heath Robinson. 8vo, uncut, pp. 321. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.75 net.

A Week in a French Country-House. By Adelaide Sartoris; with Preface by Mrs. Richmond Ritchie. Illus. in photogravure, etc., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 221. Macmillan Co. \$1.50 net.

The Writings of James Monroe, including a Collection of his Public and Private Papers and Correspondence now for the First Time Printed. Edited by Stanislaus Murray Hamilton. Vol. VI., 1817-1823. Large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 444. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$5. (Sold only in sets.)

Select Passages from the Introductions to Plato by Benjamin Jowett. Edited by Lewis Campbell, M.A. With photogravure portrait, 18mo, gilt top, pp. 246. New York: Henry Frowde. 85 cts.

A Survey of Russian Literature, with Selections. By Isabel F. Haggood. With frontispiece, 16mo, pp. 279. Springfield, Ohio: Chautauqua Press. \$1.

A Garland of Love: A Collection of Posy-Ring Mottoes. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 74. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1. net.

The Egregious English. By Angus McNeill. 12mo, uncut, pp. 210. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25 net.

NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD LITERATURE.

The Poetry of George Wither. Edited by Frank Sidgwick. In 2 vols., with frontispieces, 24mo, gilt tops, uncut. "The Muses' Library." Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3.50.

Herrick's Hesperides and Noble Numbers. Illus. in photogravure, etc., by Reginald Savage. In 2 vols., 18mo, gilt tops. "Caxton Series." Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50 net.

- Poetical Works of John Keats, "Globe" edition. Edited, with Introduction and Memoir, by Walter S. Scott; revised by George Sampson. With photogravure portrait, 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 632. Macmillan Co. \$1.75.
- Sophocles. Translated and explained by John Swinerton Phillimore, M.A. Illus. in photogravure, etc., 12mo, gilt top, pp. 215. "The Athenian Drama." Longmans, Green, & Co. \$2.
- Jane Eyre. By Charlotte Brontë. "New Century" India paper edition; with frontispiece, 18mo, gilt top, pp. 517. Thomas Nelson & Sons. Limp leather, \$1.50 net.
- Lives of Friedrich Schiller and John Sterling. By Thomas Carlyle. "Edinburgh" thin paper edition; with portrait, 16mo, gilt top, pp. 600. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25 net.

POETRY.

- Bethlehem: A Nativity Play. By Laurence Houman. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 76. Macmillan Co. \$1.25 net.
- Pontius Pilate, Saint Ronan of Brittany, Théophile: Three Plays in Verse. By Henry Copley Greene. With photogravure frontispiece, 12mo, uncut, pp. 90. New York: Scott-Thaw Co. \$1.50 net.
- The Morning Road: A Book of Verses. By Thos. Wood Stevens and Alden Charles Noble. 8vo, uncut, pp. 64. Chicago: The Blue Sky Press. \$1.50.
- Croesus and Ione: A Drama in Four Acts. By Charlotte Elizabeth Wella. Large 8vo, pp. 26. Riggs Publishing Co. Paper.
- West Virginia Lyrics. By John C. Gittings. 18mo, pp. 39. Morgantown: Acme Publishing Co.

FICTION.

- The Pit: A Story of Chicago. By Frank Norris. 12mo, pp. 421. "The Epic of the Wheat." Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50.
- Discords. By Anna Alice Chapin. 12mo, uncut, pp. 208. New York: The Pelham Press. \$1.50.
- Pipe Dreams and Twilight Tales. By Birdsall Jackson. 16mo, pp. 257. F. M. Buckley & Co. \$1.25.
- The King of Unadilla: Stories of Court Secrets concerning his Majesty. By Howard R. Garia. Illus., 12mo, pp. 124. J. S. Ogilvie Pub'g Co. 50 cts.

THEOLOGY AND RELIGION.

- The Religions of Ancient Egypt and Babylonia: The Gifford Lectures on the Ancient Egyptian and Babylonian Conception of the Divine, delivered in Aberdeen. By A. H. Sayce, D.D. 8vo, uncut, pp. 509. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3.50 net.
- Select Passages from the Theological Writings of Benjamin Jowett. Edited by Louis Campbell, M.A. With photogravure portrait, 18mo, gilt top, pp. 242. New York: Henry Frowde. 85 cts.
- The King's Garden; or, The Life of the World to Come. Compiled by W. M. L. Jay. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 375. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.25 net.
- The Education of Christ: Hill-side Reveries. By W. M. Ramsay, D.C.L. 16mo, uncut, pp. 139. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

- Highways and Byways in London. By Mrs. E. T. Cook; illus. by Hugh Thomson and F. L. Griggs. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 480. Macmillan Co. \$2.

ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

- The Work of Wall Street. By Sereno S. Pratt. Illus., 12mo, pp. 286. "Appletons' Business Series." D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25 net.
- A Country without Strikes: A Visit to the Compulsory Arbitration Court of New Zealand. By Henry Demarest Lloyd; with Introduction by William Pember Reeves. 12mo, pp. 183. Doubleday, Page & Co. Paper.
- Continental Opinion regarding a Proposed Middle European Tariff-Union. By George M. Fisk, Ph.D. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 64. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. Paper, 30c net.
- Practical Sociology in the Service of Social Ethics. By Charles Richmond Henderson. 4to, pp. 25. "Decennial Publications." University of Chicago Press. Paper, 25 cts. net.

ART AND MUSIC.

- Representative Art of Our Time. Edited by Charles Holme. Part I, illus. in colors, etc., folio. John Lane. \$1 net. (To be complete in 8 parts.)
- The Story of Oratorio. By Annie W. Patterson. Illus. in photogravure, etc., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 242. "Musio-Story Series." Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25 net.

REFERENCE.

- Who's Who, 1903: An Annual Biographical Dictionary. 12mo, pp. 1532. Macmillan Co. \$1.50 net.
- The Derby Anniversary Calendar (Perpetual). Compiled and edited by George Derby. 24mo, pp. 366. New York: James T. White & Co. 1d. 50 cts.

BOOKS FOR SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

- A Manual of Zoology. By Richard Hertwig; trans. and edited from the fifth German edition by J. S. Kingsley. Illus., 8vo, pp. 704. Henry Holt & Co.
- The Life of the Ancient Greeks (with Special Reference to Athens). By Charles Burton Gulick, Ph.D. Illus., 12mo, pp. 373. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.40 net.
- A Student's History of English Literature. By William Edward Simonds, Ph.D. Illus., 12mo, pp. 483. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.
- Differential and Integral Calculus: An Elementary Text-Book. By William H. Echols. 8vo, pp. 480. Henry Holt & Co.
- Appian: Civil Wars, Book I. Edited by J. L. Strachan-Davidson. With map, 12mo, pp. 150. Oxford University Press. 90 cts.
- Sur les Bords du Rhin: Selections from Victor Hugo. Edited by Thomas Bertrand Bronson. With portrait, 24mo, gilt top, pp. 148. Henry Holt & Co. 75 cts.
- Lessing's Nathan der Weise. Edited by Tobias J. C. Diekhoff, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 368. American Book Co. 80 cts.
- Schiller's Wilhelm Tell. Edited by C. A. Buchheim; revised edition by Hermann Schoenfeld, Ph.D. Illus., 12mo, pp. 256. Oxford University Press. 50 cts.
- School Composition, for Use in Higher Grammar Classes. By William H. Maxwell, M.A., and Emma L. Johnston, A.B. 12mo, pp. 224. American Book Co. 50 cts.
- Foncin's Le Pays de France. Edited by Antoine Muzarelli. 12mo, pp. 257. American Book Co. 60 cts.
- Bruno's Le Tour de la France. Edited by L. C. Syms. Illus., 12mo, pp. 241. American Book Co. 60 cts.
- Grammar School Algebra: An Introduction to Algebra for Beginners. By Emerson E. White, A.M. 12mo, pp. 96. American Book Co. 35 cts.
- Shakspeare's The Merchant of Venice. Edited by Richard Jones, Ph.D., and Franklin T. Baker, A.M. 16mo, pp. 174. D. Appleton & Co. 30 cts.
- Stevenson's Treasure Island. Edited by Hiram Albert Vance, Ph.D. With portrait, 24mo, pp. 229. Macmillan Co. 25 cts. net.
- True Fairy Stories. By Mary E. Bakewell. Illus., 12mo, pp. 152. American Book Co. 35 cts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- Racquets, Tennis, and Squash. By Enstace Miles, M.A. Illus., 12mo, pp. 336. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.60 net.
- Man Visible and Invisible: Examples of Different Types of Men as Seen by Means of Trained Clairvoyance. By C. W. Leadbeater. Illus. in colors, etc., large 8vo, gilt top, pp. 144. John Lane. \$2.50 net.
- The Morals of Suicide. By Rev. J. Gurnhill, B.A. Vol. II., containing: Reviews and Further Statistics, and An Essay on Personality. 12mo, uncut, pp. 220. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$1.75.
- Biographic Clinics: The Origin of the Ill-Health of De Quincey, Carlyle, Darwin, Huxley, and Browning. By George M. Gould, M.D. With portrait, 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 223. Philadelphia: P. Blackiston's Son & Co. \$1 net.
- The Art of Speaking. By Ernest Pertwee. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 122. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.
- On the "Beckmann Rearrangement." By Julius Stieglitz. 4to, pp. 15. "Decennial Publications." University of Chicago Press. Paper, 25 cts. net.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

JUST PUBLISHED

WOLFSON'S ESSENTIALS IN ANCIENT HISTORY

\$1.50

By ARTHUR MAYER WOLFSON, Ph.D., Assistant in
History, De Witt Clinton High School, New York City

THIS convenient manual is the first to appear of a four-volume series prepared on the plan recommended by the Committee of Seven, and under the general editorship of Prof. ALBERT BUSHNELL HART of Harvard University. It is written in a manner both comprehensive and interesting to boys and girls, and contains work for one school year, each chapter being intended for a week's study.

It has been prepared to fit students in Greek and Roman history for entrance to any college, and at the same time to meet every requirement of the Regents of New York State in ancient history. It furnishes a more consistent, continuous, and realistic presentation than is ordinarily given, and dwells only on the most important events. The book is unusually attractive, and contains a great amount of pedagogical apparatus for the needs of the teacher. The illustrations have been chosen primarily to explain the text. The maps are numerous and clear.

AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY, PUBLISHERS

NEW YORK

CINCINNATI

CHICAGO

BOSTON

BOOKS. ALL OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS SUPPLIED, no matter on what subject. Write us. We can get you any book ever published. Please state wants. When in England call BAKER'S GREAT BOOK-SHOP, 14-16 Bright Street, BIRMINGHAM.

FIRST EDITIONS OF MODERN AUTHORS

Including Dickens, Thackeray, Lever, Ainsworth, Stevenson, Jefferies, Hardy. Books illustrated by G. and R. Cruikshank, Phiz, Rowlandson Leech, etc. The Largest and Choicest Collection offered for Sale in the World. Catalogues issued and sent post free on application. Books bought.—WALTER T. SPENCER, 27 New Oxford St., London, W. C., England.

OLD AND RARE BOOKS

Pickering & Chatto,
66, Haymarket,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Dealers in Rare Ancient and Modern English literature—History, Poetry, Drama, and Fiction. Fine Old English and Foreign bookbindings. Illuminated MSS. Catalogues issued. Price 12 Cents.

"SHERLOCK HOLMES." French, for home study, mailed at 25c. E. ROTH, 1135 Pine Street, PHILADELPHIA.

OLD BOOKS AND MAGAZINES. Send for Catalogue. Address A. J. CRAWFORD, Tenth and Pine Streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

ALL should read "The Certainty of a Future Life in Mars," being the Posthumous Papers of Bradford Torrey Dodd. For sale by JOHN MURPHY, 201 East 42nd St., New York City.

Foreign Books Full line of text books for the study of Modern Languages. Large stock of standard works in French, German, Italian and Spanish, in handsome bindings. C. A. KOEHLER & CO. Catalogue free. 149a Tremont St., BOSTON, MASS.

Roycroft & Kelmscott Books
KENNETH B. ELLIMAN,
419 West 118th Street, New York

BOOKS AT LIBERAL DISCOUNTS

WHEN CALLING, PLEASE ASK FOR MR. GRANT. WHENEVER YOU NEED A BOOK, Address MR. GRANT.

Before buying Books, write for quotations. An assortment of catalogues, and special slips of books at reduced prices, will be sent for a ten-cent stamp.

F. E. GRANT, Books, 23 West 42d Street, New York.
Mention this advertisement and receive a discount.

CHARLES H. ROBERTS,
Attorney at Law. Law and Patents.
614 Roanoke Building, 145 LaSalle Street, CHICAGO.
Patents, Trade-Marks, Copyright; and Claims in Chicago and Washington.

CHICAGO ELECTROTYPE AND STEREOTYPE CO.

ELECTROTYPERS

DESIGNERS AND ENGRAVERS

Nos. 149-155 Plymouth Place, CHICAGO.

Authors' Agency

Mention The Dial.

ELEVENTH YEAR. Candid, suggestive-Criticism, literary and technical Revision, Advice, Disposal.

REFERENCES: Noah Brooks, Mrs. Deland, Mrs. Burton Harrison, W. D. Howells, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Thomas Nelson Page, Mary E. Wilkins, and others.

Send stamp for Booklet to

WM. A. DRESSER, 400 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass.

STORY-WRITERS, Biographers, Historians, Poets—Do you desire the honest criticism of your book, or its skilled revision and correction, or advice as to publication? Such work, said George William Curtis, is "done as it should be by The Easy Chair's friend and fellow laborer in letters, Dr. Titus M. Coan." Terms by agreement. Send for circular D, or forward your book or MS. to the New York Bureau of Revision, 70 Fifth Ave., New York.

AUTHORS SEEKING A PUBLISHER Manuscripts suitable for issuing in volume form required by established house; liberal terms; prompt, straightforward treatment. Address BOOKS, 141 Herald Twenty-Third Street, New York

Do You Write?

Instruction by mail in literary composition. Courses suited to all needs. Revision, criticism, and sale of MSS. Send for circular.

EDITORIAL BUREAU
26 W. 33d St. (opp. Waldorf-Astoria), N. Y.

Was Shakespeare a Roman Catholic?

By James Appleton Morgan, President N. Y. Shakespeare Society. STAMMERING, Townsend Southwick, in December "Action and Utterance," 10 cents. From your newsdealer or N. Y. School of Expression, 318 West 57th St., New York.

YOUR CHARACTER

As well as your friends and your enemies like an open book to all who have a copy of Dr. von Hagen's: "READING CHARACTERS from HAND-WAITING." 200 Pages. 144 Illustrations. By mail postpaid for \$1.00. Not for sale at bookstores.

Graphology Pub. Co., 503-5th Ave., New York

The Power of Truth INDIVIDUAL PROBLEMS AND POSSIBILITIES

By WILLIAM GEORGE JORDAN sometime editor
Saturday Evening Post.

A collection of charmingly written essays on topics of general interest. 12mo, beautifully printed with red top-lines and initials, ornamented cloth, net, 75 cts.; by mail, 83 cts.

BRENTANO'S Union Square New York

OHIO

in the Old South Leaflets. As this State has just been celebrating the centennial of her admission to the Union these leaflets are of interest to the student: No. 13, The Ordinance of 1787; 14, The Constitution of Ohio; 40, Manasseh Cutler's Description of Ohio; 41, Washington's Journal of his Tour to Ohio in 1770; 42, Garfield's Address on the North West Territory; 43, George Rogers Clarke's Account of the Capture of Vincennes; 127, The Ordinance of 1784.

Price 5 Cents Each. Send for Catalogues to

DIRECTORS OF THE OLD SOUTH WORK
Old South Meeting House, Boston.

"The keenness, quickness, and acuteness of the New England mind were perhaps never better illustrated than in Annie Eliot Trumbull's stories."—*The Outlook*, N. Y.

ANNIE ELIOT TRUMBULL'S

Mistress Content Cradock

Price 1.25

"A charming colonial romance of the Massachusetts Bay Colony (chiefly Boston) in the days of Roger Williams."—*The Congregationalist*.

"The whiffs of New England air and the delicately described bits of scenery are wholly delicious."—*Chicago Tribune*.

A Cape Cod Week

Price 1.00

"A September week when the picking of the cranberry bogs was just beginning."—*Boston Transcript*.

A Christmas Accident And Six Other Stories.

Price 1.00

"The reader will enjoy the wit, the delicate satire, the happy bits of nature description, the accurate characterization, and the touches of pathos."—*The Nation*, N. Y.

Rod's Salvation

Price 1.00

And Three Other Short Stories.

"Wit, delicacy with an indescribable touch of style pervade them all, though dealing with common phases of New England life."—*The Literary World*, Boston.

An Hour's Promise

Price 1.00

A story of Southern life and surroundings.

For sale by all booksellers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by the Publishers.

A. S. BARNES & CO., 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Going Abroad?

If so, take a copy of

THE COMPLETE POCKET GUIDE TO EUROPE

Edited by E. C. and T. L. STEDMAN.

Concise, handy, clear and legible maps, and altogether the best of the kind.

Full flexible leather, postpaid, \$1.25.

WILLIAM R. JENKINS

851 and 853 Sixth Avenue : NEW YORK CITY

Ready February 1.

Loyal Traitors

A Story of Friendship for the Filipinos.

By RAYMOND L. BRIDGMAN, author of "Ten Years of Massachusetts," "Biennial Elections," "The Master Idea," etc.

THE story is one of quick and absorbing action from the first page to the last. If in its dramatic representations of deeds in the Philippines the story is, in a sense, a terrible story, it is terrible only as history is terrible; it is terrible only as "A Tale of Two Cities" or "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is terrible. With both of these stories it will, perhaps, not fail to be classed.

Cloth, handsome cover design in gold, 310 pages,
\$1.00 net; by mail, \$1.12.

HEALTH AND A DAY. By LEWIS G. JANES. Cloth,
\$1.00 net.

NEW MODES OF THOUGHT. By C. T. STOCKWELL. Cloth,
\$1.00 net.

THE WIT AND WISDOM OF JESUS. By GEORGE W.
BUCKLEY. Cloth, \$1.00 net.

THE TRUTH IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE. By HERBERT
ERNEST CUSEMAN, Ph.D. Cloth, 60 cents net.

OF MAKING ONE'S SELF BEAUTIFUL. By WILLIAM C.
GANNETT. Cloth, 50 cts. net; special gift edition, \$1.00.

JAMES H. WEST CO., Publishers, Boston

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO. Library Department.

We have sold books to librarians for fifty years.
We have the largest stock in the largest book
market in the country.

We fill orders promptly, completely, and intelligently.

Send for our new Clearance Catalogue.

Wholesale Booksellers and Publishers,
33-37 East 17th Street, Union Square, North, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK:
27 & 29 West 23d St.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS

LIBRARY AGENTS

LONDON:
24 Bedford St., Strand.

MESSRS. PUTNAM have peculiar facilities for handling all library business intelligently and to the best advantage of their customers.

Their Branch House in London (through which they receive English orders for American books) enables them to supply, promptly, English books, without the commission usually paid by American dealers.

Their extensive miscellaneous and retail business makes it practicable to buy all books at the lowest prices, to carry a large stock of standard books in every department of literature, and to keep in touch with the current publications of the day. Their business experience covers more than half a century.

**MINNEAPOLIS
AND ST. PAUL**

Illinois Central Railroad

New line from Chicago via Rockford, Freeport, Dubuque, Waterloo and Albert Lea. Fine service and fast "Limited" night train, with Stateroom and Open-section Sleeping Car, Buffet-Library Car, and Free Reclining Chair Car through without change. Dining Car Service.

A. H. HANSON, G. P. A.,
CHICAGO

THE TRAVELERS

OF HARTFORD, CONN.
SYLVESTER C. DUNHAM, President.

ISSUES ACCIDENT POLICIES,
Covering Accidents of Travel, Sport, or Business,
at home and abroad.

ISSUES LIFE & ENDOWMENT POLICIES,
All Forms, Low Rates, and Non-Forfeitable.

ASSETS, \$33,813,055.74. LIABILITIES, \$28,807,741.45.
EXCESS SECURITY, \$5,005,314.29.
Returned to Policy Holders since 1864, \$46,083,706.05.

**Big Four Route
CHICAGO**

TO

**Indianapolis, Cincinnati,
Louisville, Florida,**

AND ALL POINTS

South and Southeast.

J. C. TUCKER, G. N. A.,

No. 234 South Clark Street, - - - - - CHICAGO

Florida and New Orleans

VIA

Queen & Crescent Route

AND

Southern Railway

CONNECTING LINES

Through Pullman Service

FROM

CHICAGO, CLEVELAND, DETROIT,
TOLEDO, PITTSBURG, LOUISVILLE

TO

ST. AUGUSTINE

Three Trains a Day

CHICAGO & FLORIDA SPECIAL

FLORIDA LIMITED

QUEEN & CRESCENT SPECIAL

TO

CINCINNATI

At 9:15 P. M., 8:30 A. M., 8:05 P. M.

Write for Rates and Printed Matter.

W. C. RINEARSON, G. P. A.,
Cincinnati, O.

FREDERICK BRUEGGER

Singing

Tone Placing. Voice Culture.
Style.

720-721 Fine Arts Building,

203 Michigan Blvd. - - - Chicago.

The STUDEBAKER

Fine Arts Building

Michigan Boulevard, between Congress and
Van Buren Streets.

AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS!

George Ade's
NEW MUSICAL
COMEDY.

Music by
WILLIAM LORAINÉ.

PEGGY
FROM **PARIS**

Unlimited Comfort

Half a million dollars is the expense of new equipment this season on the **California Limited**. You pay nothing extra for added comforts. They are yours just to make the trip pleasanter.

Most experienced travelers prefer the California Limited because they find luxurious ease in the cosy compartment and observation Pullmans—they enjoy the diversified scenery, a thrilling panorama of valley and peak, forest and plain; no wearisome monotony—they appreciate the superior dining-car meals, “Santa Fe all the way.”

Such a train will please you, too. Why be satisfied with less than the very best?

Our other through California trains carry standard Pullmans, tourist sleepers, and chair cars.

Ask for our California books. Address,

General Passenger Office,

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.,

Great Northern Bldg., Chicago.

IT IS CHEAPER TO
GO TO CALIFORNIA
THAN TO
BUY COAL

Southern Pacific Direct to

Winter Resort Cities where Orange Groves are Yellow with Fruit or White with Blossoms from November to May.

Southern Pacific Choice of Routes

SUNSET LIMITED and PACIFIC COAST EXPRESS Daily from New Orleans.

GOLDEN STATE LIMITED via Kansas City and El Paso.

OVERLAND LIMITED via Ogden and Sacramento.

Write at once to W. G. NEIMYER, Gen'l Agent SOUTHERN PACIFIC
193 Clark Street, CHICAGO

NEW PUBLICATIONS OF
THE ROBERT CLARKE CO.
 CINCINNATI, OHIO

Colonel John Gunby of the Maryland Line.

Being Some Account of His Contributions to American Liberty.
 By A. A. GUNBY. 12mo. Cloth. Illustrated. Price, net, \$1.00;
 delivered, \$1.10.

The research devoted to this tactical subject is bound to attract all impartial students of military history.

The tenor and spirit of the book will be found most wholesome, broad and patriotic, and while depicting some of the most thrilling scenes of American history, it finds its best excuse for being written in the simple story of Freedom, which cannot be told too often nor dwelt on too long in these expanding times of our country.

The Cause of the Glacial Period.

Being a Résumé and Discussion of the Current Theories to Account for the Phenomena of the Drift; with a New Theory by the Author.
 By H. L. TAUB, M.D. 12mo. Cloth. Illustrated. Price, net, \$1.00; delivered, \$1.12.

The *Glacial Epoch* remains the puzzle of the geologist; and so long as our knowledge of the causes that produced it continues so vague and unsatisfactory, any theory throwing new light on the subject should receive a candid investigation from scientists generally. Inasmuch as no satisfactory solution of the problem has, as yet, been furnished, the mystery surrounding the glacial period should insure a friendly attitude toward any publication purporting to give a further elucidation of the subject.

Shakspeare's Art; or, Studies on the Master Builder of Ideal Characters.

By JAMES H. COTTER, A.M. 12mo. Cloth. Illustrated. Price, net, \$1.00; delivered, \$1.10.

Shakspeare's Art; or, Studies on the Master Builder of Ideal Characters, by James H. Cotter, A.M., is a valuable addition to Shakspearean literature. Its style is florid and its periods poetical, yet rich in depth of thought, as well as in wealth of imagery. The illustrations are of prominent actors and actresses portraying Shakspearean characters in costume, and are excellent specimens of half-tone reproductions. The author proves himself to be keen of observation as well as a philosopher, and his deductions show him to be a deep student and an ardent admirer of the Bard of Avon.

Modern Horsemanship.

An Original Method of Teaching the Art by Means of Pictures from Life. By EDWARD L. ANDERSON. Fifth Edition, Revised and Enlarged. 8vo. Cloth. Illustrated by 60 Fine Photogravures. Price, net, \$3.00.

"A master of his subject."—*The Field, London.*

"The best new work on riding, in the English language."—*Sport Zeitung, Vienna.*

The Memoirs and Writings of the late Very Reverend James F. Callaghan, D.D.

Compiled by His Sister, EMILY A. CALLAGHAN. 8vo. Cloth. Price, net, \$2.00; delivered, \$2.20.

The first part of the book contains the memoirs and letters from several prelates. The second part all the sermons and lectures that were found after his death. The third part contains the best articles written by him as editorials for the *Catholic Telegraph*. Among these are the articles on Papal Infallibility, Galileo, the answer to Ingersoll on the Bible, and the letters written from various parts of Europe, in 1880, whose graphic and beautiful descriptions of places and churches won the admiration of the readers of the *Catholic Telegraph*.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

PALMER—Personal Recollections of John M. Palmer.

The Story of an Earnest Life. 8vo. Cloth, net, \$3.00; delivered, \$3.25.

MONTGOMERY—Reminiscences of a Mississippian in Peace and War.

By FRANK A. MONTGOMERY. 8vo. Cloth, with portrait, net, \$5.00.

Ye Gods and Little Fishes.

A Travesty on the Argonautic Expedition in Quest of the Golden Fleece. By JAMES A. HENSHALL, M.D. 8vo. Cloth, \$2.00.

Prehistoric Implements.

By WARREN K. MOOREHEAD. Illustrated. 8vo. Cloth, net, \$3.00.

Shaksper, not Shakespeare.

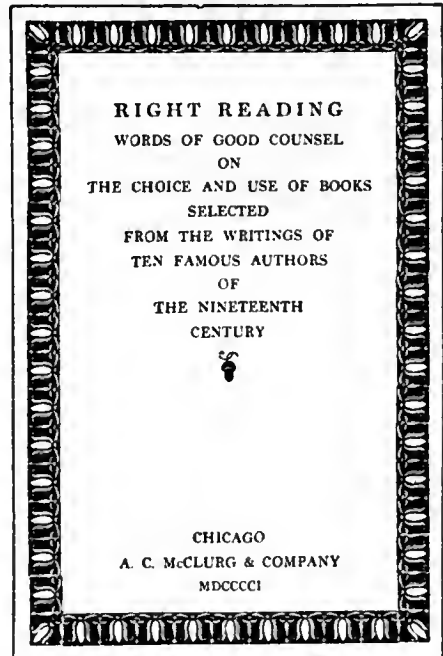
By WILLIAM H. EDWARDS. 12mo. Cloth, \$2.00.

THE ROBERT CLARKE COMPANY

Publishers, Booksellers, and Importers

31, 33, 35 East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio

A BOOK FOR EVERY LIBRARY
 AND EVERY READER



SOME of the most notable things which distinguished writers of the nineteenth century have said in praise of books and by way of advice as to what books to read are here reprinted. Every line has something golden in it.—*New York Times Saturday Review.*

ANY one of the ten authors represented would be a safe guide, to the extent of the ground that he covers; but the whole ten must include very nearly everything that can judiciously be said in regard to the use of books.—*Hartford Courant.*

THE editor shows rare wisdom and good sense in his selections, which are uniformly helpful.—*Boston Transcript.*

THERE is so much wisdom, so much inspiration, so much that is practical and profitable for every reader in these pages, that if the literary impulse were as strong in us as the religious impulse is in some people we would scatter this little volume broadcast as a tract.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

BEAUTIFULLY PRINTED AT
 THE MERRYMOUNT PRESS

Red cloth, gilt top, uncut, 80 cts. net.

Half calf or half morocco, \$2.00 net.

A History of Egypt

From the End of the Neolithic Period to the Death of Cleopatra VII., B.C. 30. By E. A. WALLIS BUDGE, M.A., Litt.D., D.Lit., Keeper of the Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities in the British Museum. *Illustrated.* In 8 volumes, cloth, \$1.25 each.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Vol. I. Egypt in the Neolithic and Archaic Period. | Vol. V. Egypt under Rameses the Great. |
| Vol. II. Egypt under the Great Pyramid Builders. | Vol. VI. Egypt under the Priest-Kings and Tanites and Nubians. |
| Vol. III. Egypt under the Amenembats and Hyksos. | Vol. VII. Egypt under the Saites, Persians, and Ptolemies. |
| Vol. IV. Egypt and Her Asiatic Empire. | Vol. VIII. Egypt under the Ptolemies and Cleopatra VII. |

"The publication of this work, certainly the most complete and exhaustive English history of the Egyptian Kingdom from the earliest times which we possess, may be said without undue eulogy to mark an epoch in Egyptological studies in this country." — *Glasgow Herald.*

"In these volumes we have a graphic history of the period written from a careful study of their monumental records that have survived the downfall of the nation. They are indispensable to the student of those ancient times, and will make the history of the Old Testament seem more real." — *Syracuse Messenger.*

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS—AMERICAN BRANCH
91 & 93 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

<p>Issued on the 1st and 16th of each month.</p>	<p>ESTABLISHED 1890.</p> <h1>THE DIAL</h1> <p><i>A Semi-Monthly Journal of</i> Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information</p>	<p>Per year, \$2.00; single copy, 10 cents.</p>
<p>"The Dial" has always stood for character. It has the old Puritan conscience on which everything that is lasting in our country is built. It is sane, wise, truthful; it is honest, hopeful, and kindly, and with all this it is the best journal of literary criticism which we have, and we ask no better.</p> <p>DAVID STARR JORDAN. STANFORD UNIVERSITY, April 18, 1900.</p>	<p>The good sense, the sound critical judgment, the liberal spirit, the high principles of "The Dial," all maintained with simplicity, steadiness, and without pretension, have secured the respect as well as the cordial regard of its readers.</p> <p>CHARLES ELIOT NORTON. HARVARD UNIVERSITY, April 21, 1900.</p>	<p>"The Dial" has uniformly directed its energies to the work of upholding the best standards of literary criticism in this country. It has done this with dignity, courage, and strength.</p> <p>JAMES LANE ALLEN. NEW YORK, April 8, 1900.</p>
<p>"The Dial" is easily our most valuable literary review. It has been faithful to the best literary traditions from the first, and will no doubt continue to be so.</p> <p>JOHN BURROUGHS. WEST PARK, N. Y., April 7, 1900.</p>	<p>"The Dial" seems at present the most unbiased, good humored, and sensible organ of American criticism.</p> <p>— BARRETT WENDELL in "Literary History of America."</p>	

VERY SPECIAL OFFER For the purpose of introducing THE DIAL to a large circle of new readers the publishers will mail to any person, not now a subscriber to the paper, who will send us 10 cents and mention this advertisement, four consecutive numbers, together with a special offer for a yearly subscription. No obligation is implied by the acceptance of this offer other than the intention to give the paper a full and fair examination.

THE DIAL, 203 MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Scholars Librarians Students

ANDREWS' AMERICAN LAW.—A treatise on the Jurisprudence, Constitution, and Laws of the United States. By JAMES DEWITT ANDREWS. \$6.50 *net*.

The plan of this work is analytical, being an application of the same principles of legal analysis applied by Gaius and Justinian in the Institutes, followed by Hale and Blackstone and endorsed by Wilson, Sir William Jones, Austin, Pollock, and Chalmers.

HOWARD'S HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.—By JAMES Q. HOWARD. Authorized Edition. Endorsed by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, World's Fair, St. Louis. 1 vol. Buckram, \$1.50 *net*.

This is an interesting portrayal of the facts concerning the acquisition of this vast domain.

JAMESON'S CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.—The History, Powers, and Modes of Proceedings of Constitutional Conventions. By JNO. A. JAMESON. Fourth Edition. \$5.00 *net*.

Some of the most urgent questions in American Constitutional Law, at present, relate to the nature and powers of the Constitutional Convention.

MARSHALL, JOHN.—Life, Character, and Judicial Services as Portrayed in the Centenary and Memorial Addresses and Proceedings throughout the United States on Marshall Day, 1901, and in the Classic Orations of Binney, Story, Phelps, Waite, and Rawle. Handsomely bound, and illustrated with Portraits and Facsimiles. Compiled and Edited, with an Introduction, by JOHN F. DILLON. 3 vols. Cloth, \$9.00 *net*.

PRENTICE AND EGAN'S THE COMMERCE CLAUSE OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.—An Exposition of the Law on a Subject of Extensive and Increasing Importance. By E. PARMALEE PRENTICE and JOHN G. EGAN. \$5.00 *net*.

ROSCHER'S POLITICAL ECONOMY.—The Science of Political Economy Historically Treated. By WILHELM ROSCHER. 2 vols. Cloth, \$6.00; sheep, \$7.00.

This is the first English translation of this great work—the greatest, so competent critics assert, that has been written in any language. This edition is enriched by the French introduction of Mr. Wolowski, and three original chapters by Professor Roscher, contributed expressly for it, on the all-important questions of Paper Money, International Trade, and the Protective System.

RUSSELL'S POLICE POWER OF THE STATE—And Decisions Thereon, as Illustrating the Development and Value of Case Law. By ALFRED RUSSELL. 1 vol. Buckram, \$2.50 *net*.

This little treatise is upon a subject of such large and growing importance that there is room for a new book upon it. The author has enjoyed a wide reputation for many years, and the fruit of his full practice and long experience cannot but be valuable.

TAYLOR'S INTERNATIONAL LAW.—The Origin and Growth of International Public Law. By HANNIS TAYLOR. \$6.50 *net*.

The most comprehensive and exhaustive treatise upon the subject of International Public Law which has appeared in this country since Dana's Wheaton, embracing, as it does, in a compact and attractive form, the results of the expositions of all the notable European publicists, mediæval and modern, English and Continental.

THORPE'S CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.—The Constitutional History of the United States for the period from 1765 to 1895, with Maps, Tables, and Original Documents Reprinted. By FRANCIS NEWTON THORPE. 3 vols. \$7.50 *net*.

This great work comprises a complete history of the system of constitutional development exemplified by the organization, administration, and reorganization after the Civil War of Federal government in the United States between the years 1765 and 1895.

TUCKER'S CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.—A Critical Discussion of its Genesis, Development, and Interpretation. By JOHN RANDOLPH TUCKER. Edited by HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER. 2 vols. Cloth, \$7.00 *net*.

Treated consecutively, section by section, beginning at the preamble and concluding with the amendments.

VON HOLST'S CONSTITUTIONAL AND POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Political and Constitutional History of the United States of America. By DR. H. VON HOLST. 8 vols. Cloth, \$12.00 *net*.

VON HOLST'S CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.—By DR. H. VON HOLST. Authorized Edition. Translated by A. B. MASON. Cloth, \$2.00 *net*.

The book begins with a masterly sketch of the United States under the Articles of Confederation, and traces, concisely and clearly, the steps which led to the adoption of the Constitution.

WAPLES' PARLIAMENTARY LAW.—A Handbook on Parliamentary Law and Practice. By RUFUS WAPLES. Second Edition. 12mo, cloth, \$1.00. This is the only work on Parliamentary Law.

WILGUS' UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION.—Being a Study of its Formation, Charter, By-Laws, and Management, together with a Thorough Inquiry Concerning its Stock, Legality, Industrial Position, etc. Buckram, \$2.50 *net*.

WILSON'S WORKS ON JURISPRUDENCE AND GOVERNMENT.—The Public Addresses and Lectures, on the Nature of Law and Governments, of James Wilson. Edited by JAMES DE WITT ANDREWS. 2 vols. Cloth, \$7.00 *net*.

The most scientific exposition of jurisprudence applied to American law. The work presents a clear view of the nature of law, government, and private right, as viewed by ancient and modern jurists.

CALLAGHAN & COMPANY, CHICAGO

THE DIAL PRESS, FINE ARTS BUILDING, CHICAGO

THE DIAL

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF
Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

EDITED BY
FRANCIS F. BROWNE.

Volume XXXIV.
No. 400.

CHICAGO, FEB. 16, 1903.

10 cts. a copy.
\$2. a year.

FINE ARTS BUILDING.
208 Michigan Blvd.

IMPORTANT NEW SCRIBNER BOOKS

Just Published

BY THE AUTHOR OF "ART FOR ART'S SAKE"

THE MEANING OF PICTURES

By JOHN C. VAN DYKE

PROFESSOR VAN DYKE'S new volume relates to the substance of pictorial art as his "Art for Art's Sake" did to its technique. It is an explanation of, and a plea for, the beholder's point of view, which he deems as legitimate as that of the artist. He discusses the personal and the decorative elements in a work of art with great fulness and penetration, and he brings out the true significance of painting as he has heretofore explained its modes of expression. Taken together the two works form an original and concise exposition of the philosophy of painting.

\$1.25 net (postage 10 cents).

CONTENTS
Truth in Painting
Individuality, or the Personal
Element
Imagination of the Artist
Pictorial Poetry
The Decorative Quality
Subject in Painting

AGNOSTICISM

By ROBERT FLINT, D.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E.

Corresponding Member of the Institute of France; Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh: author of "Anti-Theistic Theories," "The Philosophy of History in Europe," "Theism," etc.

CONTENTS.—I. The Nature of Agnosticism.—II. Erroneous Views of Agnosticism.—III. History of Agnosticism.—IV. Agnosticism of Hume and Kant.—V. Complete or Absolute Agnosticism.—VI. On Mitigated and Partial Agnosticism and Their Forms.—VII. Partial or Limited Agnosticism as to Ultimate Objects of Knowledge.—VIII. Agnosticism as to God.—IX. Agnosticism as to Religious Belief.—X. Agnosticism as to Knowledge of God.

8vo, \$2.00 net (postage 20 cents).

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION THROUGH AMERICAN IDEAS—A NOVEL

CALVERT OF STRATHORE

By CARTER GOODLOE

A VERY original and mature piece of work from an entirely new point of view, recreating the life of the American embassy at Paris during the French Revolution. *The great Americans, Jefferson and Morris, move through this dark and adventurous period, illuminating it with their clear intelligences.* With Christy frontispiece in color, \$1.50.

Coming Next Week

DEVELOPMENT OF MUSLIM THEOLOGY, JURISPRUDENCE, AND CONSTITUTIONAL THEORY (The Semitic Series)

By DUNCAN B. MACDONALD, Professor in Hartford Theological Seminary.

PROFESSOR MACDONALD'S book, of which the title sufficiently indicates the broad scope, is destined to prove one of the most valuable of this important series. To the general reader it will open a new world of interest and information, and to the specialist it will give the latest data on its complicated and difficult theme. It is written in a style of very unusual literary brilliancy that appeals to the reader's imagination in a vivid and effective way, and makes real and living the phenomena that are cursorily familiar to all as the substructure of the "Arabian Nights," but scarcely more so to the general historical student. It is, in a word, the great Moslem world visualized for the first time for modern readers.

\$3.00 net (postage 18 cents).

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK

Important February Publications

THE LITERARY SENSATION OF THE SEASON

The Journal of Arthur Stirling ("The Valley of the Shadow").

Revised and Condensed, with an Introductory Sketch. Describing the trials and tribulations of a man of education and culture who had high literary aspirations, his wanderings among publishers and magazine editors, the impressions he gained by the way, and his death by suicide. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.25 net; postage, 12 cents additional.

"Without a parallel in modern literature."—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

"A large audience is eagerly awaiting it."—MISS GILDER in *The Chicago Tribune*.

Personal Reminiscences of Prince Bismarck.

By SIDNEY WHITMAN, author of "Imperial Germany," etc. With Portraits. Large 12mo. Cloth, gilt top, uncut, \$1.60 net; postage, 16 cents additional.

Mr. Whitman's distinction as a man of letters, a student of politics, and a man of affairs has enabled him to profit to the full by the opportunities afforded through his long friendship with Bismarck. For many years he knew the Iron Chancellor and visited him and enjoyed his confidences. The Bismarck literature which has been published in Germany has necessarily been subjected to much revision and editorship for political reasons. Mr. Whitman understood the policy, motives, and views of Bismarck as explained by himself, and his book affords a significant and intimate interpretation of the great statesman of a wholly personal character. There is history that is held in respect, but neglected, and history that is read. Whitman's "Personal Reminiscences of Prince Bismarck" represents the intimate history which holds the attention and is eagerly read.

A Virginia Girl in the Civil War.

Being the Authentic Experiences of a Confederate Major's Wife who followed her Husband into Camp at the Outbreak of the War, Dined and Supped with Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, ran the Blockade to Baltimore, and was in Richmond when it was Evacuated. Collected and Edited by MYRTA LOCKETT AVARY. 12mo. \$1.25 net; postage, 12 cents additional.

Silverwork and Jewelry.

By H. WILSON. (Artistic Crafts Series.) Illustrated. 16 collotype inserts. 12mo. Half-bound, \$1.40 net; postage, 14 cents additional.

Readers already familiar with the previous volume in this series, "Bookbinding and the Care of Books," will recognize the care that has been bestowed upon the series in securing treatises by writers who know their themes. These books are technical handbooks intended for use in schools, workshops, and libraries.

The Story of the Trapper.

By A. C. LAUT, author of "Heralds of Empire." Illustrated by HEMING. (The Story of the West Series, Edited by Ripley Hitchcock.) Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.25 net; postage, 12 cents additional.

"The Story of the Trapper" as told by Miss A. C. Laut is more romantic than any tale of fiction. The author has brought to her work a remarkable knowledge of forest lore and something more than a mere acquaintance with the early history of this continent. In her hands the facts connected with the struggles of the pioneer traders are woven together with a deftness that makes a splendid record of adventure. It is seldom that any author succeeds so admirably in awakening the enthusiasm of the reader who cons a record of the past."—*Milwaukee Sentinel*.

The Story of Alchemy.

By M. M. PATTISON MUIR. (A New Volume in the Library of Useful Stories.) 16mo. Cloth, 35 cents; postage, 4 cents additional.

Mr. Muir has put into an entertaining story the history of the occult science of alchemy, or the art of transmuting the baser metals into gold, showing its relation to chemistry, and tracing its course down through the middle ages, when it was used by the gold makers as a sort of "black art."

For a Maiden Brave.

By CHAUNCEY C. HOTCHKISS, author of "A Colonial Free Lance," "The Strength of the Weak," etc. With 4 Illustrations in Color by Frank T. Merrill. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.50.

"The story is a good one and has all the elements of popularity. It is a tale of rapid action and will be read with breathless interest."—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

A Whaleman's Wife.

By F. T. BULLEN, author of "The Cruise of the Cachalot," "Deep-Sea Plunderings," etc. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.50.

Mr. Bullen has here written his first actual novel. The South Sea whaling fishery of New England is his theme. New pictures of that industry are presented. A love story beginning in Vermont is the thread on which are hung many stirring incidents. A rustic Yankee from the Green Mountain State is an interesting central figure.

D. APPLETON & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS

NEW YORK

BOSTON

CHICAGO

JUST READY "THE GREAT BOOK OF THE PRESENT TIME"

LOYAL TRAITORS

A Story of Friendship for the Filipinos

By RAYMOND L. BRIDGMAN, author of "Ten Years of Massachusetts," "Biennial Elections," "The Master Idea," etc.

THE story is one of quick and absorbing action from the first page to the last. Whether one agrees or not with the writer's viewpoint, no reader can begin the book without continuing interested to the end. If in its dramatic representations of deeds in the Philippines the story is, in a sense, a terrible story, it is terrible only as "A Tale of Two Cities" or "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is terrible. With both of those stories it will perhaps not fail to be classed.

Some of the points made in the book are enforced by words of President Roosevelt, ex-Secretary Long, Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Admiral Robley D. Evans, and others. The "quotations" are not indicated, but are left for readers to discover.

The writer is no novice in literature. As bookmaker and newspaper correspondent he has already won reputation. This new work reveals the force and picturesqueness of long training. The soldier, the deacon, the minister, the lawyer, the philosopher, the business man—all these characters in the story are faithful creations. The few quiet scenes of home and love in the United States are no less vivid and truthful than the chapters having to do with events in the Philippines, depicting battle, rescue, struggle, torture, escape, and defeat.

Throughout the story, the eternal rightfulness of the Filipino cause is affirmed, and every specious plea commonly urged for the course of the American Administration is shown to be untenable in the presence of true American principles, whose ultimate triumph is foreshadowed in the prophecy of freedom for the Philippines through the return of reason to the American people.

Cloth, handsome cover design in gold, 310 pages, \$1.00 net (by mail, \$1.12).

VALUABLE, EASY-SELLING BOOKS

Health and a Day

By LEWIS G. JANES. Cloth, gilt top, \$1.00 net.

"This little book is a tonic for both sick and well. One can scarcely pick out a single chapter the reading of which will not prove bracing and helpful."—*Outlook*.

New Modes of Thought

By C. T. STOCKWELL. Cloth, gilt top, \$1.00 net.

"Here is a volume that one should possess. Read the chapter, 'Begotten, not Created,' and you will thank the critic for calling your attention to the book."—*Unity*.

Of Making One's Self Beautiful

By WILLIAM C. GANNETT, author of "Blessed be Drudgery." Cloth, 50 cents net; special gift edition, \$1.00.

"One of the little books of large value that ought to find its way into the home and the hand. It is as helpful as it is bright. There is no page that one would wish to skip."—*The Watchman*.

The Truth in Christian Science

By HERBERT ERNEST CUSHMAN, Ph.D. Cloth, gilt top, 60 cents net.

"We commend this calm and thoughtful treatise to the reader who wishes to think rightly on this complex subject."—*Literary World*.

Common People

By FRANK OLIVER HALL, D.D. Cloth, gilt top, \$1.00 net.

"It is plain, practical, common sense throughout. Let all read it who desire to make the world better."—*Woman's Journal*.

The Wit and Wisdom of Jesus

By GEORGE W. BUCKLEY. Cloth, gilt top, \$1.00 net.

"A book that will commend itself to readers of every belief. Admirable for its simplicity, its reverence, and its intelligent appreciation."—*Chicago Evening Post*.

JAMES H. WEST COMPANY, Publishers, Boston

New Books of Importance Recently Published by

By JOHN GRAHAM BROOKS

The Social Unrest

STUDIES IN LABOR AND
SOCIALIST MOVEMENTS

Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50 *net* (postage 13 cents).

"A mine of fresh and vital information — of matter that interests everybody."— *Review of Reviews*.

"The coal strike and its significance — is the keynote of the book."— *Mail and Express*.

By CARL HILTY, translated by
Professor FRANCIS G. PEABODY

Happiness: Essays on the Meaning of Life

Cloth, \$1.25 (postage 10 cents).

Essays on The Art of Work; How to Fight the Battles of Life; Good Habits; The Art of Having Time, etc., etc.

By Sir WALTER BESANT

London

IN THE EIGHTEENTH
CENTURY

Cloth, gilt, \$7.50 *net* (carriage extra).

A picture of the social life of the London of that time, profusely illustrated, quarto.

By SIDNEY LEE

Victoria:

A BIOGRAPHY

Cloth, 8vo, \$3.00.

"The most truthful life of a great Queen, and the most impartial history of the Victorian age, that has yet been issued."— *The Spectator* (London).

By M. OSTROGORSKI

Democracy and the Organization of Political Parties

2 volumes, 8vo, \$6.00 *net*
(carriage extra).

"This work will occupy a place like that of de Tocqueville's *Democracy in America*, or Bryce's *American Commonwealth* . . . an invaluable contribution to knowledge of democratic institutions."—ALSTON W. SMALL in the *American Journal of Sociology*.

Just Ready

By CHARLES A.
McMURRY, Ph.D.

State Normal School, DeKalb, Ill.

The Special Method

IN READING
OF COMPLETE ENGLISH CLASSICS
IN THE COMMON SCHOOLS

New Edition revised and greatly enlarged. Cloth, 12mo, 75 cents *net*.

Designed to help teachers in selecting suitable books.

By the same author

The Special Method

IN PRIMARY READING AND STORY

The Method at the Recitation

Just Ready

By JOHN FISKE

Essays: Historical and Literary

In two volumes, cloth, 8vo, \$4.00 *net* (carriage 40 cents).

"The mind of John Fiske was so luminous, his knowledge so wide, his perception of literary nicety so keen, his judgment so fair and honest, and his humor and enjoyment of a joke so irrepressible, that all the requisites of the essayist seem united in him, and the present collection of his hitherto unpublished addresses must be esteemed a valuable addendum to the valuable work that has gone before."

— *The Chicago Post*.

The CAMBRIDGE MODERN HISTORY

Vol. I. The Renaissance

Cloth, 8vo, 927 pp., \$3.75 *net* (postage 29 cents).

"Planned by the late Lord Acton, written by the most eminent English historical writers, this is 'The opening volume of what promises to be one of the most important books of our time.'"— *London Times*.

"There can be no question about the great value of the work, in fact it is invaluable to every historical student."

— *The Public Ledger* (Philadelphia).

The Macmillan Company, New York

THE DIAL

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

THE DIAL (founded in 1880) is published on the 1st and 16th of each month. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 a year in advance, postage prepaid in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; in other countries comprised in the Postal Union, 50 cents a year for extra postage must be added. Unless otherwise ordered, subscriptions will begin with the current number. REMITTANCES should be by draft, or by express or postal order, payable to THE DIAL. SPECIAL RATES TO CLUBS and for subscriptions with other publications will be sent on application; and SAMPLE COPY on receipt of 10 cents. ADVERTISING RATES furnished on application. All communications should be addressed to

THE DIAL, Fine Arts Building, Chicago.

No. 400. FEBRUARY 16, 1903. Vol. XXXIV.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
LEGISLATION FOR THE SCHOOLS OF CHICAGO	109
POE'S PLACE AS A CRITIC. <i>Charles Leonard Moore</i>	111
LITERARY ESSAYS OF A NATURALIST. <i>Percy F. Bicknell</i>	113
THE SCOTTISH GOWRIE MYSTERY. <i>W. H. Carruth</i>	114
FIFTY YEARS OF THE AMERICAN STAGE. <i>Ingram A. Pyle</i>	116
CONSTABLE AND HIS INFLUENCE. <i>Henry C. Payne</i>	117
SOCIOLOGY: PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL. <i>T. D. A. Cockerell</i>	119
BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS	122
<p>An Essay on Laughter.—Autobiography of an adventuress.—The literature of Persia.—New material relating to the Peninsular War.—The diamond mines of South Africa.—An enthusiastic Bostonian's book on Boston.—A Swiss hero and reformer.—Pithy chapters on vital themes.—Reminiscences of a French girlhood.—Verona, its romance and history.</p>	
BRIEFER MENTION	125
NOTES	126
LIST OF NEW BOOKS	126

LEGISLATION FOR THE SCHOOLS OF CHICAGO.

Once in two years the Legislature of Illinois holds its stated session, and as often as this biennial event recurs, a resolute endeavor is made by the friends of public education to secure a new school law in place of the antiquated legislation that has held a place in the statute-book for many years. The existing law is hopelessly inadequate because it reflects only the educational demands of a full generation ago, and because it makes no special provision for the needs of a great city system like that

of Chicago. Upon two past occasions we have chronicled the attempt to introduce system and efficiency by legislative enactment into the schools of Chicago, and in both cases the final entry of the record has been one of failure. The comprehensive measures proposed by Mayor Harrison's Educational Commission and by the Civic Federation of Chicago were both defeated by the customary appeals to prejudice and selfish interest, and two successive Legislatures have shown themselves incapable of rising to a great occasion and responding to an educational demand that expresses the best modern thought upon this supremely important subject.

At the present time, a third attempt is being made to secure for the State of Illinois, and especially for the City of Chicago, a suitable statutory basis for the system of the public schools. The Civic Federation has presented to the Legislature a revised form of its measure of two years ago, and the Chicago Board of Education has offered a measure of its own, less comprehensive, but not essentially different as far as the two measures cover the same ground. In one respect, the situation is materially changed from what it was when the earlier attempts of this sort were made. During the past two or three years, the school authorities of Chicago have, of their own initiative, put into operation many of the ideas for which educational reformers have been working of late, and the result has been a strengthening and quickening of the whole city system. This result, which would have been remarkable in any case, seems still more remarkable when we note that it has been accomplished in the face of revenue conditions of the most depressing sort. In spite of the utterly inadequate income of the last two years, the schools of Chicago have been in a healthier condition than ever before in their recent history, which fact offers a gratifying tribute to the wisdom of their management. A high standard of requirement in teaching ability has been enforced, political and personal influence in appointments has been minimized, many fortunate economies have been practiced together with those which, though unfortunate, could not be avoided, and the educational force has been given permanency of tenure subject to

good behavior. This is only an outline of what has been accomplished; the whole story would require many pages for its setting forth, and will constitute, when it comes to be told in detail, one of the most interesting chapters in the history of our city educational systems.

The essential aim of the measures now pending in the Illinois Legislature is to give the force of law to the reforms that have already thus approved themselves in practice. One might suppose that such a demand would only have to be made to be granted, but the forces of prejudice and selfish interest are, as usual, arrayed against it, and the outcome is more likely than not to be failure once more. An aggressive prejudice always has an undue effect upon legislative opinion, and one active opponent of a proposed law has more influence upon its fortunes than a score of passive advocates. The present opposition seems to depend upon two main lines of argument. One of these is the utterly meaningless plea that the proposed measures violate the principle of home rule by transferring control of the Chicago schools to the government of the State. This is meaningless because, as every well-informed person knows, all authority in educational matters rests with the State, and the only school law that Chicago can have must be a law of Illinois. The fact that so disingenuous an argument as this can be used at all shows to what straits the partisans of the old order are reduced. The other ground of opposition is found in the purpose of the proposed legislation to invest the executive head of the school system with enlarged powers and responsibilities. This objection may possibly amount to something, although the measures now under discussion do no more than confirm a practice that has been found to work admirably for some time past. No doubt there can be such a thing as too great a concentration of power in the hands of a superintendent, and any plan having this end in view must be judged, not in the light of its workings at any given time, but in the light of its extreme possibilities under other conditions. A law which would produce excellent results when administered by a wise and tactful officer might conceivably produce very bad results when administered by an unbalanced and capricious executive. But the methods and the language employed to voice this view in the present instance are not of a nature to inspire confidence in the objectors, and a careful examination of the measures under debate seems to show that sufficient safe-

guards against unjust and arbitrary action are provided. If not, these safeguards may easily be strengthened without impairing the essential character of the proposed legislation.

With possibly a few slight modifications, we believe that the passage of either of the measures now so hotly debated would be for the best interests of the Chicago schools. And yet the advance which the enactment of such legislation would mark would by no means justify the friends of educational progress in resting on their oars and considering their work accomplished. A thoroughly satisfactory school law must go beyond what is now being attempted, and make the profession of teaching one which shall be comparable with the other professions in attractiveness. The aims of the legislation now under debate are essentially three in number: expert control by responsible officers having a definite legal status, the merit system in appointment and promotion, and permanency of tenure after the necessary time of probation. So far, so good, but there are three other things that should also be secured. The teacher's tenure of office must be safeguarded not merely by doing away with the form of annual reëlections, but by an emphatic statutory declaration that nothing but professional inefficiency or personal immorality shall constitute a valid cause for dismissal. Until this principle is given the force of law, school authorities in one place or another will be found making marriage, or non-residence, or some other matter utterly irrelevant to educational efficiency, a sufficient ground for dismissal, and just as long as these petty interferences with personal freedom are possible the best men and women will shun the profession and its whole standard will be lowered. The second thing to be secured by an adequate school law is a minimum scale of salaries, and a provision for guaranteeing their payment irrespective of fluctuations in the revenue. In this matter, the State of New York has done worthy pioneer work, and its statute upon this subject might well be taken as a model for other commonwealths. The third requirement of an ideal school law must be a provision for pensions after a quarter-century or more of service. Such provision for the old age of the public teacher is to be regarded not as a charity but as a right — as a part of his just compensation for a life of devotion to the public good. We could wish, indeed, that the three purposes above specified might have been made a part of the legislation now proposed, but the fact that they are not

included hardly affords a sufficient reason for rejecting the measures, in the main so admirable, that are now before the Legislature of Illinois. We trust that this body will prove wiser than its predecessors, and earn for itself the gratitude of all friends of educational progress, by giving us a law that in some degree shall reflect the opinion of to-day upon the question of public education.

POE'S PLACE AS A CRITIC.

In the world's literature there are only two absolutely great critics — Aristotle and Lessing. The "Poetics" of the one and the "Laocoön" and "Dramaturgerie" of the other are the fountains at which all secondary critics must fill their pitchers. Aristotle is limited in certain directions by a lack of material to work upon; and, similarly, Lessing is circumscribed by dealing too exclusively with Latin and French authors. But they have the genius of divination, and their work is final. Amongst the ancients, Longinus was an inspired appreciator. He felt so fully the greatness and charm of literature that he communicates a like thrill and fervor to his readers. He is exalting and stimulating to the last degree. But except a few oracular utterances about style, and some dry remarks on grammatical forms, he gives us no information as to the underlying principles of art. English literature can boast of a long succession of critics only inferior to the great Greek and German — giant planets to that double sun. Dryden, Johnson, Coleridge, Hazlitt, Arnold, Lowell, — these and others have left us a body of criticism more varied and weighty than any other modern nation, save Germany, possesses. Does Poe deserve to rank with these men?

Poe unquestionably performed one of the most difficult feats of criticism. With almost unerring instinct, he separated the wheat from the chaff of his contemporary literature. Hawthorne, Dickens, Tennyson, Mrs. Browning, and others, received from him some of their earliest and most valuable appreciation. If he erred, it was on the side of enthusiasm. His position was analogous to that of an expert in precious stones, who can pick out by instinct the real and perfect gems from a mass of flawed stones or paste imitations. But such an expert is not necessarily a practised mineralogist or chemist, acquainted with the composition of minerals and capable of reproducing them in the laboratory. And the literature which Poe practised upon is certainly not of the first importance. His few casual utterances about really great books are wrong. His attempts to postulate principles of poetry are ludicrously wrong.

It is unpleasant to have to act as Devil's Advocate toward a writer whom one loves and reveres,—

but the truth is best. Poe's pseudo-poetic principles have had a great influence, and one decidedly detrimental to the development of the best and greatest in literature. It is worth while, therefore, to examine some of them.

One of his most elaborate, and, in a way, brilliant, articles is that on "The Rationale of Verse." It is logically argued, and if its premise were sound it would be a valuable little treatise on versification. But it is vitiated by the assumption that English verse is founded on quantity. Poe's master, Coleridge, knew better, and when he was casting around for a method of formalizing verse he hit upon the metre of "Christabel." This is simply accentuation systematized, — the four beats or points of emphasis in each line answering the purpose of a succession of quantitative feet. It would be a hard thing to say that there is no quantity in English poetry, — but it certainly does not perform the office that Poe imagined it did. I doubt whether any great English poet ever thought of quantity when writing his lines, or, save in exceptional cases, scanned them after they were written. It is only by the most forced construction and conventional application of the rules of prosody that the ordinary iambic line — the most natural to our language — can be made to scan —

"Lād̄y | yōū arē | thē crū | ēlēst shē | ālīve."

There is a typical line of blank verse, and unless I am greatly mistaken it is composed of four spondees, with an anapest, — truly a curious iambic measure. But even when you have got an approximation to your iambic line (it is trochaic really)

"Nōt in | lōne splēa | dōr hūng | ālōft | thē night,"

you can alter every quantity and the line will run just as well, — *e. g.* (my amendment of course not being intended to make sense),

Sēē thēre | dīm beān | tȳ glēam | ing ōn | thē skȳ.

Poe was a great lyric metrist, but the beauty of his verse is largely due to his marvellous caprices and daring feats of accentuation. Scanned by a master of Latin prosody, his verse would look queer indeed.

In justice to Poe, I would say that if the quantitative system is untenable the theory of accented and unaccented syllables disposed in feet after the classic fashion is equally so. There are lines, mainly monosyllabic, where every syllable is accented, which would give ten feet to a line of heroic verse. And there are other lines where polysyllables are crowded so closely together that there are only four, three, or may be two accents in the verse. This last statement may be doubted, so I will give an example, and it is easier to make than to find one:

Euripides, the Eleusianian.

Here *the* is certainly not accented and the other two words have the normal accent on the antepenultimate and no others that I can detect. The accents are fixed in the metre of "Christabel," but in no other English metre known to me.

Poe's most famous critical dictum is the one which asserts that in the nature of things there can

be no long poem, — that a work of poetic art, to produce the proper effect, must be capable of being read at a single sitting. There is a delightful uncertainty about this. What is a long poem? and how many minutes or hours may a sitting last? There is nothing in the world to prevent one from reading "Paradise Lost" at a sitting, if one wants to; and the "Iliad" is a baby among epics compared with the "Shah Namah." But Poe evidently intended to set up as his standard of the short poem, the ballad or lyric. There would be a slight measure of truth in his assertion, if the whole effect of a work of literary art were confined to the first instantaneous, momentary shock, — if we were then to forget the piece and never read it again. But a poem worth reading at all is worth reading many times, and our minds are not so feeble that we cannot carry the impression on from time to time. In reading a long poem, our pleasure is, in great part, cumulative; we can look before and after, and detect those *leit-motifs* — to borrow a phrase from a sister art — which consolidate the work together. No one questions the unity of impression produced by a long novel — "Don Quixote," for instance, — though nobody may read it at a single sitting: why, then, should we doubt that a poem or a play may be as much or more concentrate. But the mere statement of Poe's theory is an exhibition of its absurdity. It rules out of art all the great poetic creators, — Homer, Æschylus, Dante, Shakespeare, — and leaves the field to the lyrists and ballad-mongers. The common-sense of mankind would reject such a preposterous conclusion, were it backed by an authority ten times as potent as Poe's. And the greatest authority of all, Aristotle, specifically demanded "a certain magnitude" as a condition of greatness in a work of literature. The lilt of the thrush and the blossoming of the rose have their place in nature, — but so have the mighty foldings of the mountains, and the wheelings, cycle upon cycle, of planets and suns. If Poe had merely asserted that the ordinary average human intellect is only capable of assimilating brief impressions of greatness or beauty, he would have been right enough. But that is the fault of the ordinary average intellect; and it has nothing to do with the comparative greatness or value of works of art.

Again and again Poe asserted that beauty was the sole province and object of poetry. It is true that he sometimes qualified his axiom by admitting that a certain strangeness was a necessary ingredient of beauty. But he could not or did not recognize that the deities who preside over poetry are twin, — one female, Beauty, — the other, male, Power, Greatness, Sublimity. It is curious that his own work is lacking in just the quality he deemed all-important — beauty. Even in diction, his phrase has seldom the perfect grace and haunting charm and massy weight which are almost habitual with Keats and Coleridge and Tennyson, and of which Wordsworth and Arnold and Emerson have such frequent use. The lines "To Helen,"

"The Haunted Palace," some phrases from "Israel," and this, from "To One in Paradise," —

"No more, no more, no more
Shall bloom the thunder-blasted tree,
Or the stricken eagle soar," —

are almost all that occur to me of weight and magnificence in his expression. He got his effects by wholes rather than details, and by music rather than phrase. When it comes to the matter of Poe's work, — his conception and design, whether in prose or verse, — beauty is conspicuous by its total absence. What beauty, in any sane use of the word, can there be in the horrors and glooms, the Rembrandt-like *chiaro-oscuro*, of the confined charnel-houses, or vast illimitable spaces which Poe's imagination created and peopled? But there is immense sublimity. Poe is the most sublime poet since Milton. Sublimity stirs even in his most grotesque and fanciful sketch, — like Milton's lion "pawing to get free his hinder parts." It rears full-fronted in the concluding pages of "The Narrative of A. Gordon Pym," — in the sentences which describe the enormous bulk and battle-lanterns of the ever-living ship in "The MSS. Found in a Bottle." It is predominant in the mighty sweep, the ordered disorder, of "The Descent into the Maelstrom." It thrills us in the many-colored chambers of "The Masque of the Red Death." It overwhelms us with horror in "The Murders of the Rue Morgue." It is solemn and awe-inspiring in "Berenice," "Legeia," and "The Fall of the House of Usher," — in "Ulalume" and "The Raven." Metaphysic, which Poe derided, — the great problems of life, death, and the universe, wherein sublimity most resides, — haunted his mind continuously. He reaches his climax of almost too profound thought in the colloquy of "Monas and Uua," "The Power of Words," and "Eureka." No poet has so continuously tried to outreach the possibilities of human experience; none has so assiduously avoided the ordinary facts of human life. His sublimity accounts for his fate with the American public. A true democracy, it abhors greatness and ridicules sublimity. Yet Poe fascinates it with antipathic attraction. It follows him very much as Sancho Panza flounders after Don Quixote.

In spite of its sublimity, Poe's theatre of tragic abstractions is of course inferior to the flesh-and-blood theatre of the great creators. They include him, — they are as high as he, and they have many times his breadth and weight. But he is very great even in his one-sidedness — his silhouettedness. One-sidedness may indeed make an artist more intense and effective. But it is a crime in a critic. Despite his fine instinct for what was good, Poe had not the breadth of view or the knowledge necessary for a great critic. It is better that a critic should err in judgment in a concrete case than that he should lay down principles which are provably wrong.

CHARLES LEONARD MOORE.

The New Books.

LITERARY ESSAYS OF A NATURALIST.*

Mr. John Burroughs has given us no more delightful revelation of himself than in the volume of eighteen essays which he names, from the opening chapter, "Literary Values." Many of the essays, perhaps all, have seen the light in magazines; but their appearance in book form is none the less welcome. It has been said of a certain living author that he has the best style in literature to-day because one can read page after page of his writing without being conscious of reading at all; it is pure expression, offering no resistance. These words of praise, as quoted by Mr. Burroughs himself, apply to his own literary style. It is the best possible style, because it is the man.

In one of Lamb's letters, written in later life, he says he has ceased to care much for books, except books about books. Mr. Burroughs, as the years go by, finds in himself a contrary inclination. Books about real life interest him far more than works that are the result merely of the friction of the mind upon other literature. And who will not agree with him? Nevertheless he writes as engagingly about "Mere Literature" as about the robin and the squirrel and the honey-bee; and the more we read the more the wonder grows that a man who has accomplished so much in nature-study has found time to read so widely and to digest so thoroughly what he has read. The reviewer is tempted, in the enthusiasm of the moment, to make his notice of this volume consist wholly of ample quotations; but that would be an injury to those having the reading of the book still in prospect. So he refrains from skimming the cream, lest the process should empty the milk-pan. A few matters only, out of so much that is suggestive, may be touched upon, either for the sake of hearty commendation or of mild dissent.

Literary criticism the author classes with creative literature. Its value as a guide to the reader he regards as subordinate to the intellectual and emotional pleasure and stimulus it affords. "Reduce criticism to a science," he says, "or eliminate the element of impressionism, and the result is no longer literature. The reason may be convinced, but the emotions are untouched." The "personal equation" he

looks upon as the vital element in work of this sort. Hence, he adds, "the secret of the greater interest we take in signed criticism over unsigned." In another chapter, however, one notes with approval the warning given by the sharp-eyed, truth-loving nature-student against "that literary cast of mind that prefers a picturesque statement to the exact fact." We find the personal element in Dr. Johnson's confident assertion that the swallow passes the winter in the mud, "conglobulated into a ball"; but the untruth of such writing spoils it even as literature.

In the chapter on "Style and the Man," Mr. Burroughs finds much of the secret of a good style in the elimination of friction; which recalls Mr. Spencer's "economy of attention," both friction and attention having reference, of course, to the reading, not to the writing. Let the author speak for himself:

"How little friction the mind encounters in Addison, in Lamb, or in the best of our own prose writers; and how much in Meredith, and the later writings of Henry James! Is not friction to be got rid of as far as possible in all departments of life? One does not want his shoes to pinch, nor his coat to bind, neither does he want to waste any strength on involved sentences or on cryptic language. Did you ever try to row a boat in water in which lay a sodden fleece of newly fallen snow? I find the reading of certain books like that. Some of Browning's poems impede my mind in that way."

On another page he says the obscurities and affectations of certain recent English poets and novelists are sure to drag them down, and that Browning, "with his sudden leaps and stops, and all that Italian rubbish, is fearfully handicapped." Yet it must be added that other passages in the book seem to mark Mr. Burroughs a lover of Browning. Quoting Mr. Spencer's advice to cultivate a variety of styles in writing, the author protests that such a course would produce a Jack-of-all-styles and master of none, and maintains that one specific style should be practiced. Now, however true that a conscious aiming at variety too often produces an unpleasing patchwork, yet the master can and does vary his style with his theme. The Dickens of "The Pickwick Papers" is not exactly the Dickens of "A Child's History of England," nor the latter the Dickens of "American Notes." How many journalists, too, write acceptably in different styles for different papers. Probably the author's real objection is to the mixing of styles in the same article or book; for he himself well says in summing up the whole matter:

"In treating of nature or outdoor themes, let the

* LITERARY VALUES, and Other Papers. By John Burroughs. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

style have limpidness, sweetness, freshness; in criticism let it have dignity, lucidity, penetration; in history let it have mass, sweep, comprehension; in all things let it have vitality, sincerity, genuineness."

Among the chapters on subjects not strictly literary, those on Gilbert White and Thoreau deserve especial mention — if one may make distinctions where all is excellent. It is interesting to contrast with this breezy little sketch by a naturalist on "Thoreau's Wildness" the highly wrought essay on Thoreau by the bookman Lowell. To the latter Thoreau was: one of the "pistillate plants kindled to fruitage by the Emersonian pollen," and the whole paper is full of pretty conceits and bookish allusions, containing much more of Lowell and his library than of Thoreau. But not thus are we teased and tantalized by Mr. Burroughs; he goes straight to the mark. Again in the last two chapters, "The Spell of the Past" and "The Secret of Happiness," he breaks away from literature and leaves the reader undecided whether the author is more delightful when discoursing on life and the world of the senses, or when treating of books and the world of the imagination.

Whatever his subject, the naturalist peeps forth in word or metaphor here and there; and this self-betrayal is as pleasing in its picturesque results as it is inevitable. For instance, writing of Whitman, he says that "he elaborates the least and gives us in profusion the buds and germs of poetry." Sainte-Beuve is styled "not a profound or original mind, but a wonderfully flexible, tolerant, sympathetic, engaging one; a climbing plant, one might say, that needed some support to display itself to the best advantage." Poetry is "a breeze touched with a wild perfume from field and wood." In regard to a man's literary likings, "something as subtle and vital and hard to analyze as the flavor of a fruit, and analogous to it, makes him prefer this poet to that." Of the styles of two different writers, "in the one case the sentences are artificial; in the other they bud and sprout out of the man himself as naturally as the plants and trees out of the soil." Shakespeare "has been the host of more literary parasites probably than any other name in history." The stylist, we read, "cultivates words as a florist cultivates flowers." So one might go on with instances of the botanical and horticultural flavor that pervades the book, but nowhere to excess. One expression, however, this time drawn from mathematics, is less pleasing. It is "personal

equation," and it occurs repeatedly. An equation is the expression of equality between two terms, and why the bias of a man's mind should be called an equation is a puzzle. The usage is as common as it is indefensible, but Mr. Burroughs's employment of the term is the more striking because his genius is so far mathematical that we find him, in this very book, capable of the following: "We may complete a circle from a small segment of it. If we have two sides of a triangle, we may add the third. To find the value of an unknown quantity, we must have a complete equation and as many equations as we have unknown quantities." It is a small matter, but one regrets to see a writer whose language charms by its vitality and apt significance, adopt a conventional term that is worse than meaningless.

PERCY F. BICKNELL.

THE SCOTTISH GOWRIE MYSTERY.*

In attempting to unravel the Gowrie Mystery and the Treason of Logan of Restalrig, Mr. Lang is clearly conscious that he is undertaking tasks which would try the talents of Sherlock Holmes and Mr. Allen Pinkerton, for he makes appreciative allusions to these distinguished detectives. It is a long and fascinating chase on which the reader is asked to accompany the author; more than once our steed balks at critical stumps as well as at shadowy conjectures. It is the student of myth and legend and the potential novelist, rather than the historical philosopher, whom we are following. But who is not charmed by a mystery? And who will not gladly spend an evening pursuing one to its source, especially if it is a dark and desperate Scotch mystery?

On the 5th of August, 1600, John, Earl of Gowrie, and his brother, Alexander Ruthven, were slain in the house of the former, Gowrie House in Perth, by certain nobles in the suite of King James VI. of Scotland. The king and his party claimed that this was done to defend the king from a murder attempted by Ruthven. The kinsmen of the Ruthvens, and the Kirk in general, maintained that it was murder by the king's command, either as the result of a brawl or of deliberate plan. Lack of adequate motive has been the chief obstacle hitherto to accepting either account. As to weighing of evidence, — on the one hand is the

* JAMES VI. AND THE GOWRIE MYSTERY. By Andrew Lang. Illustrated. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

fact that the testimony at the official hearing was almost all corroborative of the king's account; on the other hand is the fact that it was given under torture, and that "his Majesty's word was not to be relied on." After the introduction of much new and important evidence and very acute sifting of the old, Mr. Lang arrives at the conclusion that the king's account is in the main true, but that Gowrie and Ruthven intended only to capture, not to murder, their victim. He is not led to this conclusion by "any sentiment for that un-sentimental Prince, 'gentle King Jamie,' for he was not the man to tell the truth 'if he could think of anything better,'" but by the balancing of probabilities. It is interesting to note that this conclusion is essentially the same as that of Sir Walter Scott in his "Tales of a Grandfather."

Mr. Lang's arguments are in brief as follows: The king had no reason for wishing to put the brothers out of the way, the only motive suggested, jealousy of Queen Anne and Gowrie, being without plausible evidence. And even if he had reasons, he would not have resorted to so uncertain and crude a method of accomplishing his end. Moreover, the king's story of the affair, though hard to believe, is consistent with the accounts of all the other witnesses, and was maintained by him unaltered through much hostile cross-questioning on the part of ministers of the Kirk. Finally, the theory of a conspiracy against the king is supported by the (recently discovered) letters of Logan of Restalrig. On the other hand, Gowrie may have laid the execution of his father to James, and he may have had other grievances; again, he may have been influenced by Francis Bothwell and others to wish to hold and control the king for political reasons,—an experiment that had been made more than once before with James and his mother, Mary Stuart. The reasons that are urged against the probability of Gowrie's undertaking to murder the king do not hold against an attempt of this latter sort. Finally, the case for the Ruthvens is greatly weakened by the contemporary Vindication of the Ruthvens, a document recently discovered by Mr. Lang. This Vindication, presumably the best that could be made while the sources of information were still fresh and open, is shown to be "conspicuously mendacious." "The value of the Apology is to show how very poor a case was the best that the vindicator of the Ruthvens was able to produce."

One piece of evidence, to which Mr. Lang

attaches some value, he has not examined with the same critical eyes that have looked through the mazes of the contemporary testimony. This is the coat-of-arms devised by the Earl of Gowrie while a student at Padua, which is honored by reproduction in colors as frontispiece to the volume under consideration. The supposed significance of this coat-of-arms lies in the addition to the family design of a mailed knight pointing at a crown and uttering the motto "Tibi Soli." This is interpreted as conclusive evidence of designs upon the government on the part of Gowrie; the knight, representing Gowrie, being supposed to say "For thee alone" to himself and with application to the crown. But aside from the *post facto* rumors that Gowrie had such ambitions, is not the first and most natural interpretation of that motto, as the hand, or sword, points at the crown, "I serve thee alone," that is, the King, whom the crown represents? At least, this interpretation is not so improbable that Mr. Lang is warranted in exclaiming, "What other sense can the emblem bear?" that is, what other sense than, "The crown is for thee alone." In fact, would not this sense be better expressed by "Mihi Soli"?

In 1608 one Sprot, a notary, was arrested on the charge of treasonable foreknowledge of the Gowrie plot and confessed the same under torture, admitting that he had possessed letters from Logan of Restalrig to Gowrie and others confirming the theory of the plot against the king and involving Logan in the plot. These letters were found on Sprot's person when he was arrested. Later in his trial he declared that the letters were forgeries. Still later he declared that there had, however, been one genuine letter from Logan, from which he quoted. None of the letters were introduced for examination in the trial, but on Sprot's confession of guilt he was executed. Logan had taken the precaution to die two years earlier; but government, following a pretty custom of the olden time, had his body exhumed and condemned and his children forfeited of their estates. At this posthumous trial the letters were put in evidence, Sprot's declaration that they were forgeries being suppressed. "Sprot, under examination, lied often, lied variously, and, perhaps, lied to the last"; hence without the letters Logan could scarcely have been found guilty.

With the assistance of various experts Mr. Lang has examined these letters, still preserved in the General Register House at Edinburgh,

and concludes that they are all forgeries as to the writing, but that one of them, the most important and detailed of all, the one addressed to Gowrie, bears internal evidence of being genuine. The others, Mr. Lang concludes very plausibly, were constructed upon this as a basis. But it must be conceded that the evidence aside from that of the perjurer Sprot against Logan as author of an original letter, is very slender. In substance, it is, that the character revealed in the letter fits in with what we know of Logan, while it is quite too real a revelation of character to have been invented by the scribbler Sprot. Yet, aside from this letter, there is no direct evidence whatever connecting Logan with the Gowrie plot. He does not seem to have been under suspicion at the time. Only the fact of his selling all his property soon after the Gowrie affair, and later leaving the country, seems to show that he had a bad conscience and felt himself to be in danger. Slender as this evidence is, and frankly as Mr. Lang admits its inconclusiveness, we are inclined to agree with him that the probability is strongly for Logan's authorship of an original letter to Gowrie, which Sprot may have copied.

It is curious that Mr. Lang should hold (p. 238) to the possibility of the letter being in Logan's hand. "It may be a Sprot after Logan." The facsimiles of Logan's handwriting, of Sprot's, and of the forged letter, show clearly enough that the forged letter is not in Logan's hand. It has peculiarities, notably the abbreviation for "and," which are not found at all in the genuine Logan writing, and, indeed, but scantily, and not quite identical in shape, in the genuine Sprot writing. The forged letter may be in Sprot's hand; it is certainly not in Logan's.

The case stands thus: If we accept the essential authenticity of the Logan letter ("No. IV."), then the Gowrie plot against King James (not to kill, but to capture him) is proved beyond any doubt; but if we reject the Logan letter as a baseless forgery, still the remaining evidence is strongly for the plot on the part of the Gowries against the king.

Here, as in the author's "Mary Stuart and the Casket Letters," we have to do with by-products of his "History of Scotland." Yet there is a charm in being admitted to the artist's workshop and taken into his confidence,—in discussing with him, as it were, the *pros* and *cons* of his final decisions. Perhaps this familiarity renders the historian's utterances some-

what less authoritative for us; but it certainly increases our respect for his honesty and sincerity. Garrulity is to be expected under the circumstances, and of much repetition we are forewarned by the author. A few Gallicisms may be charged off against the many debts we owe Mr. Lang. "To give upon" (of a door) is a favorite phrase of his; but "to have nothing to make with," (*i. e.* have nothing to do with), is carrying us too far out upon the Channel.

Photogravure portraits of King James and Queen Anne, together with the colored plate of the Gowrie arms and several fine half-tones, add to the attractiveness of the book, and, on occasion, to the clearness of the reader's understanding.

W. H. CARRUTH.

FIFTY YEARS OF THE AMERICAN STAGE.*

An autobiography of the oldest living metropolitan actor, relating in modest and expressive language numerous incidents and events that have had no small part in the formation of our American drama, is an invaluable acquisition to theatrical literature. Mr. James H. Stoddart has been identified with the American stage for upwards of fifty years, appearing first in New York, September 7, 1854, at Wallack's Theatre. During the long period there has been scarcely an actor or actress of note with whom he has not been associated, and of whom he has not some anecdote to relate with droll humor, in his carefully written "Recollections of the American Stage." It is interesting to note that, at a time of life when the average man, in a simple spirit of submission, looks upon life's work as ended, Mr. Stoddart's indomitable energy—frequently a characteristic of Scotch ancestry—still keeps awake his interest in the "tinsel life" of the stage, and his charming personality aids him in extracting a calm philosophical pleasure from the very shams and follies against which in his early days he had so stoutly battled. To understand fully the career of any person who has exerted a marked influence upon his times, it is necessary to understand the circumstances and conditions which have made his career and influence possible.

Mr. Stoddart was born in the town of Black Barnsley, Yorkshire, England, October 13,

* RECOLLECTIONS OF A PLAYER. By J. H. Stoddart. Illustrated. New York: The Century Co.

1827. His parents were theatrical people, and at five years of age he made his first appearance on the stage as Martin Haywood in Douglas Jerrold's drama of "The Rent Day," and for years afterwards he wandered with his parents through the small English towns, encountering the ups and downs of life—"being far oftener down than up." He recalls many peculiar incidents of those early days in England and Scotland, during which time it was his good fortune to play with Macready, Helen Faucit, Charlotte Cushman, Kean, Charles Mathews, and other celebrities. In August, 1854, he reached America, and the following month joined the company of James W. Wallack at the munificent salary of fifteen dollars a week. Quite naturally, he in time became associated with all the favorites of "the old school" of actors. He looks upon Edwin Booth as the most gentle, unassuming, unostentatious man he ever met. Comparing the early days with the new order of things, Mr. Stoddart says:

"The attention given to production is now so infinitely more careful and thorough than in the old days as to admit of no comparison. The same old stock scenery, formerly used year after year, would be looked upon as a very poor apology for the manner in which plays are now put upon the stage. The same advancement applies to incidental music, and in fact to all the details connected with the conduct of the theatre. To those, however, entering the theatrical profession with the idea of making it their life work, I say that I think the old system immeasurably better than that of the present time. As in all occupations it is well to be grounded in the rudimental portions of the work, so no less does this rule apply to the theatrical profession. There was no royal road to position in the old days, but most people had to commence at the bottom of the ladder and ascend it gradually, the goal being its top. And if one never climbed very high, yet the very strife and endeavor of itself gave to him that repose, that ease of deportment, which I think quite essential in the actor. Such discipline was formerly deemed necessary, and if, after submitting to it, one was not found particularly brilliant, one was at least experienced, which means much."

Mr. Stoddart reviews at length the many parts he has played in successful metropolitan productions,—parts that have gained for him a most enviable position in the theatrical world, both as a man and as an artist.

The volume is happily illustrated with many old portraits and reproductions of rare old play-bills. In a prefatory note by Mr. William Winter, the venerable critic sums up the actor's career in the following words:

"Greatness in dramatic art, meaning the summit of excellence in interpretative expression, is simplicity, and of simplicity Mr. Stoddart possesses the absolute

command, touching equally the springs of humor and pathos, winning affection as well as admiration and thus fulfilling the best purpose of all art, which is to bless human life with the gracious memory that makes it calm and the noble incentive that makes it beautiful."

INGRAM A. PYLE.

CONSTABLE AND HIS INFLUENCE.*

It is manifestly impossible in a brief review to give anything like a comprehensive *résumé* of a work that comprises a hundred thousand very carefully considered words, more especially when the work is critical in its purpose, and in almost every paragraph carries suggestions that might without forcing be extended to the prescribed limits of the review. In considering Mr. C. J. Holmes's elaborate critical study of "Constable and his Influence on Landscape Painting," no more will be attempted than the giving of such impressions as stand out most sharply distinct from among the many received from the work.

A book about an artist and his work must be addressed to those who read about art rather than to those who produce it,—that is, to those whose interest in art is chiefly intellectual, and who do not concern themselves primarily with how the thing is done. It seems necessary, then, first to place the individual and the art in question so that they may be viewed in their true perspective; for it is the first requirement of the mind that what is offered for its consideration should be presented in the scale and proportion that belong to it as the part of a scheme or growth, rather than as something detached and specific, and deriving only from itself.

Individual gift and environment have no doubt a larger share in determining what a landscape painter does, than is the case with other painters; yet even here, and with a genius so profoundly original as the one in question, to consider the individual as though he were entirely responsible for himself would be to give but a poor account of him. So, before showing what John Constable's art owes to John Constable, Mr. Holmes shows what it owes to those who, before him, had tried in this way to give out their consciousness of earth and sky. This portion of the book, in which the author reviews landscape art from its beginnings in the Italian soil to this particularly

* CONSTABLE AND HIS INFLUENCE ON LANDSCAPE PAINTING. By C. J. Holmes. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

vigorous flowering in the less genial English air, must be regarded as a singularly valuable contribution to the literature of art. He points out the essentially subsidiary and decorative purpose with which Raphael, Da Vinci, Titian, and the rest of their great company, painted trees and fields and skies. Considering the art organically, and as a development, while yet allowing for temperament, environment, and all else in the individual that has varied the type, he follows it through Rubens's fluent and masterly conventions, through the silvery distances of Claude, through Poussin, Cuypp, Holbein, and Ruysdael, down to the time when, no longer a tradition more or less well seasoned with some salt of personal sentiment, no more a servant to some artistic purpose other than its own, it at last found in Nature itself a complete reason.

As the writer's purpose concerns the artist rather than the man, but little is told us regarding Constable's personal history. Enough is given, however, to impart a certain pleasant warmth to our interest in his art, which is placed against a lightly-sketched background of common human affections, of hopes and fears, joys and griefs, like unto our own. Looking at these beautiful photogravure reproductions of his paintings (there are seventy-seven of them), we should no doubt get very near to the heart of this artist; for there is a peculiar fulness of self-revelation in a great painter's work, which is one measure of his greatness. With no other record of him than these pictures, we could read his story very well, in many of its essential phases. It would seem that this artist did not find himself very early, not developing even a definiteness of purpose until he was twenty-six years old, while it was at least fifteen years more before he had acquired anything that could properly be called a style. He was never, in fact, an accomplished brushman, and worked out all of his larger and more seriously designed canvases through laborious processes that included many artistic devices besides that of the direct brush-stroke. He himself, in one of his letters, attributes his lack of popularity to the fact that he had "no handling," meaning that his brush-work was not fluent, and that he achieved his effects by the employment of other than direct brush handiwork.

It is not possible here to follow the evolution of Constable's art from its beginning to its splendid maturity. It varied so greatly, both in manner and in excellence, not only in differ-

ent periods but in the same period, that the writer himself does not attempt to review Constable's work as a direct chain of sequences, though he makes perfectly clear its essential characteristics when considered as a whole. These may be briefly indicated.

Constable was the first real Nature painter, —the first, that is, who ever painted earth and sky with the single purpose of reproducing the actual sensation of their forms, their color, and their light. Others, like Raphael and Da Vinci, had painted these things as though not seeing them, making symbols and counters of them, mere servants to their artistic schemes. Titian, though he shows that he had looked at the mystery of twilight with his soul in his eyes, did not try to report the appearance of it, but used what he saw only as he could make it serve his other purpose. Even Rubens, with his splendidly facile way of putting down what he saw, and Rembrandt, and the lesser Dutchmen with all their natural disposition to paint "things as they are," never seemed to think that Nature deserved to be considered purely for herself, and with a mind and eye frankly open to her own color and light. It seems strange that an Englishman should be the first to find in the less seductive environment of his bleaker clime the full inspiration for a great landscape art, — for great it was, with all its narrowness of scope, its lack of subtlety in color, its indirection of labored craftsmanship; strange past divining, that Southern skies and tints had not persuaded to their single service some of the great ones who looked upon them. Yet so it was; and cold mist-swept skies, and valleys and fields that smile not over-brightly, won to themselves the full devotion that fairer and more inviting prospects had bidden for in vain. So England established for all time the first pure landscape tradition, —for Turner, his great contemporary, was rather a painter of dreams, and clothed earthly things with such richness of unearthly fancy that his pictures were "golden visions," as Constable called them, rather than transcripts of Nature.

And here we come to one of the two great limitations in Constable's art. Neither in purpose nor effect was it largely creative. His desire seemed too much to paint the trees and the fields and the skies that he looked at "as they are." He loved them surpassingly; and this very greatness of his love betrayed his art a little, causing his pictures, except in a very few instances, to lack that fine concentration of effect that landscape art only achieves when

the actual appearances of its subject are modified in the direction of an intellectual purpose. This purpose must derive from something suggested by the scene itself, or the picture will be too imaginative, too fancy free, and will not waken our own nature consciousness; but the purpose must be there, and must be felt, before a work can have that higher interest that attaches to a "human document." We must find, also, that his work lacked that expertness in the "handling" of his medium that is found in the work of all the great masters of painting, and except in some of his sketches, makes them appear too indirectly done; while his drawing is often open to exception.

It is greatly to belittle the discoverer, though,—whether it be a new world or some new field of painting that he has found,—to measure his accomplishment on the scale of its immediate importance. Had this been done, we should have had neither a World's Columbian Exposition nor this beautiful book. It is not to be questioned—nor does Mr. Holmes question it—that later painters have produced landscapes which, viewed either as the embodiment of human thought and feeling, or as natural effect, are much better works of art than any done by John Constable. Yet we must remember that it was his mind that first entertained this "new thought" of Nature as being meet, just in herself, for art's whole service; and his hand that first found good painter's terms for this new thought. In emphasizing this fact, however, the author of the book does not permit us to lose sight of such incompleteness in the art as has been suggested. His treatment of the subject is never that of the blind hero-worshipper, but keeps everywhere that critical balance that makes art-writing commend itself to sober minds. Yet if, in looking at some of these beautiful reproductions, we are borne momentarily from our own critical moorings, and hunger for some words that will fit our frame of mind, we find them here,—choice, discriminating, but having a flavor about them as though the critic also had felt like letting himself go.

A very delightful feature of the book, and very illuminating of its subject too, is the considerable number of excerpts from Constable's letters and lectures before the Royal Academy. These show intellectual qualities of a high order, combining wit and humor with evidence of the keenest appreciation of his art and of earnest well-considered purpose in it. In a letter to his friend Leslie, he states this pur-

pose thus: "My art flatters nobody by *imitation*, it courts nobody by *smoothness*, it tickles nobody by *petiteness*, it is without either *fol-de-rol* or *fiddle-de-dee*." Again he writes: "Every thing seems full of blossom of some kind, and every step I take . . . that sublime expression of the Scriptures, 'I am the resurrection and the life,' seems as if uttered near me." And again: "The landscape painter must walk the fields with an humble mind; no arrogant man was ever permitted to see Nature in all her beauty." In these three extracts is a full confession of faith, a whole artistic creed.

As Constable was slow in maturing his own art, so has the world been slow in acknowledging his claims. He had not, like Turner, a great writer to recommend him to his time; and it is only of late that his high merits have been widely allowed, or that the words in which Mr. Holmes sums them up would find general assent. This is his verdict: "The most sincere, consistent, intelligent, and sympathetic worshipper of natural beauty as revealed in English pastoral scenery, who has ever lived." It may be that Mr. Holmes presses the notion of Constable's direct influence a little too far. He does it cautiously and tentatively, it is true; but to suggest, even as a possibility, that Corot, for instance, could have assimilated to his ideally different sentiment and practice anything from the three pictures of Constable that were shown in Paris in 1824, is to make more of the Englishman's influence than seems consistent with a full appreciation of the other artist.

HENRY C. PAYNE.

SOCIOLOGY: PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL.*

It seems almost superfluous to review Mr. Riis's "Battle with the Slum." A reviewer likes to think that if he has not discovered the merits or faults of the book he discusses, he has at least pointed them out to readers who knew nothing about them. Reviewing Mr. Riis, he feels a little like the individual who, having nothing more original to contribute, observes that "It is a fine day." It is a fine book,—but everybody knows that; and much

* THE BATTLE WITH THE SLUM. By Jacob A. Riis. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Co.

HUMAN NATURE AND THE SOCIAL ORDER. By Charles Horton Cooley. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

OUR BENEVOLENT FEUDALISM. By W. J. Ghent. New York: The Macmillan Co.

of it has already appeared elsewhere, and has become part of the make-up of the American mind. Mr. Riis does not propose to work alone. His cry is not, "See what a fine thing I am doing!" but "See what is being done, and can be done, and come and take a hand!" It is the democratic ideal, that everyone can help, from President Roosevelt, whose portrait appears opposite the title-page, to the ignorant immigrant who arrived yesterday. And for that matter, "our poor human nature is at least as robust on Avenue A as up on Fifth Avenue, if it has half a chance, and often enough with no chance at all" (p. 220). The human species is extremely variable, and the most progressive peoples exhibit most variation. Hence it happens that all men are not born equal; do not come into the world with the same endowments. Is this fact to be a stumbling-block to democracy? Not at all; it is the one thing which makes a genuine democracy possible. Because each one preserves his own individuality, stands for something more or less unique, it is possible to have a national architecture, as it were, in which no part is useless, no part independent of the rest. Each may attain a certain superiority; each may willingly acknowledge many kinds of inferiority; none may cease to strive upward. Mr. Riis does not claim to be a sociologist, but the logical outcome of his work is to enable every individual to take his proper place in the world's work, — indeed, in the world's play also. This, at all events, is the "inalienable right" of each member of a democracy, and the no less inalienable need of that democracy itself.

Two or three things are plain to every reader of "The Battle with the Slum." One is, that the people of the slums do not have anything like a fair chance; another, that they are capable of much improvement, given better conditions; a third, that it does not do to wait on philanthropy for justice. These things are generally known, in a vague way; but Mr. Riis makes them living realities. It is a favorite opinion of some people that the unfortunate and downtrodden are such because they are not capable of anything else. There is necessarily a certain element of truth in this; but from the time that the Israelites came out of Egypt, history has afforded instances enough of the regeneration or new birth of peoples who had been supposed incapable of anything noble. This country is the "promised land" of hordes of workers from over-sea, and we may believe with Mr. Riis that there are possibilities here

of welding this miscellaneous and at first sight unpromising material into the structure of a great nation. This is not to be done, however, without strenuous effort, and the "battle" has been real enough. Mr. Riis thus speaks of the results, contrasting past with present:

"Human life then counted for less than the landlord's profits; to-day it is weighed in the scale against them. Property still has a powerful pull. 'Vested rights' rise up and confront you, and no matter how loudly you may protest that no man has a right to kill his neighbor, they are still there. No one will contradict you, but they won't yield — till you make them. In a hundred ways you are made to feel that vested rights are sacred, if human life is not. But the glory is that you *can* make them yield. You couldn't then."

It may be that Mr. Riis's style is rambling, and his sentences are occasionally obscure; it may be that he is not always quite fair to things he does not understand; but his book is a live book, full of human interest, and is the record of great things done. It will help to make things move, and that is what it was written for.

Mr. Cooley's "Human Nature and the Social Order" is in many ways a remarkable book. The present writer, as he read it, found much to admire; and yet the impression produced by the whole was unfavorable. Having said this, he feels that he owes some explanation, almost an apology. The argument throughout is closely reasoned, and it is hard to say exactly why it does not appear satisfactory. At the very beginning, the author boldly announces:

"A separate individual is an abstraction unknown to experience, and so likewise is society when regarded as something apart from individuals. The real thing is Human Life, which may be considered either in an individual aspect or a social, that is to say, general, aspect; but is always, as a matter of fact, both individual and general" (p. 1).

Again:

"The main thing here is to bring out the *vital* unity of every phase of personal life, from the simplest interchange of a friendly word to the polity of nations or of hierarchies. The common idea of the matter is crudely mechanical — that there are persons as there are bricks, and societies as there are walls. A person, or some trait of personality or of intercourse, is held to be the element of society, and the latter is formed by the aggregation of these elements. Now there is no such thing as an element of society in the sense that a brick is the element of a wall; this is a mechanical conception quite inapplicable to vital phenomena. I should say that living wholes have aspects but not elements" (p. 134).

As regards the self, it is by no means to be identified with the material body; it is rather a body of feeling, or ideas, which may be much

more closely identified with so-called external objects than with the parts of the individual's anatomy. Says Mr. Cooley :

"There is no view of the self, that will bear examination, which makes it altogether distinct, in our minds, from other persons. If it includes the whole mind, then of course, it includes all the persons we think of, all the society which lives in our thoughts. If we confine it to a certain part of our thought with which we connect a distinctive emotion or sentiment called self-feeling, as I prefer to do, it still includes the persons with whom we feel most identified. *Self and other do not exist as mutually exclusive social facts*, and phraseology which implies that they do, like the antithesis egoism versus altruism, is open to the objection of vagueness, if not of falsity" (pp. 91-92).

Each individual constructs a self-platform, the planks of which must fit together more or less harmoniously ; and the sense of wrong is felt when anything is added which is inharmonious. Thus, if a man regards himself as honest, he dislikes to do a dishonest thing, because it breaks into and injures the self-idea. This self-platform, necessarily based largely on impressions received from others, is always related to the society in which we move, and no one can think of himself except in relation to others. Even when the individual is isolated, physically and socially, he tends to create a mental society of ideal beings with whom he seems to hold intercourse.

The present writer would be the last to deny the intimate connection between the individuals of any society of living beings ; indeed, when one regards the complex social organization of such animals as the Zoöphytes, it becomes difficult to say exactly what are the limits of personality in a physical sense. Or again, is a tree a single individual or a multitude of individuals? — the answer is not so simple as it looks. Yet, nevertheless, *he is quite positive that he is a distinct entity*, much more distinct than a brick in a wall. When Mr. Cooley says that such a proposition will not bear examination, he means simply that no objective proof can be found for it ; which, of course, is in the nature of the case. He may fairly urge, however, that my subjective consciousness recognizes only myself, and thus includes therein the universe, so far as it is known to me. If the universe is myself, therefore I am the universe, and not a distinct and separate thing at all. — Q. E. D. To this it must be replied that a point exists in space, and by virtue of space, and yet is a thing of itself. If only one point existed, it would be identical with all space ; but we cannot conceive of space that is not extended, that is,

many-pointed. So I affirm my totally distinct being, because I feel absolutely certain that there are other such beings, other points in the spiritual universe. Thus out of the fact of "other" comes the fact of "self," not as an "aspect" but as a veritable "element." To fully discuss Mr. Cooley's book is impossible in a short review. It is full of interesting ideas, but we could wish that it were less wordy and more illuminated by concrete examples.

Mr. W. J. Ghent, in "Our Benevolent Feudalism," presents us with a picture of modern society which recalls the occasions when one has seen one's reflection in a door-knob. The reflection was grotesque in the extreme, but unmistakably represented one's physiognomy. Mr. Ghent writes in a lucid and interesting manner, and arrives, in general, at these conclusions :

"What, then, in this republic of the United States, may Socialist, Individualist, and Conservative see alike, if only they will look with unclouded vision? In brief, an irresistible movement — now almost at its culmination — toward great combinations in specific trades; next toward coalescence of kindred industries, and thus toward the complete integration of capital. Consequent upon these changes, the group of captains and lieutenants of industry attains a daily increasing power, social, industrial and political, and becomes the ranking order in a vast series of gradations. The state becomes stronger in its relation to the propertyless citizen, weaker in its relation to the man of capital. A growing subordination of classes, and a tremendous increase in the numbers of the lower orders, follow. . . . In a word, they who desire to live — whether farmers, workmen, middlemen, teachers, or ministers — must make their peace with those who have the disposition of the livings. The result is a renascent Feudalism, which, though it differs in many forms from that of the time of Edward I., is yet based upon the same status of lord, agent and underling. It is a Feudalism somewhat graded by a sense of ethics and somewhat restrained by a fear of democracy."

I sometimes have said that I am a socialist, and yet believe in the divine right of kings. I do not believe that a perfectly organized democratic society will be without leaders ; on the contrary, it will assiduously search out those who excel in any particular, and make full use of their talents. As a matter of fact, the commonwealth of science is to-day organized on a perfectly international and democratic basis ; everyone who cares may have his say, and leadership exists at the same time, without compulsion. Authority is recognized too much rather than too little. I do not think, therefore, that we have any reason for identifying mastership with tyranny ; the one is natural and desirable, the other an abomination.

At the same time, of course Mr. Ghent is right in pointing out the vast amount of unnatural mastership or tyranny which exists in modern society. As a means of stirring people up to appreciate the real dangers of the situation, the book will do excellent service. The situation, as it seems to me, is this: Industry is rapidly becoming organized on a coöperative basis, so far as production is concerned, and the time is at hand when the people must choose whether to be slaves or free. If the people are not fit to participate in an industrial democracy, they cannot, though all the capitalists should be drowned in the sea. Whenever and in such degree as they are fit, the country and the fulness thereof is theirs.

It may justly be urged that as a matter of fact the people have not the chance to become fit. It is conceivable, of course, that they might be hindered in this to such a degree that no genuinely democratic government would ever become possible; but this I cannot believe. At the same time, it is impossible to exaggerate the need for help in this matter, help which must largely take the form of education, of one sort or another. It is just for this reason that such men as Mr. Riis are so invaluable. The problem is in a way a psychological one. The existing unfitness is mental rather than physical. As I see it, one of the greatest difficulties in the way is the intense desire of the people to get something for nothing: to receive the unearned increment. It would seem as if they looked forward to the time, predicted by some facetious fellow, when all would live on the interest of accumulated capital!

T. D. A. COCKERELL.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

*An Essay
on Laughter.*

The same blessing that has been ascribed to sleep may well be extended to laughter. Each may be put down among the choice saving graces of a possible vale of tears. A comprehensive survey of the phenomena involved in all that leads up to laughter and all that issues from it has not as yet been attempted in English; Mr. Sully's volume on the subject (Longmans) is accordingly timely, and, like all his writings, attractive. The scope of the topic is indeed a broad one, beginning with the place of laughter in the physiological economy and ending with a disquisition upon its philosophic justification and *métier*; while the intermediate considerations include a careful discussion of the genesis of laughter, its appearance in the eras of childhood, its

simulation or approximations in the animal life, its characterization among the less developed races of mankind, the differentiations of its object matter, and its various social, æsthetic, and intellectual ramifications. "In looking for the germs of laughter we found ourselves in the wide and misty plains of biological speculation. In tracing its development we took a dip into the pleasant vales of child-psychology and anthropology, and then tried to climb the winding paths of social evolution. Having reached in this way the heights of modern civilization, we made a special investigation into the social organization of laughter, essentially individual and independent of the social standard, to which is given the name of humor. Throughout this voyage of discovery we have kept in view the question of the function of the laughing spirit in the life of the individual and of the community." The prospective reader may be assured that Mr. Sully's guidance through this varied region is most capable and suggestive. It brings home a profound sense of the unity and of the inter-relations of those expressions of the eternally human in which the true "humanities" have a common and mutually illuminating interest. It is no small tribute to the attainments of a philosophical writer in these days to have become the expounder of two such opposite tendencies as Pessimism and the Philosophy of Laughter, and to have imparted to both an unusual interest of exposition as well as philosophic grasp and literary expertness.

*Autobiography of
an adventuress.*

The daughter of a Hungarian nobleman who married a Dutch lady of wealth and took her name, Elzelina van Aylde Jonghe was born in 1778, married at thirteen years of age, was unfaithful to her husband, and soon ran away from him to lead a life of adventure, chiefly in France, attaching herself now to this idol of her wandering affections, now to that, and seeing no little of camp life and of actual fighting in the course of her variegated career. Moreau, Ney, and even Napoleon, seem to have been among the recipients of her favors. Besides minor campaigns, she relates in vivid terms her fearful experience with the French army in the disastrous Russian expedition, and gives a brief account of the carnage at Waterloo as viewed by herself from the rear of the French lines. Her acquaintance with the makers of history of her time, and the confidence they reposed in her, are something extraordinary, according to her account. After severing her connection with, and being repudiated by, her relatives, she took the name of Ida de Saint-Elme, which appears on the title-page of her "Memoirs of a Contemporary," as translated by Mr. Lionel Strachey, and published, in an attractive form and with many portraits, by Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co. Although this painter of her own dishonor displays a certain vivacious unconcern, she seems still to have retained enough of the woman not to lose all sense of shame; for she pauses mid-

way in her narrative to say: "These memoirs are my confession. May you who read it be warned by my sad example. Always cling to the truth! Fly from falsehood and dissimulation! The fruit of sin is very bitter." And when we at last take leave of the adventuress, she is shedding tears of contrition over the dead body of her hero of heroes, Marshal Ney. As giving some fresh glimpses of leading Frenchmen of the Napoleonic era, her narrative will be read with interest.

The literature of Persia.

"The Library of Literary History," published by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons, has just been augmented by "A Literary History of Persia," the work of Mr. Edward G. Browne. This is not a complete survey of the subject, but the first of two volumes, and contains only what the author calls the Prolegomena of his work. In other words, it stops short of Firdawsi, and deals with practically none of the writers whose names are generally familiar to the Western world. In its scope and comprehensiveness, Mr. Browne's treatise thus departs widely from the general plan of the series in which it is included, and we are compelled to say that this departure extends also to the manner of treatment. The author speaks of M. Jusserand's "Literary History of the English People" as having served him for a model, but no comparison could well be more misleading. A characteristic quotation will make this statement clear.

"For the Persian-writing poets of Persia the chief primary authorities now extant are the *Chahar Maqala*, or 'Four Discourses' of the Ghurid court-poet Nidhami-i-Arudi of Samarqand (written about A. D. 1155), and the *Lubabu'l-Albab* of Muhammad 'Awfi (written in the first half of the thirteenth century). Of the former I published in the J. R. A. S. for 1899 a complete translation (obtainable also as a *tirage à part*), based on the Tihrau lithographed edition (A. H. 1305 = A. D. 1887-8) and the two British Museum Manuscripts (Or. 2,956 and Or. 3,507); while the latter, based on the Elliot Codex described by N. Bland in the J. R. A. S., vol. ix., pp. 112 *et seq.*, and the Berlin Codex (Sprenger 318 = No. 637 of Pertsch's Catalogue), will form the next volume of my Persian Historical Text Series."

We submit that a book written in this style does not remind us of the delightful history of M. Jusserand. We have no doubt of Mr. Browne's scholarship, but a more unreadable book was never written than this companion volume to Dr. Hyde's "Ireland" and Professor Wendell's "America."

New material relating to the Peninsular War.

The first volume of Mr. Charles Oman's "History of the Peninsular War" (Oxford University Press) represents the painstaking and careful work of an able historical scholar, fortunate in the possession of much new material on an interesting period of history. When this is understood, there remains but little to say of the work itself; for it is wholly impossible, in a brief notice, to cite the various episodes and events upon which the author casts new light or alters previous historical impressions. No general authoritative history of the Peninsular War has been produced since Napier's famous

work. In the sixty years that have elapsed since that work appeared, many valuable memoirs have been written, and many sources of information have been opened, or discovered, which were not within Napier's reach. Mr. Oman has made himself the master of these sources, and has analyzed and used them with a scholar's care. His work, therefore, is authoritative and modern, and as such must supplant Napier's where facts are in question. If this new and trustworthy material were attractively arranged and presented, the "History of the Peninsular War" would take higher rank than it can possibly do under the circumstances, for Mr. Oman's careless writing forbids it a place among really great works of history. It would be unjust to the author to decry his book by means of a comparison with the more readable qualities of Napier, for Mr. Oman has admitted his limitations as a narrator, and has distinctly acknowledged his inability to compete with the earlier writer. It may also be offered as an excuse for dryness, that the necessarily minute technical details of military history are incapable of illuminating treatment. Yet, though recognizing this, every reader must feel a keen sense of disappointment that in narrating events not necessarily technical, or that in characterizing important personages of his study, Mr. Oman has used a seemingly careless familiarity of language, wholly unsuited either to his theme, or, very evidently, to his own abilities as a writer. Worst of all, it is apparently a *forced* carelessness, — one is almost tempted to call it a striving after effect by intended crudity of statement, — and, as such, is the more impardonable. Still, this offense against good taste is much more marked in the opening chapters than in later ones, and the book as a whole steadily improves in style throughout its six hundred pages. It is at least a very welcome, and a wholly trustworthy, piece of modern historical investigation.

The diamond mines of South Africa.

South Africa is a land of extremes. Ever since the Portuguese landings and explorations of the fifteenth century, this country has had a fascination for adventurers. Portuguese, Dutch, and English have successively searched for its hidden riches. Deserts, famines, and savage native tribes could not turn them back. Over veldt, river, and mountain, they pushed their way into the interior. Mr. Gardner F. Williams, in "The Diamond Mines of South Africa" (Macmillan), tells how the greatest diamond mine of the world was discovered, developed, and made the source of uncounted wealth. A child picked up a shining pebble for a plaything from the gravel on the edge of a river; and that pebble, proving to be a diamond, led to the discovery of the great diamond fields of South Africa. This volume discusses the original voyages to that land, the hardships which the pioneers endured, the progress made in its settlement, and the growth of other settlements almost down to the present time.

The bulk of the work covers the years from 1871 down to the present — the period of diamond mining. We get a vivid picture of the growth of methods of mining, from the original shaking of sieves on the surface to the underground shaft-mining of to-day. Such a marvellous revolution in thirty years certainly bespeaks the genius and the enterprise of the Englishmen and Americans engaged in the work. The reader's conception of the author's narrative is clarified and defined by 493 illustrations in the text, 28 photogravures, and 12 maps. An appendix, on the siege of Kimberley, gives one a good idea of that period of anxiety and distress. Many readers will be particularly interested in the author's estimate of Cecil Rhodes and his plans for the development of South Africa. Other characters prominent in South African mining operations also receive adequate recognition. This volume properly belongs to that class of literature which carefully and minutely sets forth the great industrial enterprises of this vigorous age. It also shows that the author made use of the best information, popular and scientific, to elucidate his fascinating theme.

*An enthusiastic
Bostonian's
book on Boston.*

One could hardly be more thoroughly saturated with one's theme, more ardently and enthusiastically aglow, than is the author of "Boston Days" (Little, Brown & Co.). Miss Lilian Whiting here deals especially with the Boston (and vicinity) of the mid-nineteenth century, "a most remarkable period," she says, "and one which is almost without parallel since the golden days of Pericles." It would be surprising not to find some extravagant assertions in a writer so carried away with her enthusiasms. Alcott she regards as "far and away the greatest man of his time," and Hawthorne as "unquestionably the greatest romancist in the English tongue." Of psychic research she unhesitatingly declares that it "may be said to have scientifically demonstrated the actual nature of life after the change we call death." While there is much to be said in praise of the spirit of the book as a whole, one cannot but note its tendency to diffuseness, frequent repetition, and errors of fact. The Emerson genealogy is bungled, both William and Joseph being made the husbands of Phœbe Bliss. Lowell's marriage to Maria White is placed in 1866 — thirteen years after her death. Some puzzling phrases occur. Good health is called "a very rational factor in life." "An occultation of correspondence" is said to have existed among the literary lights of Emerson's time. "This data," "nominus umbra," "Echermann," "Brahman" (for Braham), and other irregularities, give unpleasing variety to Miss Whiting's pages. "Inflorescence" is worked to death. If the reader can overlook these and similar defects, he will find much to enjoy in Miss Whiting's entertaining pages. Many letters from Mrs. Whipple's valuable collection are published for the first time, and the volume is rich in portraits and facsimiles.

*A Swiss hero
and reformer.*

That little pile of rugged mountains known as Switzerland has produced some of the great characters of history. The beginning of the sixteenth century found this collection of Swiss cantons in the throes of religious and political reform. The leader of both of these movements was Ulrich Zwingli. What Luther was to the religious upheaval in Germany, Zwingli was to religion and patriotism in Switzerland. Mr. Simpson's "Life of Ulrich Zwingli" (Baker & Taylor) is a re-statement of the chief facts and events in that champion's career. The story is based upon the abundant and very complete literature of Zwingli's time and pen. The author is an ardent admirer of his hero, and sets forth with full meed of praise his contribution to that mighty movement which arose in Switzerland against Rome, and the attempts of foreign governments to allure to their own ranks the choicest blood of the country. The author compares Luther and Zwingli, greatly to the disparagement of the former. Doubtless Zwingli's hard common-sense and great wisdom in dealing with people made him such a natural and wise leader. He was an open-minded, cautious, yet rapid enough driver of his people, to do Switzerland and religious reform inestimable good. Mr. Simpson has made this story attractive, instructive, and valuable to everyone interested in the tragical past of those heroic mountaineers.

*Pithy chapters
on vital themes.*

Depth of thought, charm of style, apt illustration, clearness of demonstration, with now and then an outcropping of his vein of quiet humor, combine to make the late Dr. C. C. Everett's "Immortality and Other Essays" (American Unitarian Association) a most readable and instructive volume. The power to treat the abstrusest themes of religion and philosophy in a manner at once so scholarly, so clear and simple, and so convincing, is found in no other writer. The central thought of the opening essay is that immortality is as incapable of demonstration to the mortal as is the full life of manhood and womanhood to the infant in its cradle. The second chapter, on "The Known and the Unknowable in Religion," and the third, on "Mysticism," discuss Mr. Herbert Spencer's assertion that the essence of religion is mystery, and seek to show that, while the sense of mystery is central and supreme in religious thought and life, nevertheless God is in the known as well as in the unknown. The fourth paper is a memorial address on Joseph Priestley. The next is on "The Faith of Science and the Science of Faith." The ancient Hindu theory made the earth rest on an elephant, and the elephant on a tortoise; just as the old lady thought it rested on a rock, that rock on another, and so on, — a succession of rocks all the way down. John Stuart Mill, with equal simplicity, affirms that scientific induction rests upon induction; in other words, that there is induction all the way down. Dr. Everett shows the futility of all such

grasping after demonstrable and tangible supports. Fundamentally, faith is as necessary to science as to religion. "The Philosophy of the Sublime" is much in the key of that delightful little book, "Poetry, Comedy, and Duty," from the same pen. The volume closes with "Spencer's Reconciliation of Science and Religion" and "The Gain of History," for further knowledge of which the reader must go to the book itself. Its contents are none the worse for having already appeared in different periodicals.

*Reminiscences of
a French girlhood.*

The methods of romantic fiction applied to autobiography have produced a readable book in Madame Adam's "Romance of my Childhood and Youth" (Appleton), which is thoroughly French from cover to cover. Love, of the violently demonstrative and hysterical sort, and ever-recurring political discussions that wander out into the wide nowhere and tumble over the edge, form the characteristic staple of the book. That the heroine, petted and quarreled over and fought for by grandparents, parents, and aunts, was not utterly spoiled in the rearing, fills the reader with wonder. Mme. Adam (otherwise known as Juliette Lamber — her father was Jean Louis Lambert) brings the interesting records of her precocious and somewhat turbulent early life up to the time of her first and unhappy marriage with M. Lamessine, when she appears to have been about fifteen years old. A half-promise is held out of a second volume devoted to her literary career. The translation, which is anonymous, is marred by some infelicities, and even by an occasional grammatical error.

*Verona, its
romance
and history.*

Although there is no historical foundation for the tale of Romeo and Juliet, yet Shakespeare willed it that the scene thereof should be laid in "fair Verona." The Capulet and Montagu houses, and a feud existing between them, are mentioned by Dante; and the Veronese point out the house of Romeo, and have erected a tomb to be exhibited to visitors as that in which the "star cross'd lovers" were buried. In Verona, Dante Alighieri found a haven in his day of adversity and exile, and the acknowledgment of the hospitality he received is world-renowned. It was in the streets of Verona that he was pointed out by women of the lower classes as the one "who went to Hell and returned when he listed, and brought news up above of those who were there below." It was the city of the Scaligers who had a ladder for their coat-of-arms. It is a city with a history and with an art peculiarly its own, and with many architectural and archæological features, — notably the amphitheatre once capable of seating 20,000 persons. Altogether it is a desirable city to visit, and desirable to read about. Mrs. Althea Weil tells the interesting "Story of Verona" in the "Mediæval Towns Series" of exquisite handbooks (Dent-Macmillan), and her story is illustrated by Miss Nelly Erichsen and

Miss Helen M. James, and hence we have what we might call "Verona as Seen by Three English-women." The book does not disappoint us, however much we may expect of it under either title.

BRIEFER MENTION.

Lovers of "John Inglesant" will be pleased to know of the stately three-volume reprint of that famous novel just put forth by the Macmillan Co. This edition has everything to commend it in the way of dignified manufacture and handsome typography, but is without illustrations, save for the frontispiece portrait of Mr. Shorthouse. The covers of light green silk give the book a charming setting, and make it delightful to both touch and sight.

The work of two modern French masters, Corot and Millet, is given an admirable presentation in the special winter number of "The Studio" (John Lane). The text, edited by Mr. Charles Holme, consists of two excellent essays by French writers of authority, and some brief notes by Mr. Frederick Keppel on the etchings of Millet. In the way of illustration, there are nearly one hundred and fifty plates, many in photogravure and colors, forming a collection that would reflect credit on a work costing several times as much as this.

Among recent modern language texts we have from the American Book Co. Lessing's "Nathan der Weise," edited by Professor Tobias J. C. Diekhoff; M. Bruno's "Le Tour de la France," edited by Mr. L. C. Syms; and M. Pierre Foncin's "Le Pays de France," edited by M. Antoine Muzzarelli. From Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. we have "Sur les Bords du Rhin," being selections from Victor Hugo edited by Mr. Thomas B. Bronson; and a volume of selections from Herr Wiedemann's "Biblische Geschichten," edited by Professor Lewis A. Rhoades.

The Texas State Historical Association is an organization dating from 1897, and its "Quarterly" affords evidence that the work of the society is both interesting and fruitful. The fifth volume of this periodical is now before us, and the table of contents shows many tempting entries, among which we note the following: "The Annexation of Texas and the Mexican War," by Mr. Z. T. Fulmore; "The Connection of Peñalosa with the La Salle Expedition," by Mr. E. T. Miller; "The Early Settlers of San Fernando," by Mr. I. J. Cox; "The Beginnings of Texas," by Mr. R. C. Clark; and "The Quarrel between Governor Smith and the Provisional Government of the Republic," an extensive monograph by Mr. W. Roy Smith.

"Academic Honors in Princeton University," an official publication of the institution in question, is compiled by Mr. John Rogers Williams. It covers the entire history of the University, from the graduation of the first honorman in 1748 to the close of the year 1902. Although little more than an annotated list of names, it is a work of marked interest, and makes a dignified volume of over two hundred and fifty pages. Unfortunately, the record is incomplete for certain pre-Revolutionary years, as there is no official source-material for the period before 1820, and the files of current newspapers have been the sole reliance of the editor. An introduction describes the various prizes and fellowships offered by the University, and there is a full index of the names of honormen.

NOTES.

"A Synopsis of Animal Classification," by Professor Harris H. Wilder, is published by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co.

The "Mariana" of Señor B. Perez Galdos, edited by Mr. Louis A. Loiseaux, is published in the series of "Novelas Escogidas" by Mr. William K. Jenkins.

"An Elementary Text-Book on the Differential and Integral Calculus," by Professor William H. Echols, is a substantial volume just published by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co.

"The Story of Alchemy and the Beginnings of Chemistry," by Mr. M. M. Pattison-Muir, is published by the Messrs. Appleton in their popular "Library of Useful Stories."

"The Elements of General Method, Based on the Principles of Herbart," by Dr. Charles A. McMurry, is now published by the Macmillan Co. in a new edition, revised and enlarged.

Carlyle's "Lives of Friedrich Schiller and John Sterling" come together in a single volume of the India paper edition in course of publication by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons.

A volume of "Mediæval Stories," translated by Mr. W. F. Harvey from the Swedish of Professor H. Shüek, is a handsome publication included among the recent importations of the Messrs. Scribner.

Volume XVI. of "Book-Prices Current," published by Mr. Elliot Stock, covers the English sales of the year ending with last July, and includes upwards of seven thousand entries, fully indexed and classified.

The essay by Mme. Blanc (Th. Bentzon) on Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson, translated by Mr. E. M. Waller, is published by Mr. H. W. Bell in a small volume entitled "A Typical American." The essay is a chatty and superficial performance, but an agreeable one withal.

The novels of Jane Austen in five volumes, with introductions by Mr. Austin Dobson and illustrations by Mr. Hugh Thomson, all offered at a low price by the Messrs. Macmillan, should prove tempting to book-lovers, and justify a new edition of this many-edited novelist. The set is very neat and satisfactory.

"The Poetry of George Wither," edited by Mr. Frank Sidgwick, who provides a lengthy introduction, forms two volumes in the tasteful "Muses' Library," which the Messrs. Scribner import. We have from the same publishers the poems of Robert Herrick, also in two volumes, added to the "Caxton Series" of illustrated reprints.

The Burrows Brothers Co. have just published two reprints of interesting Americana: Thomas Budd's "Good Order Established in Pennsylvania and New Jersey" (1685), edited by Mr. Frederick J. Shepard, and "A Character of the Province of Maryland" (1666), by George Alsop, edited by Professor Newton D. Mereness. These editions are limited to two hundred and fifty copies each.

Messrs. Rand, McNally & Co. are the publishers of an excellent text-book of "Composition and Rhetoric," the joint work of Miss Rose M. Kavana and Mr. Arthur Beatty. It is described as "primarily a book of technique," and covers two or three years of high school work. A distinctive feature is the series of eighteen plates reproducing famous paintings chosen for their usefulness in providing themes for composition writing.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[The following list, containing 86 titles, includes books received by THE DIAL since its last issue.]

BIOGRAPHY.

Queen Victoria: A Biography. By Sidney Lee. Illus. in photogravure, etc., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 611. Macmillan Co. \$3.

Glimpses of Tennyson and of Some of his Relations and Friends. By Agnes Grace Weld; with Appendix by the late Bertram Tennyson. Illus. in photogravure, 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 154. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50 net.

The Life and Career of Major John André, Adjutant-General of the British Army in America. By Winthrop Sargent. New edition, with notes and illustrations; edited by William Abbott. Large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 545. New York: William Abbott.

HISTORY.

London in the Eighteenth Century. By Sir Walter Besant. Illus., 4to, gilt top, uncut, pp. 667. Macmillan Co. \$7.50 net.

The Despatches of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, during his Campaigns in India, Denmark, Portugal, Spain, the Low Countries, and France, and Relating to America, from 1799 to 1815. Selected and arranged by Walter Wood. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 475. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$3.50 net.

Parliament, Past and Present: A Popular and Picturesque Account of a Thousand Years in the Palace of Westminster, the House of the Mother of Parliaments. By Arnold Wright and Philip Smith. In 2 vols., illus. in photogravure, color, etc., 4to. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$8. net.

The Age of the Fathers: Being Chapters in the History of the Church during the Fourth and Fifth Centuries. By the late William Bright, D.D. In 2 vols., large 8vo, uncut. Longmans, Green & Co. \$10. net.

London before the Conquest. By W. R. Lethaby. Illus., 8vo, uncut, pp. 217. Macmillan Co. \$2.50 net.

Mediæval Europe under Mohammedan Rule, 712-1764. By Stanley Lane-Poole, M.A. Illus., 12mo, pp. 449. "Story of the Nations." G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.35 net.

The New Harmony Communities. By George Browning Lockwood. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 282. Marion, Ind.: The Chronicle Co. \$2.50.

The Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association. Vol. V., July, 1901, to April, 1902. Large 8vo, pp. 375. Austin: Published by the Association.

False Claims of Kansas Historians truthfully Corrected. By Geo. W. Brown, M.D. With portrait, 12mo, pp. 160. Rockford, Ill.: Published by the author. \$1.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

Main Currents in Nineteenth Century Literature. By George Brandes. Vol. VIII., The Reaction in France (1874). Large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 300. Macmillan Co. \$2.75 net.

The Poems of Anne, Countess of Winchelsea. From the original edition of 1713 and from unpublished manuscripts. Edited by Myra Reynolds. Large 8vo, pp. 436. "Decennial Publications." University of Chicago Press. \$3. net.

The Dawn of Day. By Friedrich Nietzsche; trans. by Johanna Volz. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 387. Macmillan Co. \$2.50 net.

Mediæval French Literature. By Gaston Paris. 24mo, pp. 161. "Temple Primers." Macmillan Co. 40 cts. net.

Pensées from the Journal Intime of Henri-Frédéric Amiel. Arranged by D. K. Petano. 12mo, uncut, pp. 193. London: Howard Wilford Bell.

Quatrains from Omar Khayyám. Rendered into English by Frederick York Powell. 8vo, uncut, pp. 40. London: Howard Wilford Bell. Paper.

A Typical American: Thomas Wentworth Higginson. Trans. from the French of Th. Bentzon by E. M. Waller. 18mo, pp. 107. London: Howard Wilford Bell.

University Magazines and their Makers. By Harry Carrie Marillier. Illus., 24mo, uncut, pp. 96. London: Howard Wilford Bell. \$1.

All's Well: Being Optimistic Thoughts from the Writings of Robert Browning. Selected by Graham Hope. 12mo, uncut, pp. 74. London: Howard Wilford Bell.

NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD LITERATURE.

- The French Revolution. By Thomas Carlyle; edited by John Holland Rose, M.A. In 3 vols., illus. in photogravure, etc., 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. Macmillan Co. \$9. net.
- Letters and Literary Remains of Edward FitzGerald. Edited by W. Aldis Wright. Vols. I. and II., each with photogravure portrait, large 8vo, uncut. Macmillan Co. Per vol., \$3. net. (Sold only in sets of 7 vols.)
- John Inglesant: A Romance. By J. H. Shorthouse. Limited edition de luxe; in 3 vols., with photogravure portrait, large 8vo, uncut. Macmillan Co. \$9. net.
- Works of Jane Austen. With Introductions by Austin Dobson; illus. by Hugh Thomson and C. E. Brock. In 5 vols., 16mo, gilt tops. "Illustrated Pocket Classics." Macmillan Co. Per vol., 80 cts.
- The English Humorists, and The Four Georges. By W. M. Thackeray; edited by Walter Jerrold; illus. in photogravure, etc., by C. E. Brock. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 423. Macmillan Co. \$1.
- Father Damien. By Robert Louis Stevenson. With portraits, 24mo, uncut, pp. 117. Oxford: Howard Wilford Bell.

BOOKS OF VERSE.

- Fulbeck: A Pastoral. By J. Walter West, A.R.W.S.; illus. in photogravure, etc., by the author. 12mo, pp. 21. London: H. Wilford Bell.
- The Oceanides: Poems and Translations. By Percy W. Shedd. 12mo, uncut, pp. 202. New York: Grafton Press.
- Fate and I, and Other Poems. By Gerda Dalliba. With photogravure portrait, 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 81. New York: Grafton Press.
- Pompeii of the West, and Other Poems. By John Hall Ingham. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 173. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.25 net.
- Poems. By George Cabot Lodge. 8vo, uncut, pp. 152. New York: Cameron, Blake & Co. \$1.
- The Humpback, the Cripple, and the One-Eyed Man. By Lionel Jocaphare. 12mo, pp. 36. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson. Paper, 25 cts. net.

FICTION.

- The Master of Warlock: A Virginia War Story. By George Cary Eggleston. Illus., 12mo, uncut, pp. 433. Lothrop Publishing Co. \$1.50.
- The Captain. By Churchill Williams. Illus., 12mo, pp. 439. Lothrop Publishing Co. \$1.50.
- Loyal Traitors: A Story of Friendship for the Filipinos. By Raymond L. Bridgman. 12mo, pp. 310. Boston: James H. West Co. \$1. net.
- The Vale of Cedars, and Other Tales. By Grace Aguilar; with Introduction by Walter Jerrold; illus. in color, etc., by T. H. Robinson. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 428. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America.
- The Life Within. 12mo, uncut, pp. 385. Lothrop Publishing Co.
- Much Married Saints and Some Sinners: Sketches from Life among Mormons and Gentiles in Utah. By Grace Talbot. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 130. New York: Grafton Press. \$1.25.
- Terra Cotta: A Study of Life in the Clay. By Alice McAlilly. 12mo, pp. 281. Jennings & Pye. \$1.
- Solitaire: A Romance of the Willey Slide and the White Mountains. By George Franklin Willey. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 143. Manchester: New Hampshire Publishing Corporation. \$1.50.
- A Singular Metamorphosis. By May Evelyn Skiles. 16mo, pp. 85. Abbey Press. 50 cts.

THEOLOGY AND RELIGION.

- Agnosticism. By Robert Flint, D.D. 8vo, pp. 664. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2. net.
- The Religion of Plutarch: A Pagan Creed of Apostolic Times. By John Oakesmith, D.Litt. 12mo, pp. 229. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$1.75 net.
- Christ the Apocalypse. By Rev. James Cooke Seymour. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 350. Jennings & Pye. \$1.
- The Things that Abide. By Orrin Leslie Elliott. 12mo, pp. 193. San Francisco: The Murdoch Press.
- Our Lord and Master. By Rev. Jesse Bowman Young, D.D. 24mo, pp. 99. Jennings & Pye. 25 cts. net.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

- Egypt. Painted and described by R. Talbot Kelly. Illus. in color, large 8vo, gilt top, pp. 240. Macmillan Co. \$6.
- A Naturalist in Indian Seas; or, Four Years with the Royal Indian Marine Survey Ship "Investigator." By A. Alcock, M.B. Illus. in photogravure, etc., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 328. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$6. net.
- Around the World through Japan. By Walter Del Mar. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 435. Macmillan Co. \$3. net.
- Literary Pilgrimages in New England. By Edwin M. Bacon. Illus., 12mo, uncut, pp. 532. Silver, Burdett & Co. \$2.
- Farther North than Nansen: Being the Voyage of the Polar Star. By H. R. H. the Duke of the Abruzzi. With frontispiece, large 8vo, uncut, pp. 97. London: Howard Wilford Bell.
- Some By-Ways of California. By Charles Franklin Carter. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 189. New York: Grafton Press.
- San Francisco and Thereabout. By Charles Keeler. Illus., large 8vo, uncut, pp. 97. San Francisco: California Promotion Committee.
- Some Impressions of Oxford. By Paul Bourget; trans. by M. C. Warrilow; illus. by Edmund H. New. 16mo, uncut, pp. 88. London: Howard Wilford Bell.
- Modern Mexico's Standard Guide to the City of Mexico and Vicinity. By Robert S. Barrett. Third edition; illus., 8vo, pp. 200. Published by "Modern Mexico." Paper, 50 cts.

SOCIOLOGY.

- The Social Unrest: Studies in Labor and Socialist Movements. By John Graham Brooks. 12mo, pp. 394. Macmillan Co. \$1.50 net.
- The Social Evil. With special reference to conditions existing in the City of New York. Prepared under the direction of the Committee of Fifteen. 12mo, pp. 188. "Questions of the Day." G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

ART.

- French Engravers and Draughtsmen of the XVIIIth Century. By Lady Dilke. Illus. in photogravure, etc., 4to, gilt top, uncut, pp. 227. Macmillan Co. \$10.
- Bell's Miniature Series of Painters. New volumes: Greuze, by Harold Armitage; Lord Leighton, by George C. Williamson, Litt.D.; Holman Hunt, by George C. Williamson, Litt.D. Each illus., 24mo, gilt top. Macmillan Co. Per vol., 50 cts.; limp leather, \$1.
- Albrecht Dürer. By Lina Eckenstein. Illus., 24mo, gilt top, pp. 261. "Popular Library of Art." E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cts. net.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

- The Boy's Iliad. By Walter Copland Perry. Illus., 12mo, gilt edges, pp. 411. Macmillan Co. \$1.25.
- Real Things in Nature: A Reading Book of Science for American Boys and Girls. By Edward S. Holden, Sc.D. Illus., 16mo, pp. 443. Macmillan Co. 65 cts. net.

EDUCATION.—BOOKS FOR SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

- The Making of our Middle Schools: An Account of the Development of Secondary Education in the United States. By Elmer Ellsworth Brown, Ph.D. 8vo, pp. 547. Longmans, Green, & Co.
- The Elements of General Method, based on the Principles of Herbart. By Charles A. McMurry, Ph.D. New edition, revised and enlarged; 12mo, pp. 331. Macmillan Co. 90 cts net.
- Recent European History, 1789-1900. By George Emory Fellows, Ph.D. Illus., 12mo, pp. 459. Benj. H. Sanborn & Co. \$1.25.
- The Theory and Practice of the English Government. By Thomas Francis Moran, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 379. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$1.20 net.
- The English Language: An Introduction to the Principles which Govern its Right Use. By Frederick Manley and W. N. Hailmann. 12mo, pp. 447. C. C. Birchard & Co. 75 cts.
- Marianela. Por B. Pérez Galdós; edited by Louis A. Loiseaux, B.S. 12mo, pp. 283. New York: Wm. R. Jenkins. Paper, 75 cts.

Essentials in Ancient History, from the Earliest Records to Charlemagne. By Arthur Mayer Wolfson, Ph.D., in consultation with Albert Bushnell Hart, LL.D. Illus., 8vo, pp. 528. "Essentials in History Series." American Book Co. \$1.50.

Studies in Zoölogy: An Introduction to the Study of Animals, for Secondary Schools and Academies. By James A. Merrill, S.B. 12mo, pp. 232. American Book Co. 75 cts.

Scott's The Lady of the Lake. Edited by George Rice Carpenter. 12mo, pp. 191. Longmans, Green, & Co.

Stories of Humble Friends. By Katharine Pyle. Illus., 12mo, pp. 197. American Book Co. 50 cts.

Liliencron's Anno 1870. Selected and edited by Dr. Wilhelm Bernhardt. With portrait, 18mo, pp. 138. D. C. Heath & Co.

The Laurel Primer. By W. N. Hailman. Illus. in colors, etc., oblong 8vo, pp. 112. Boston: C. C. Birchard & Co.

John Woolman's Journal. To which are added his Last Epistle and Other Writings. 24mo, pp. 181. Macmillan Co. 25 cts. net.

A Selection from Mrs. Browning's Poems. Edited by Heloise E. Hersey. With portrait, 24mo, pp. 191. Macmillan Co. 25 cts. net.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Academic Honors in Princeton University, 1748-1902. Compiled and edited by John Rogers Williams. Large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 254. Princeton University: Office of the Secretary.

Greek and Roman Stoicism and Some of its Disciples. By Chas. H. Stanley Davis, M.D. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 269. Boston: Herbert B. Turner & Co. \$1.40 net.

Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1902. Illus., large 8vo, uncut, pp. 228. Government Printing Office.

The Story of Alchemy and the Beginnings of Chemistry. By M. M. Pattison Muir, M.A. Illus., 24mo, pp. 185. "Library of Useful Stories." D. Appleton & Co. 35 cts. net.

The Room with the Little Door. By Roland Burnham Molineux. 12mo, pp. 263. G. W. Dillingham Co. \$1.25.

The American Invaders: Their Plans, Tactics, and Progress. By Fred A. McKenzie. 12mo, pp. 135. London: Howard Wilford Bell.

How to Gesture. By Edward Amherst Ott. Revised and illustrated edition; 12mo, pp. 126. New York: Hinds & Noble. \$1.

MANUSCRIPTS

WILL BE PROMPTLY READ WITH A VIEW TO PUBLISHING ON A ROYALTY BASIS BY THE NEW PUBLISHING HOUSE OF :: :: :: ::

HERBERT B. TURNER & CO.,
170 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON

STORY-WRITERS, Biographers, Historians, Poets — Do you desire the honest criticism of your book, or its skilled revision and correction, or advice as to publication? Such work, said George William Curtis, is "done as it should be by the Easy Chair's friend and fellow laborer in letters, Dr. Titus M. Coan." Terms by agreement. Send for circular D, or forward your book or MS. to the New York Bureau of Revision, 70 Fifth Ave., New York.

Do You Write?

Instruction by mail in literary composition. Courses suited to all needs. Revision, criticism, and sale of MSS. Send for circular.
EDITORIAL BUREAU
26 W. 33d St. (opp. Waldorf-Astoria), N. Y.

AUTHORS SEEKING A PUBLISHER

Manuscripts suitable for issuing in volume form required by established house; liberal terms; prompt, straightforward treatment.

Address BOOKS, 141 Herald Twenty-Third Street, New York

OLD AND RARE BOOKS

Pickering & Chatto,
66, Haymarket,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Dealers in Rare Ancient and Modern English literature — History, Poetry, Drama, and Fiction. Fine Old English and Foreign bookbindings. Illuminated MSS. Catalogues issued. Price 12 Cents.

BOOKS. ALL OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS SUPPLIED, no matter on what subject. Write us. We can get you any book ever published. Please state wants. When in England call. BAKER'S GREAT BOOK-SHOP, 14-16 Bright Street, BIRMINGHAM.

"SHERLOCK HOLMES." French, for home study, mailed at 25c. E. ROTH, 1135 Pine Street, PHILADELPHIA.

OLD BOOKS AND MAGAZINES. Send for Catalogue. Address A. J. CRAWFORD, Tenth and Pine Streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS

OF FAMOUS PERSONS Bought and Sold WALTER R. BENJAMIN, 1125 Broadway, New York. Send for Price Lists.

Was Shakespeare a Roman Catholic?

By James Appleton Morgan, President N. Y. Shakespeare Society. STAMMERING, Townsend Southwick, in December "Action and Utterance," 10 cents. From your newsdealer or N. Y. School of Expression, 318 West 57th St., New York.

CHARLES H. ROBERTS,

Attorney at Law. Law and Patents. 614 Roanoke Building, 145 LaSalle Street, CHICAGO. Patents, Trade-Marks, Copyright; and Claims in Chicago and Washington.

RARE ROYCROFT BOOKS

Song of Songs - - - \$25.00
Ruskin & Turner - - - \$20.00
One copy of each.

KENNETH B. ELLIMAN, 419 West 118th St., New York

BOOKS AT LIBERAL DISCOUNTS

WHEN CALLING, PLEASE ASK FOR MR. GRANT. WHENEVER YOU NEED A BOOK, Address MR. GRANT.

Before buying Books, write for quotations. An assortment of catalogues, and special slips of books at reduced prices, will be sent for a ten-cent stamp.

F. E. GRANT, Books, 23 West 42d Street, New York. Mention this advertisement and receive a discount.

STUDY AND PRACTICE OF FRENCH IN 4 Parts

L. C. BONAME, Author and Pub., 1930 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Well-graded series for Preparatory Schools and Colleges. No time wasted in superficial or mechanical work. French Text: Numerous exercises in conversation, translation, composition. Part I. (60 cts.): Primary grade; thorough drill in Pronunciation. Part II. (90 cts.): Intermediate grade; Essentials of Grammar; 4th edition, revised, with Vocabulary: most carefully graded. Part III. (\$1.00): Composition, Idioms, Syntax; meets requirements for admission to college. Part IV. (35 cts.): Handbook of Pronunciation for advanced grade; concise and comprehensive. Sent to teachers for examination, with a view to introduction.

Going Abroad?

If so, take a copy of THE COMPLETE POCKET GUIDE TO EUROPE Edited by E. C. and T. L. STEDMAN. Concise, handy, clear and legible maps, and altogether the best of the kind. Full flexible leather, postpaid, \$1.25.

WILLIAM R. JENKINS
851 and 853 Sixth Avenue : NEW YORK CITY

Monday and Tuesday, March 2d and 3d

We sell an Exceedingly Interesting Catalogue

BOOKS

Including many Rare, Scarce, and Valuable Items.

EARLY AMERICANA COUNTY HISTORIES
FIRST EDITIONS AMERICAN AUTHORS

Trouvelot's Astronomy, Colored Plates
Vanderbilt Allen's Sporting Incidents
Rome and Greece, Editions de Luxe (New)

And many others not to be had in regular sales.

Catalogues can be had by addressing

WILLIAMS, BARKER & SEVERN CO.
185 AND 187 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO

ALL should read "The Certainty of a Future Life in Mars,"
being the Posthumous Papers of Bradford Torrey Dodd.
For sale by JOHN MURPHY, 301 East 42nd St., New York City.

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO. Library Department.

We have sold books to librarians for fifty years.
We have the largest stock in the largest book
market in the country.

We fill orders promptly, completely, and intelligently.

Send for our new Clearance Catalogue.

Wholesale Booksellers and Publishers,
33 37 East 17th Street, Union Square, North, NEW YORK

A. A. DEVORE & SON

Tailors

PULLMAN BUILDING

CHICAGO

Big Four Route

CHICAGO

TO

Indianapolis, Cincinnati,
Louisville, Florida,

AND ALL POINTS

South and Southeast.

J. C. TUCKER, G. N. A.,

No. 234 South Clark Street, CHICAGO

To Librarians

We carry a larger and more
general stock of the publica-
tions of all American publishers
than any other house in the
United States.

We invite librarians and book
committees to call and avail them-
selves of the opportunity to select
from our large stock.

A. C. McCLURG & CO.
CHICAGO

FREDERICK BRUEGGER

Singing

Tone Placing. Voice Culture.
Style.

720-721 Fine Arts Building,
203 Michigan Blvd. - - Chicago.

The STUDEBAKER

Fine Arts Building

Michigan Boulevard, between Congress and
Van Buren Streets.

AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS!

George Ade's
NEW MUSICAL
COMEDY.

Music by
WILLIAM LOEAINR.

PEGGY
FROM PARIS

Santa Fe all the Way

You leave Chicago on the **California Limited**. In less than three days you are in California. It's Santa Fe all the way — train, track, and management.

Shortest line, Chicago to Los Angeles and San Diego. A direct route to San Francisco. Only line to Grand Canyon of Arizona.

Money cannot provide a finer train. Think of a travel comfort: here it is. Cosy compartment Pullmans, sunny observation parlor, a well-selected library, electric lights; also buffet-smoking car, with barber shop and daily stock reports. But the crown of it all is the dining-car service — Harvey's best, which is the best in the world. Convincing facts in booklets.

Our other daily trains to California carry standard Pullmans, tourist sleepers, and chair cars.

Ask for our California books. Address,

Atchison, Topeka &
Santa Fe R'y.

Santa Fe

Gen. Pass. Office,
Great Northern Bldg.,
Chicago.

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL

Illinois Central Railroad

New line from Chicago via Rockford, Freeport, Dubuque, Waterloo and Albert Lea. Fine service and fast "Limited" night train, with Stateroom and Open-section Sleeping Car, Buffet-Library Car, and Free Reclining Chair Car through without change. Dining Car Service.

A. H. HANSON, G. P. A.,
CHICAGO

Florida and New Orleans VIA Queen & Crescent Route AND

Southern Railway

CONNECTING LINES

Through Pullman Service

FROM

CHICAGO, CLEVELAND, DETROIT,
TOLEDO, PITTSBURG, LOUISVILLE

TO

ST. AUGUSTINE

Three Trains a Day

CHICAGO & FLORIDA SPECIAL

FLORIDA LIMITED

QUEEN & CRESCENT SPECIAL

TO

CINCINNATI

At 9:15 P. M., 8:30 A. M., 8:05 P. M.

Write for Rates and Printed Matter.

W. C. RINEARSON, G. P. A.,

Cincinnati, O.

THE MASTER OF WARLOCK

BY GEORGE CARY EGGLESTON, AUTHOR OF
"DOROTHY SOUTH" "A CAROLINA CAVALIER"

Illustrated by C. D. WILLIAMS. Price \$1.50

"THE Master of Warlock" is an entertaining, charming love story of the South, with vivid descriptions of the civil conflict during its early stages, when the Confederates were successful. The novel is full of action, atmosphere, and romance.

THE CAPTAIN

BY CHURCHILL WILLIAMS, AUTHOR OF
"J. DEVLIN—BOSS"

Illustrated by ARTHUR I. KELLER. Price \$1.50

IN this charming double love tale of war time, the great figure of the Captain, who will be at once recognized as General Grant, dominates the whole story, and offers the most striking portrait of that unique figure yet to be found in American fiction.

LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY, BOSTON

ZOLA'S NEW NOVEL

Finished just before his death

TRUTH 12mo *Just Out*
\$1.50

"What is TRUTH?"
asked jesting
Pilate, and
would not
stay for an
answer.

Translated by E. A. VIZETELLY. The third in the 'Four Evangelists' group, following "Fruitfulness" and "Labor."

THE PLOT: Virtually, the problem presented by the famous Dreyfus case, recast in a new mould.

SUBJECT: Illustrates the antagonistic influences of the Jesuit and secular parties in modern France.

TREATMENT: Sustains from cover to cover intense interest in a vivid dramatic situation.

"Truth
is on its
way, and
nothing can
stop it."

—Zola. "J'accuse."

PUBLISHED BY JOHN LANE: NEW YORK

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO.'S NEW BOOKS

American Citizen Series

NEW VOLUME.

Financial History of the United States

By DAVIS RICH DEWEY, Ph.D., Professor of Economics and Statistics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. With Charts, Bibliographies, Chapter References, Index, etc. Large crown octavo, about 520 pages, cloth, \$2.00. [*Immediately.*]

FIFTH EDITION, REVISED.

Outline of Practical Sociology

With Special Reference to American Conditions. By CARROLL D. WRIGHT, LL.D., U. S. Commissioner of Labor, President of Clark College. Large crown octavo, pages xxviii-431, cloth, \$2.00.

The Revision comprehends changes made necessary by the publication of the reports of the Twelfth United States Census. . . . Some of the charts and diagrams appearing in previous editions, reproduced from the reports of the Eleventh Census, do not appear in the reports of the Twelfth, but the improved forms of the latter Census have been substituted for the old forms, with the kind consent of Hon. William R. Merriam, Director of the Twelfth Census. The Bibliographies and References at the heads of chapters have been brought down to date.

The Making of Our Middle Schools

An Account of the Development of Secondary Education in the United States. By ELMER ELLSWORTH BROWN, Ph.D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Education in the University of California. With full Bibliographies and General Index. Large crown octavo, pages xii-547, \$3.00.

This book presents a comprehensive account of the development of secondary education in the United States, from the earliest beginnings to the present time. It touches on a wide range of topics: The European prototypes of American schools, the rise of school systems under civil control, important single foundations, the history of studies, great teachers and their methods of instruction, the later church schools, the new high schools of New York City, and many current problems.

The Theory and Practice of the English Government

By THOMAS FRANCIS MORAN, Ph.D., Professor of History and Economics in Purdue University. Crown octavo, pages xii-379, \$1.20 net; postage additional.

The purpose of this book is to place before American readers a concise account of the theory and practice of the English Government. An effort has been made to present within reasonable compass a description of the actual working of the English Government with some reference to its history and theory.

Longmans' English Classics

NEW VOLUMES.

Irving's Life of Goldsmith

Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by LEWIS B. SEMPLE, Ph.D., of the Brooklyn Commercial High School, New York. 12mo, cloth, 50 cts.; boards, 40 cts.

Tennyson's Gareth and Lynette, The Passing of Arthur, Lancelot and Elaine

Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Miss S. C. HART, Professor in Wellesley College. Cloth, 50 cts.; boards, 40 cts.

Macaulay's (1) Life of Johnson

Edited by HUBER GRAY BUEHLER, of the Hotchkiss School. (2) ADDISON, edited by JAMES G. CROSSWELL, of the Brearley School, New York. In one volume. Cloth, 50 cts.; boards, 40 cts.

Scott's Lady of the Lake

With Introduction and Notes by GEORGE RICE CARPENTER, A.B., Professor of Rhetoric and English Composition in Columbia University. Editor-in-chief of the Series; with a Map. Cloth, 50 cts.; boards, 40 cts.

The Age of the Fathers

Being Chapters in the History of the Church During the Fourth and Fifth Centuries. By the late WILLIAM BRIGHT, D.D., Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Oxford, and Canon of Christ Church. Edited by WALTER LOCK, D.D., Warden of Keble College, Oxford, and C. H. TURNER, M.A., Magdalen College, Oxford. 2 vols., 8vo. \$10.00 net; by mail, \$10 37.

New Fiction

The Ramparts of Jezreel

By Mr. ARNOLD DAVENPORT. Crown 8vo, cloth, ornamental, \$1.50.

A romantic novel founded on the Biblical narrative of events leading to the accession of Jehu to the throne of Israel and to the death of Jezebel. Jehu, the Prophet Elisha, and a supposed daughter of Elijah, are leading characters, and the Siege and Capture of Jezreel is the climax of the story.

Donna Diana

By Mr. RICHARD BAGOT, author of "Casting of Nets" and "A Roman Mystery." Crown 8vo, cloth, pages 406, \$1.50.

"'Donna Diana' is very likely to create a stir, for while as a novel it is skilful and highly interesting, reminding one of Marlon Crawford at his best, it is not as a novel that it will first be considered. It describes with minuteness the workings of the Church in Rome, and though it spares not condemnation of what is evil in the Church, those who read carefully will have no doubt but that Mr. Bagot writes out of a full heart, striving to correct evils to which even his devotion can not blind him."—*Indianapolis News.*

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO., 93 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

THE DIAL

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

EDITED BY
FRANCIS F. BROWNE.

Volume XXXIV.
No. 401.

CHICAGO, MARCH 1, 1903.

10 cts. a copy.
\$2. a year.

FINE ARTS BUILDING.
203 Michigan Blvd.

EARLY SPRING PUBLICATIONS

American Diplomacy in the Orient

By JOHN W. FOSTER, author of "A Century of American Diplomacy."

8vo, \$3.00 net; postpaid, \$3.20.

A review of the diplomatic relations of the United States with China, Japan, etc., the annexation of Hawaii and the Philippines, and the results of the Spanish War in the Far East.

William Ellery Channing

By JOHN WHITE CHADWICK. With two photogravure portraits.

Crown 8vo, \$1.75 net (postage extra).

The career of the great Liberal leader is drawn with the sure touch and full mastery of material that have already given distinction to Dr. Chadwick's portrait of Theodore Parker. (*Ready in March.*)

Phillips Brooks

By WILLIAM LAWRENCE, Bishop of Massachusetts. 16mo, 50 cts. net; postpaid, 55 cts.

A study of Phillips Brooks's permanent contribution to the religious thought and life of the time, written on the tenth anniversary of his death. (*Ready in March.*)

Human Destiny In the Light of Revelation

By JOHN F. WEIR. 16mo, \$1.00 net; postpaid, \$1.08.

A devout and earnest study of the destiny of man as revealed in the Bible, and especially as manifested in Jesus Christ.

A Satchel Guide

For the Vacation Tourist in Europe

By W. J. ROLFE. 18mo, \$1.50 net.

Edition for 1903 carefully revised to date, both the text and maps.

Cambridge Pope

Edited by H. W. BOYNTON. Large crown 8vo, \$2. Complete Poetical Works of Alexander Pope. *Cambridge Edition.* (*Ready in March.*)

John Fiske's Cosmic Philosophy

New Edition.

4 vols. Crown 8vo, in a box, \$8.00.

This great work acquires an added value in its new form, with an introduction by Professor JOSIAH ROYCE, and a complete index.

The Poets of Transcendentalism

Edited by GEORGE W. COOKE. Crown 8vo, \$2.00 net (postage extra).

An anthology embodying the best poetry produced in this country, including Emerson, Thoreau, Margaret Fuller, Ellery Channing, and others,—the principal choice being the transcendental view of life. (*Ready in March.*)

NOVELS

John Percyfield

By C. HANFORD HENDERSON. 12mo, \$1.50.

An unusual and notable book presenting an idyllic love story in a setting of discursive prose, wherein humor, sentiment, and reflection are charmingly mingled. (*Ready in March.*)

The Lieutenant Governor

By GUY WETMORE CARRYL. 12mo, \$1.50. (*Ready in March.*)

"Its plot is new, its situations dramatic, and it is continuously interesting."—*Boston Transcript.*

Houghton, Mifflin & Company, Boston and New York

T. Y. Crowell & Co.'s Newest Books

From a Thatched Cottage

By
ELEANOR G. HAYDEN

\$1.50

A story of middle-class life which must take its place with the best novels of the year. A book well worth the reading.

Down the Orinoco in a Canoe

By
SEÑOR PEREZ TRIANA

\$1.25

An interesting account of a novel journey from the Columbian Plateau down the Orinoco River to the Atlantic. A wild, untravelled land well described.

A Midsummer Night's Dreame

"FIRST FOLIO EDITION."

Edited by CHARLOTTE PORTER
and HELEN A. CLARKE

Cloth, net 50c.; limp leather,
net 75c. (postage, 5c.)

This text is the **only one** (in handy form) which follows the earliest and most authoritative edition. Printed by De Vinne. Full notes and introductions.

Other plays to follow. Send for circular.

RECENT BOOKS

Economics of Forestry

By BERNHARD E. FERNOW

\$1.50 net. By mail, \$1.65

"No other book [on this great subject] of like authority. To be commended in the highest terms."
— *Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

The Poetry of Browning

By STOPFORD A. BROOKE

\$1.50 net. By mail, \$1.65

"The most satisfactory and stimulating criticism of this poet yet published."
— *London Times*.

The Coming City

By RICHARD T. ELY

60 cents net. By mail, 68 cents

"Presents the latest phases and best thoughts on the municipal problem."
— *Wisconsin State Journal*.

Poe's Complete Works

(VIRGINIA EDITION)

Edited by J. A. HARRISON

"Altogether the best and most complete edition."
— Prof. W. L. PHELPS (Yale).
Send for booklet.

Thoreau: His Home, Friends, and Books

By ANNIE RUSSELL MARBLE

\$2. net. By mail, \$2.20

"A new and careful study which will be welcomed by many readers."
— *N. Y. Sun*.

Mind Power and Privileges

By ALBERT B. OLSTON

\$1.50 net. By mail, \$1.65

"An attractive study discussed with thoughtful care and in entertaining style."
— *Albany Argus*.

SEND FOR COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., NEW YORK

A. C. McClurg & Co's Spring Announcement

By the Author of "The Thrall of Leif the Lucky."

THE WARD OF KING CANUTE

A Romance of the Danish Conquest.

By OTILIE A. LILJENCRAZT.

With 6 full-page illustrations in color and other decorations by the Kinneys.

FEW young writers have been so exceptionally successful as Miss Liljencrantz in obtaining the elusive quality called "atmosphere." It is the one absolute essential in a romantic novel, and it was the presence of this quality that made her first book, "The Thrall of Leif the Lucky," so successful. This new book is a romance of the Danish Conquest of England, with pictures by the artists who made the famous illustrations for "The Thrall." (\$1.50.)

By the Author of "A Captive of the Roman Eagles."

FELICITAS

By FELIX DAHN. Translated by Mary J. Safford.

THE second volume in the great German author's trio of historical romances, based on the early struggles between Germany and Rome. The third volume is in preparation. (\$1.50.)

Companion Volume to "The World's Greatest Short Stories."

A SELECTION FROM THE BEST ENGLISH ESSAYS

With an Historical and Critical Study of English Prose Style.

By SHERWIN CODY.

WHAT Mr. Cody did so successfully for the short story in his earlier book he aims to do in this volume for the masterpieces of English style. "The Greatest Short Stories" has now been adopted by twelve large universities and over twenty smaller institutions. (\$1.00 net.)

A Human Document of Remarkable Power.

THE SOULS OF BLACK FOLK

By WILLIAM BURGHARDT DU BOIS.

AN extraordinarily vital and interesting book by an able advocate of his race's spiritual rights. Mr. DuBois is a graduate of Harvard University and a professor in the University of Atlanta, and himself a man of great culture, he has always contended for the spiritual uplifting of the negro as opposed to Mr. Booker Washington's practical and material theories. He is for right and justice to his people: Mr. Washington for policy and expediency. (\$1.20 net.)

A Thoughtful Book from an Original Standpoint.

REFLECTIONS OF A LONELY MAN

By "A. C. M."

A DELIGHTFULLY entertaining and original little volume, in which humor and philosophy are judiciously mingled, and distinguished by an unusual lightness of touch. (\$1.00 net.)

The First Appearance in Book-form of

CARTOONS BY McCUTCHEON

With an Introduction by GEORGE ADE.

WHEN Prince Henry was covering this country, the *Chicago Record-Herald* followed his movements with a series of cartoons that would have made the artist famous had he not been so already. The originals now hang in the Prince's palace at Kiel, but their reproductions, and seventy-five or eighty others, political, humorous, and always delightful, will be found in this portfolio. (\$1.25 net.)

By the Author of "The Law of Psychic Phenomena."

THE LAW OF MENTAL MEDICINE

By THOMSON J. HUDSON, LL.D.

NEARLY sixty thousand copies of Dr. Hudson's previous book have now been sold, and his new book, which deals in a bold and original way with a subject which is attracting universal attention, will prove an even greater success. (\$1.20 net.)

For Librarians and Booksellers.

AN INDEX TO POETRY AND RECITATIONS

Being a Practical Reference Manual for the Librarian, Teacher, Bookseller, Elocutionist, etc.

Edited by EDITH GRANGER, A.B.

THIS will undoubtedly prove to be one of the most useful reference books ever published. Over 300 standard and popular collections have been indexed, comprising nearly thirty thousand titles, arranged alphabetically under three heads—titles, authors, and first lines. (\$5.00 net.)

A. C. McCLURG & CO.

::

PUBLISHERS

::

CHICAGO

*M*ESSRS. HARPER & BROTHERS
 beg to announce that Mrs. HUMPHRY
 WARD'S new novel, "LADY ROSE'S
 DAUGHTER," will be published in book
 form early in the month of March.

THREE EDITIONS

TWO VOLUME AUTOGRAPH—350 numbered sets, each autographed by the author. 16 full-page drawings by Christy. Orders may be placed now, and will be filled in the order in which they are received until the edition is exhausted. Crown 8vo, Deckel Edges, Gilt Tops, Special Binding, in Box, \$5.00

TWO VOLUME—Uniform with two-volume edition of "Eleanor." 16 full-page drawings by Christy. Crown 8vo, Gilt Tops, Deckel Edges, in Box \$3.00

ONE VOLUME—8 full-page drawings by Christy. Post 8vo, Ornamented Cloth \$1.50

HARPER & BROTHERS
 Franklin Square, New York

NEW BOOKS RECENTLY ISSUED

A Woman's Hardy Garden

By HELENA
RUTHERFURD ELY

Describes a small garden prepared and planted with bulbs at small expense so that one may have flowers in blossom continually from mid-April until well into November. Charmingly simple and serviceable, the book is illustrated with many photographs of the author's garden.
Cloth, 12mo, \$1.75 net (postage 13 cts.).

Pure Sociology: A TREATISE ON THE ORIGIN AND SPONTANEOUS DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY

By LESTER F.
WARD

Author of "Outlines of
Sociology," etc.

Its thesis is that "the subject matter of sociology is human achievement," and of the conditions and results of human achievement it treats with characteristic originality and boldness.
Cloth, 8vo, \$4.00 net (postage 27 cts.).

The Social Unrest STUDIES IN LABOR AND SOCIALIST MOVEMENTS

By JOHN GRAHAM
BROOKS

"It is the only volume before the American reading public to-day in which the views of both sides to the great social problem are set down in full fairness and candor."—*Chicago Daily News.*
Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50 net (postage 13 cts.).

Happiness ESSAYS ON THE MEANING OF LIFE

By CARL HILTY
Translated by Professor
F. G. PEABODY
Harvard University

"That which draws readers to the Bern professor appears to be his capacity to maintain in the midst of a life of scientific activity and of important duties of public service an unusual detachment of desire and an interior quietness of mind."—*New York Times Saturday Review.*

Cloth, 16mo, \$1.25 net (postage 7 cts.).

The Story of Siena and San Gimignano

By EDMUND
G. GARDNER

Uniform with the volume on *The Story of Florence* by the same author. Large paper edition, illustrated with many reproductions of paintings, etc., and with drawings by the late HELEN M. JAMES.
Cloth, 12mo, \$3.00.

The Cambridge Modern History VOL. I. THE RENAISSANCE

*Planned by the late LORD
ACTON; written by nineteen
of the most eminent of English
historians.*

"There can be no question about the great value of the work—in fact, it is invaluable to every historical student."—*The Public Ledger, Philadelphia.*

Vol. I. Cloth, 8vo. 927 pp. \$3.75 net (postage 29 cts.).

Democracy and the Organization of Political Parties

By M. OSTROGORSKI
*Translated from the French
by*
FREDERICK CLARKE

With a Preface by JAMES BRYCE

"In the fullness, accuracy, and painstaking care with which it was prepared it takes rank with Mr. Bryce's 'American Commonwealth.'"—*Philadelphia Press.*

Cloth, 8vo, 2 vols., \$6.00 net (expressage extra).

Of interest to all who would direct a child's interest in books.

By CHARLES A.
McMURRY, Ph.D.

The Method of the Recitation

Cloth, 16mo. Just ready. 90 cts. (postage 10 cts.).

Special Method in the Reading
of Complete English Classics
IN THE GRADES OF THE COMMON SCHOOL

Special Method in Primary
Reading and Story

Cloth, 16mo. Nearly ready.

New Edition. Revised and Greatly Enlarged.

Cloth, 16mo, 75 cts. net (postage 10 cts.).

The early volumes of a series which aims to secure a simple scientific method of classroom work.

On net books ordered from the publisher carriage is an extra charge; for sale by all dealers at net rates.

Published
by

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

66 Fifth Ave.,
New York

Some of Appletons' Latest Books

FICTION

For a Maiden Brave

By CHAUNCY C. HOTCHKISS. Illustrated in colors.
12mo. Cloth, \$1.50.

"It is such a book as one will sit up through the night hours to finish."

"It moves rapidly, and is full of thrilling incidents."

"There never was a novel just like this, and despite all of Mr. Hotchkiss's clever writing heretofore, this is certainly his masterpiece."—*St. Paul Dispatch*.

A Whaleman's Wife

By F. T. BULLEN, author of "The Cruise of the Cachalot," "Deep-Sea Plunderings," etc. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.50.

"The reader will do well to place himself in the skilful hands of the novelist, and read his book from beginning to end. One is impressed with its general truthfulness, and convinced that no one would be led from its pages to covet 'a life on the briny deep' in a whaler."—*Indianapolis Sentinel*.

BETTER THAN FICTION

A Virginia Girl in the Civil War

By MYRTA LOCKETT AVARY. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.25 net; postage, 12 cents additional.

"This is an interesting record of the life of one of the brave daughters of the South during the rebellion. We have also vivid and charming pictures of the chivalry of both Southern and Northern officers towards women."—*Chicago Tribune*.

"It photographs the spirit of the age in a direct detailed way that no so-called historical novel with manufactured situations and worn-out sentiments can dare to approach."—*St. Paul Pioneer Press*.

Personal Reminiscences of Prince Bismarck

By SIDNEY WHITMAN, author of "Imperial Germany," etc. With Portraits. Large 12mo. Cloth, gilt top, uncut, \$1.60 net; postage, 16c. additional.

"One is at a loss to know where to particularize in commenting on Mr. Whitman's book, it is so full of interesting side lights on a remarkably interesting personality."—*The Chicago Interior*.

"In these pages we see Bismarck the man, not Bismarck the statesman and soldier. It is a fine portraiture, and presents the great German in the aspect of companion and friend."—*Chicago Journal*.

The Story of the Trapper

By A. C. LAUT, author of "Heralds of Empire." Illustrated by HEMING. (The Story of the West Series, Edited by Ripley Hitchcock.) Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.25 net; postage, 12 cents additional.

"The Story of the Trapper' as told by Miss A. C. Laut is more romantic than any tale of fiction. The author has brought to her work a remarkable knowledge of forest lore and something more than a mere acquaintance with the early history of this continent. In her hands the facts connected with the struggles of the pioneer traders are woven together with a deftness that makes a splendid record of adventure. It is seldom that any author succeeds so admirably in awakening the enthusiasm of the reader who cons a record of the past."—*Milwaukee Sentinel*.

Appletons' Business Series.

The Work of Wall Street

By SERENO S. PRATT. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.25 net; postage, 12 cents additional.

"For the first time so far as we are aware, Wall street is pictured to us in a book from the inside. This intensely interesting story of the mysterious inner doings of the mysterious realm which we know so little about deals very comprehensively and very primarily with the interesting subject. Mr. Pratt's book is all the more convincing because he assumes the attitude of the reporter seeking to tell a plain story, and not attempting to foist any of his own opinions upon the reader. It is simply a graphic picture of the ins and outs of Wall street, which takes the average man into confidence, and opens up all the purposes, methods, and operations of speculation."—*St. Paul Dispatch*.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

About March 20 we will publish a new novel entitled "RICHARD ROSNEY," by Maxwell Gray, author of "The Silence of Dean Maitland," "House of Hidden Treasure," etc. Maxwell Gray has not yet published a novel in this country for which there has not been a large sale. This new book is said to be the strongest ever written by this author.

D. APPLETON & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS

NEW YORK

BOSTON

CHICAGO

THE DIAL

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

THE DIAL (founded in 1880) is published on the 1st and 16th of each month. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 a year in advance, postage prepaid in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; in other countries comprised in the Postal Union, 50 cents a year for extra postage must be added. Unless otherwise ordered, subscriptions will begin with the current number. REMITTANCES should be by draft, or by express or postal order, payable to *THE DIAL*. SPECIAL RATES TO CLUBS and for subscriptions with other publications will be sent on application; and SAMPLE COPY on receipt of 10 cents. ADVERTISING RATES furnished on application. All communications should be addressed to

THE DIAL, Fine Arts Building, Chicago.

No. 401. MARCH 1, 1903. Vol. XXXIV.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
HERRINGS AND BOOKS	139
THE RE-COMING OF ANTHONY TROLLOPE. M. F.	141
THE IRON CHANCELLOR AGAIN. <i>Percy F. Bicknell</i>	143
MORE MEN OF LETTERS. <i>William Morton Payne</i>	145
ENGLISH AND TUSCAN GARDENS. <i>Alice Morse Earle</i>	147
DISCUSSIONS OF THE TRUST. <i>Frank W. Blackmar</i>	149
RECENT BOOKS ON MUSIC. <i>Ingram A. Pyle</i> .	150
Mason's From Grieg to Brahms. — Goepf's Symphonies and their Meaning, second series. — Mme. Lehmann's How to Sing. — Miss Reed's Reminiscences, Musical and Otherwise. — Mrs. Moore's For Every Music Lover. — Miss Patterson's The Story of Oratorio.	
BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS	153
Standards and methods of civilization. — Paris as Paradise. — Weighty essays by Dr. Jordan. — Japanese curios and cobwebs. — Our gravest national problem. — Life of a noted schoolmaster. — South Carolina in the Revolution. — Afield with the camera. — A guide to the study of our common trees. — A calendar of crime. — John Brown of Harper's Ferry.	
BRIEFER MENTION	156
NOTES	157
TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS	158
LIST OF NEW BOOKS	158

HERRINGS AND BOOKS.

In the light of certain recent happenings, one might paraphrase the old saying of Fletcher of Saltoun, and remark: "I care not who makes the tariff laws of a country, if I may make the treasury rulings." Two practices of our customs service have been exploited in the New York "Evening Post" during the past month that are interesting in themselves, and more strikingly so when placed in contrast with each other. In general terms, it may be said that these two interpretations of the law illustrate how tenderly, on the one hand, treasury officialdom deals with a commercial interest of any sort, and how roughly, on the other, it handles an interest that is mainly related to the intellectual life of the nation.

Herrings and books are the respective subjects of the two practices that have just been brought to light. We have a duty on herrings, as a matter of course, for the protection of the New England fisherman, and for the purpose of preventing American manhood from being cheapened by an opportunity to consume cheap food. The New England fisherman can catch his herrings and bring them to market without any danger of competition from the Canadian product. But the canny Gloucester skipper knows a trick worth two of that. Instead of going to the trouble of catching his own herrings, he sends his smacks to the Newfoundland shore, buys by the barrel his herrings from the Newfoundlanders who have caught them, and enters his cargo at Gloucester duty free as a product of American industry. The cat recently escaped from the bag when an attempt was made to bring a cargo of this sort into the port of Boston. Since the herrings had obviously been caught by pauper Canadian labor, they were required to pay duty. An appeal to the treasury resulted in a stern rebuke to the over-zealous collector, who was directed to conform to "the custom of the port of Gloucester," and admit such herrings without duty as the product of American fisheries.

Now for the quite different matter of the

books. An English publisher wrote last November to Mr. Brett, the president of the Macmillan Co., describing an important work that was in preparation, and offering to sell the American firm an edition of five hundred copies at a certain price. The offer was accepted, and the books, with their accompanying invoice, reached New York a few weeks ago. Knowing something of the suspicion with which our customs officials regard all importers — especially of books, scientific instruments, and works of art,— Mr. Brett increased the invoiced valuation of the shipment by fifteen per cent before attempting to pay the twenty-five per cent tax which our enlightened government imposes upon all knowledge that happens to be printed in the English language. This seems to have been an unwise step, for it caused suspicion to darken into conviction of fraudulent intent, with the result that duties and penalties were imposed amounting in all to a sum nearly equal to the actual price of the books. In other words, this bit of customs jugglery ended in forcing the importer to pay a duty of ninety per cent upon a purchase which the law plainly declares shall be taxed at the rate of twenty-five per cent. Thus is the wisdom of protection justified of her children.

The official pretext for this extraordinary performance is found in the claim that books must be taxed upon their market value, and that this value is fixed by the selling price in the country of publication. If an invoice is made out for less than two-thirds or thereabouts of the retail price so much the worse for the importer. He will be taxed at the higher rate anyway, and made to pay a penalty besides. It is possible that the law warrants such an interpretation, although it is strange that its meaning should have been just discovered. Our present tariff law is such a tissue of indefensible provisions that an irrational feature more or less does not greatly matter. But this interpretation, if sustained, will make it practically impossible for editions of new English books to be sold to American houses. Such editions, as everyone knows who has any acquaintance with trade conditions, are offered at one-half or less of the retail price in the country of origin. This is the "market value" in such a case, just as the higher price is the market value in the case of the single copy sold to an individual purchaser or the dozen copies taken by a bookseller. We presume from Mr. Brett's figures that the work which is the subject of his complaint was

offered him for about forty per cent of the list price in place of the sixty per cent or more which would be asked for small quantities sold to the English trade. This would afford a reasonable profit on the cost of production of the extra edition, because in such a case the first cost, which must determine the selling price in England, need not be taken into the reckoning. It is upon some such terms as these that the publishers of either country have always been accustomed to place in the other special editions of their new publications. If the recent ruling be upheld, this practice must cease because the duties exacted will prove prohibitive.

What the public fails to realize unless its attention is particularly directed to the matter, is the fact that the price of a book in the country of its publication must be enough to cover the cost of the first copy printed as well as the cost of the subsequent copies, and also enough to cover those advertising and other expenses without which the book will seek in vain for purchasers. Now in the case of an American edition of an English book, the task of creating a market falls upon the American publisher, which is a sufficient reason why he should not buy the books (or be taxed upon them) at the price prevailing in the English market. If he is required to do this, he simply cannot publish the book at all. Concerning the share of the publisher in promoting the sale of a book, Mr. Brett very justly says :

"If one of our very popular authors were asked as to why his book found such a multitude of readers, he would, I fear, in most cases answer that the public appreciated the value of the book, admired its many merits, and demanded it. If a similar question were put to one who knows from experience the publishing and bookselling trades, he would tell you, and rightly, that the publisher was entitled to at least a share of the credit for the large sale which the book attained."

Furthermore, no one who understands the subject will deny the conclusive character of the following statement from the same source: "In importing a new book I am importing something which has not yet a value at all in the ordinary sense of the word, but something to which a value may be given."

It is difficult to discuss a question like this with anything like patience, because the very idea of a duty on books is abhorrent to the cultivated intelligence, and the practice of imposing such a duty in this country is utterly indefensible. It is not pleasant for a patriotic American to feel that in this matter his country

deliberately places itself upon a low plane of civilization, and occupies the position of rejecting enlightenment and placing obstacles in the path of intellectual progress. When the Constitution gave to Congress the power of laying taxes for "the general welfare," its framers would have been much amazed had they been told that this power would in time become so perverted as to include the taxation of knowledge. The argument for revenue is too trivial to be considered seriously, for our total annual importation of books is valued only at about a million and a half of dollars, of which probably one-third is duty free. As for the argument for protection, it is based upon a fallacy so transparent that we do not see how it can impose upon a person of ordinary intelligence. One book does not compete with another in any real sense; the man who wants a particular book will not purchase another book instead because the price is lower. He will either buy the book he wants or go without it, and in either case he will think profane thoughts of a government which subjects him to the petty irritation of such a duty. Of all the many interests so unrighteously sheltered by our tariff laws none is so absolutely unreal as that which, in the name of protection, has thus far been successful in enforcing its demand for a tax upon American education and scholarship. The sheer folly and stupidity of the thing is so obvious that it does not seem possible that such a practice should long outlive the century that gave it birth.

THE RE-COMING OF ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

A group of worshippers who have been faithful in their devotions at an all-but-deserted literary shrine are looking up in pleased surprise to find the neglected altar grown gay with votive lights, and men hastening to perform their genuflections where formerly they passed by unheeding. St. Anthony seems in a fair way to be given his place on the beadroll beside St. William, St. Charles, and St. George. To drop the metaphor,—Anthony Trollope, who but a few years ago was thought of by the general reader, in the words of Professor Trent, merely as "the man who wrote long novels to order in a mechanical fashion," and whom the critics were wont to name only to quote the unfortunate two-hundred-and-fifty-words-per-quarter-of-an-hour statement, is fast coming to his own again. "Once again his name creates a stir of interest," says Mr. Edward Fuller, writing on "Real Forces in Literature" in the February "Atlantic," "and his singularly vivid and vital characters . . . are

no longer caviare to all but the chosen few"; so that Barseshire may soon be almost as familiar to the novel-reading public as the year's successor to Ruritania or Drumtochty.

A curious chapter in the history of Victorian fiction is the neglect which suddenly overwhelmed the most popular English novelist of the period immediately succeeding that dominated by the two masters. How large was the number of Anthony Trollope's readers the statistics in his autobiography prove, and those of us whose memory goes back to the old "Franklin Square Library" of the pre-copyright days will recollect. Yet almost immediately after his death, in 1881, he was forgotten so completely that hardly one in a hundred of the most inveterate novel-readers of the present generation but would be puzzled by a reference to Mrs. Proudie or the Duke of Omnium. Popularity, it is true, is an inadequate test of an author's claim to permanency. There are a few books that are selling their hundreds of thousands to-day, which yet—to put it mildly—are not likely to find a place on the shelves with the classics; but Trollope lived before the art of book advertising had reached its present pitch of perfection, and his popularity was one legitimately earned among discriminating readers. His sudden decline from favor may be partially accounted for by the fact that, as it were, he outlived himself. Achieving success with "The Warden" in 1855, he published novels at an amazingly rapid rate for almost thirty years. At the last, he fell into the error against which he warned other novelists, and wrote, as he has put it, not because he had a story to tell, but because he had to tell a story. But since "Anne of Geierstein" and "Count Robert of Paris" have not caused us to forget "Ivanhoe" and "Waverley," and since "Lovel the Widower" has not dimmed the glory of "Vanity Fair," the writer who gave us "The Small House at Allington," "Barchester Towers," and "Phineas Finn" may well be forgiven "The Duke's Children," "Mr. Scarborough's Family," and other late productions of a pen which did not cease from activity when the brain of its wielder had lost its freshness. For even when the dozen or more novels that most readers who were not Trollope devotees would characterize as "respectably dull" are omitted from the list, there remain among Trollope's works not far from a score of novels, outclassed, it is true, by the masterpieces of the giants who were his contemporaries, but by them alone. We have from him nothing in which we feel the force of inspiration,—indeed, how often do we feel that in fiction, except when the Bernstein speaks to Harry Warrington, beneath the Kueller portrait of Beatrix, or when the little governess avows her passion to her master and lover? But even though we admit that Trollope never reached the heights found by two or three other English novelists, the writer who described the death of Mr. Harding and gave us the scene in the episcopal palace between the curate and the diocesan tyrant

in petticoats, deserved a better fate than the oblivion from which he is only now being rescued.

The quality which has invariably been recognized, by even the least favorable of his critics, and which makes him quite unapproachable on his own ground, is his absolute naturalness. In all his books there is no single touch of exaggeration. Not one of his characters talks in a fashion too fine or too melodramatic for real life; not the divine Jane herself was freer from any taint of the "big bow-wow style." To quote Hawthorne's formerly familiar praise, his books are "as real as if some giant had hewn a great lump out of the earth and put it under a glass case, with all its inhabitants going about their business, and not suspecting that they were being watched." The complications which form the plots are precisely such as occur to us daily, — or rather, such as might have occurred to us if we had happened to be members of the upper middle-class in the England of the sixties. The efforts of a clergyman to secure promotion; the intrigues of the mother of a slender-pursed young man to gain her son a wealthy bride, or to prevent him from losing his heart to a dowerless maiden; the troubles of a vicar who has imprudently got into debt, — these are the every-day matters which Trollope treats of, so that we feel, more than with any other author, that the distance between that world which lies between the covers of a book and the one which lies outside of them is very slight. And yet it is an injustice to recognize in him, as many have done, merely the merit of accurate portraiture. There is a delicacy in some of his best work which proves him an artist, not a photographer. In "The Warden," the character of Mr. Harding, the gentle and lovable old clergyman whose sense of honor will not permit him to retain his living after the suggestion has been made that the stipend attached to it is unjustly large, is drawn with a marvellously fine touch. Mr. Harding has been compared to Colonel Newcome; it is high praise, but the two are kin. In the other volumes of the Barsestshire series, in which the story of Mr. Harding and his clerical neighbors is continued, we have the terrible and wonderful Mrs. Proudie. In his life of Thackeray, Trollope says that Sir Pitt Crawley has always been to him a stretch of audacity which he was unable to understand. The picture of the henpecked bishop and his vulgarly formidable helpmeet comes near to equalling Thackeray's daring sketch of his old reprobate of a baronet. There are not many better scenes anywhere in fiction than the glorious one in which the hitherto unconquered Mrs. Proudie meets defeat at the hands of the poverty-stricken curate, Crawley. Trollope noted Thackeray's evident enjoyment in writing "Barry Lyndon"; the discomfiture of Mrs. Proudie must have been as enjoyable in the writing as in the reading.

One of Trollope's strongest claims to be ranked among the great novelists of his day has perhaps never been sufficiently considered. It is not the least

of his merits that his women are as true to life as are his men. Most of us will be ready to agree with Sir Leslie Stephen when he admits that the male novelist is apt to find himself upon uncertain ground when dealing with his heroines. Is it the unpardonable sin to say that the pencil of even the greatest master of Victorian fiction lacked sureness of touch in drawing women? Putting Becky apart as *hors concours*, what have we in Amelia, Helen, Theo. Lambert, Charlotte, perhaps even Laura toward the last, but the descendants of that other Amelia, Fielding's Mrs. Booth, who was the admiration of the later novelist, and whose portrait shows appreciation of one most admirable trait of femininity, but no very wide or deep knowledge of the sex? A conviction of their capacity for immeasurable devotion, and of their utter unreasonableness and inconsistency, would perhaps sum up Thackeray's articles of faith regarding women. Nor was Thackeray himself by any means sure that his portraits were faithful; for the frequent allusions to feminine hypocrisy and powers of dissimulation indicate an uneasy consciousness that he was on *terra incognita* when his heroines were in question. With Trollope there is nothing of the kind. He was at no time impressed with the need of taking his women with painful seriousness, and we have no laborious studies of the subtle in femininity such as later writers have given us. His heroines are without exception concerned with the simple everyday theme of "she would and she would not" and its variations, merging at times into the equally simple but less agreeable "she would but he would not." And in dealing with these affairs of the heart, "the apostle of the commonplace," as some contemptuous critic once dubbed Trollope, was preëminently successful. He has given us more and better pictures of the English girl in love than all his fellows together. What differentiates his galaxy of heroines from the amiable inanities plentiful enough in the pages of his contemporaries is the fact that they have brains as well as heart. Although Trollope wrote in the days when Girton and Newnham were not, Lily Dale, Lucy Robarts, Mary Thorne, and all the rest of the numerous group, are perfectly sensible as well as lovable. "*On pouvait les marier toutes,*" as Sardou said of his *ingénues*, for a different reason. Lily Dale deserves to rank as the chief of his girl heroines, and in the telling of her love-story Trollope did some of his best work. She appears in two books; the second, "The Last Chronicles of Barsest," being perhaps Trollope's masterpiece. She was a favorite with his readers, though not with him. He tells us that he considered her somewhat of a prig; but then we know that Thackeray entertained a similar opinion concerning Colonel Esmond. Her story is simple enough. Her lover jilts her that he may make a more advantageous marriage. The deserted maiden is usually an excuse for the sentimental in literature; but Trollope steers clear of everything of the sort, and there is not much in realistic fiction which shows so strong

and yet so delicate a touch as his treatment of the girl's suffering under the shame of the blow. Dorothy Stanbury in "He Knew He was Right" is a slighter, and an intentionally colorless sketch, but stands out as worthy our remembrance through her fine speech to the man whom she does not dare to hope may be her lover,— a speech which condenses into a single phrase a good deal of knowledge of affairs feminine. The delightful Madeline Stanhope— Madame Vesey-Neroni—in "Barchester Towers" is a sketch of another order, by no means lacking in color; and Amelia Roper, in "The Small House at Allington," is capital. The under-bred young woman of the London boarding-house, with her designs upon Johnny Eames, is so life-like that in reading of her one cannot but recall Trollope's account of the episode in his own days of early clerkhood, when the elderly woman with the basket on her arm walked into the room at the Post Office and demanded audibly of the recreant she was seeking, "Anthony Trollope, when are you going to marry my daughter?" In the two "Phineas" volumes,— the parliamentary novels which are still our best political stories, even though Trollope over-estimated them in ranking them higher than his clerical novels,— we have the most interesting of his women, and the only one whose problem Trollope chose to make somewhat complex. Lady Laura rejects the love offered her, choosing, though not wholly selfishly, wealth and position instead; and makes shipwreck of her life in consequence. The skill with which Trollope has shown the strength of the woman's passion for the man she would fain persuade herself she regards as a friend; her misery at realizing that his facile love has gone from her, and that he is entirely content with the position allotted him; the utter abandonment of her grief when he finally passes out of her life,— the combination of power and delicacy in his management of this theme, usually left to writers distinctly not *virginibus puerisque*, is something unique in the fiction of the period when novelists had not yet shaken off the timidity inherited from an age so awkwardly squeamish as to necessitate Mrs. Browning's being "turned out of the 'Cornhill' for indecency."

The present generation of readers has much to be grateful for in the restoration of Anthony Trollope. Forty novels, none of them poor and many admirable, are a treasure-trove indeed. But the gain is for the coming writers as well. After the various dilutions of Scott and Dumas have quite lived out their hour, the field will again belong to the novel in its less boisterous aspects. Said George Moore, in one of his characteristic criticisms, "Henry James went abroad and read Turgenieff; Mr. Howells staid at home and read Henry James." The practice seems to have been productive of sufficiently good results, and is worth recommending. The novelists of to-morrow have much to gain by reading Anthony Trollope.

M. F.

The New Books.

THE IRON CHANCELLOR AGAIN.*

That theme of perennial interest, the personality of a great man, furnishes Mr. Sidney Whitman with material for a very attractive book in his "Personal Reminiscences of Prince Bismarck." Although these glimpses of the Iron Chancellor offer little that is new, one gladly welcomes so able a presentation, with amplification and detail, of the old. Mr. Whitman's acquaintance with Bismarck began a short time before the latter's retirement from office, and we are told that he visited the great statesman no fewer than ten times between 1891 and 1898, being in fact the only Englishman now living who enjoyed anything like an intimate acquaintance with him. He seems to have come completely under the spell of Bismarck's magnetic personality, and he writes in terms of enthusiastic admiration of the man, warmly defending him against all assault and disparagement. Again and again his indignation speaks out at the shabby treatment accorded the unifier of Germany by an ungrateful sovereign and that sovereign's retainers. It is this spirit of championship that gives the book a note of fervor and helps to raise it above the grade of hack work to which such *memorabilia* too often belong. Incidentally the writer dwells on the imperfect state of unification which he sees in the still youthful Empire, as contrasted with the more settled order of things in England, France, and the United States. The socialist peril he holds to be especially threatening there, because of this imperfect solidarity and stability.

No one can contemplate Bismarck's closing years without admiring the greatness of soul, the imperturbable calm, with which, on the whole, he accepted his retirement to private life and refused to be embittered by what must have seemed to him ingratitude and malignity. His conversation, as reported to us, is never sour, no offensive personalities are indulged in, no trace of repining or resentment mars the dignity of his utterance. Some excerpts from his friendly chat with Mr. Whitman will best serve to illustrate the character of the book. Speaking of the routine of court life, he related the following:

"It was occasionally one of my functions to present

* PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF PRINCE BISMARCK. By Sidney Whitman. With portraits. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

all sorts of people to the King, and it now and then happened that my head was so full of more important matters that the very name of the person I was about to present lapsed from my memory. When that was the case I used to put a bold face upon it, and there being no time to inquire after names, I bluntly presented a man I did not know as Count Solms. You see, there are so many Count Solms that the King could not possibly know them all by sight. On the other hand, a man whose name might be Müller or Schulze was not likely to take it very much amiss if he were presented as Count Solms, which, after all, is a good family name. I got out of my difficulty in this manner on more than one occasion, and it never failed."

Of his old friend Motley he always spoke with tenderness. It must be explained, as bearing on what follows, that, by a curious interchange of linguistic courtesies, he talked in English with Mr. Whitman, who replied in German. After some allusion to Motley's singularly ideal and lofty character, Bismarck was asked if Motley was not of rather delicate physique; to which he replied:

"Oh, no, scarcely delicate; but his was a sensitively nervous organization. A few glasses of wine soon made him lively. And then he would lean back in his chair and, with his hands under his coat behind his back, he would recall his favorite song of the student days we spent together at Göttingen.

" 'In good old colony times,
When we lived under a king,
Three roguish chaps
Fell into mishaps
Because they could not sing,' etc."

Presently follows another rollicking bit of English verse, which the Countess Rantzau joined her father in repeating with great gusto. The daughter added that her father remembered many more rhymes which he learned from his English and American fellow students at Göttingen.

The author indulges in a page or more of curiously strenuous protest against the charge that his country, England, is lapsing into the cold-water habit, and he complacently closes the argument for the defense by recording that Bismarck smiled approvingly at the patriotic fervor with which he attested his country's bibulous propensities; all of which would do very well for *bierkneipe* oratory, but looks strange in sober print.

An item of some interest concerning the lately deceased Chevalier de Blowitz is worth quoting here.

"I had long harbored an idea that the real hero of the Berlin Congress was neither Prince Bismarck nor Lord Beaconsfield, but the Chevalier de Blowitz. For whereas Bismarck had only played the uninteresting part of an 'honest broker' and Lord Beaconsfield had been obliged to rest satisfied with a compromise with Russia, the gifted correspondent of the Times achieved

next to the impossible; he surpassed himself. He beat his own record by sending the Berlin Treaty to the Times before the original draft was even signed. What Prince Bismarck told me at Varzin confirmed me in my surmise as to the prominent part played by this prince of journalists at the Congress."

For this exploit the enterprising journalist received from the Prussian government the second class of the Order of the Crown, an unprecedented distinction.

The recent exchange of Germany's position in Zanzibar for the island of Heligoland met with Bismarck's strong disapproval. He regarded the island as not worth the heavy expense necessary to put it into a defensible condition. Its possession by England had prevented its use as a coaling station by any continental power, which explains why in 1870 the operations of the French navy were so ineffective, the fleet being obliged to return repeatedly to a French port to coal. On the subject of South Africa, when asked whether he had ever said that quarter of the globe might yet be the scene of a life-and-death struggle for the British Empire, Bismarck replied that he did not remember having said so, but he might have thought it. That was nearly twelve years ago. Toward Gladstone he expressed not the slightest personal dislike, but confined himself to the humorous intimation that his English contemporary was wont to quibble with words and had ended by becoming their victim. Mr. Gladstone's feeling for Bismarck is thought to have been less free from acrimony. Bismarck felt great admiration for Carlyle, who reciprocated the sentiment, extolling the German statesman as a "monster of industry." Of Max Müller his great countryman had a poor opinion, holding him to be an overrated man. The learned scholar's dabbling in politics condemned him in the other's eyes.

The account of Bismarck's eightieth-birthday celebration gives a good idea of his popularity. Besides the throngs that paid him homage in person, nearly half a million letters and more than ten thousand telegrams came pouring in upon him. Both the Reichstag, however, and the Berlin Town Council voted not to send him a congratulatory message. Whence they took their note it is not hard to surmise; but Bismarck turned the tables very cleverly by the neat wording of his answer to the Emperor's telegram expressing indignation at the Reichstag's conduct. He assured the Kaiser that the action of his opponents had proved a source of

special gratification to him by calling forth his Majesty's gracious words of sympathy. The academic honors conferred upon the nation's hero on this occasion, as well as before and after, must amuse the non-German reader. He was made first a doctor of philosophy by the University of Halle; then a doctor of laws by Göttingen, and later by Erlangen; next a doctor of political science by Tübingen; Giessen surpassed her academic sisters by conferring on him the doctorate of theology; and finally Jena did herself proud by making him a doctor beyond all possibility of a doubt,— a doctor of medicine.

The reader will close Mr. Whitman's book, after some hours in the company of a truly gentle and refined as well as masterful and courageous nature, much inclined to hold him worthy of all the honors he received. A new emphasis has been placed upon those warmly human qualities for which the Iron Chancellor, despite his nickname, must always be an object of interest and, to many of his countrymen, of affection. The book is unquestionably a valuable addition to the already extensive and still increasing mass of Bismarckiana. A German edition appears simultaneously with the English, and some features of the author's English style would almost suggest that he had written the work originally in German and then given us a translation. However that may be, his early education in Germany will explain the occasional Teutonisms, — as, for instance, "to hold a speech," and "is" for "has been" to denote a past state continued into the present. It would be too harsh to call the writer a linguistic orphan, without a mother tongue, because he has grown up speaking several languages; but all who are thus reared tend to use language as an implement rather than as an organ. A little less rhetorical confectionery here and there in the volume, and the omission of the solemn Amen at its close, would have done the book no harm in the eyes of plain people like the present reviewer.

PERCY F. BICKNELL.

A VOLUME on "Horace Walpole and the Strawberry Hill Press," by Mr. Munson Aldrich Havens, is the first in a series of monographs on "Famous Presses," projected by Mr. Lewis Buddy of the Kirgate Press. It is an interesting essay, of a purely descriptive sort, illustrated with reproductions of Strawberry Hill title-pages and excellent portraits of Walpole and his printer, Thomas Kirgate. The volume is printed on hand-made paper, in an edition limited to three hundred copies.

MORE MEN OF LETTERS.*

Since the "English Men of Letters" series took a new lease of life last summer, the volumes have followed one another in rapid succession. In addition to the three that we reviewed some time ago, no less than four others now call for attention. We will begin with a few words about the "Tennyson" volume, which has been prepared by Sir Alfred Lyall. It was no easy matter to write appropriately of the great Victorian poet. Originality of treatment could hardly be hoped for, considering the amount of critical attention that has been lavished upon Tennyson by other writers, and considering also the fact that several other books of about the same size and scope as the present one are already in existence. But Mr. Morley's series was bound to include a "Tennyson" just as it is bound some time to include the "Shakespeare" thus far omitted, and a reading of Sir Alfred's volume shows that the author has performed his task gracefully and with delicate sympathy. In particular, he gives due attention to Tennyson's philosophy, as well as to the dramatic section of his work, so often imperfectly appreciated, and to the poems of his last years, so often underrated. The author is slightly hypercritical at times, as when he speaks of the verse,

"Universal Ocean softly washing all her warless isles,"

and calls it "logically perplexing" to suggest that "the sea would become calm when the land should be at peace." English poetry would be much the poorer were all its pathetic fallacies ruled out of court. Misquotations also occur, as "Home they brought *their* warrior dead," and "Many a night I saw the Pleiades," in which latter instance the metre is ruined by the extra syllable.

Sir Alfred's difficulty was found in the fact that his work had been done by other writers so many times before; the difficulty of Mr. Frederic Harrison, in preparing the "Ruskin" volume for this series, was found in the fact that he himself had written and published elsewhere the greater part of what such a work as the present must include. We doubt, however,

* ENGLISH MEN OF LETTERS. Edited by John Morley. Alfred Tennyson. By Sir Alfred Lyall, K.C.B.—John Ruskin. By Frederic Harrison.—Samuel Richardson. By Austin Dobson.—John Greenleaf Whittier. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. New York: The Macmillan Co.

AMERICAN MEN OF LETTERS. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson.—Nathaniel Hawthorne. By George E. Woodberry. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

if a better man could have been discovered for the task, and are quite willing to overlook Mr. Harrison's inevitable repetitions of himself. He is peculiarly fitted to write about Ruskin because, on the one hand, his sympathy is un-failing, and, on the other, he can bring to the many subjects which Ruskin discussed a degree of sound knowledge which enables him to state clearly the many logical defects of the series of books that extends from "Modern Painters" to "Præterita." The following sentence is typical of Mr. Harrison's treatment: "Original and heterodox as his science was, we come from time to time on intuitions of scientific truth, which strike us like those we meet in the poetry of Shakespeare or of Goethe." What is said from the standpoint of personal acquaintance with Ruskin is singularly charming and felicitous. We quote two passages.

"I have talked with Carlyle and Tennyson, with Victor Hugo and Mazzini, with Garibaldi and with Gambetta, with John Bright and with Robert Browning, but no one of these ever impressed me more vividly with a sense of intense personality, with the inexplicable light of genius which seemed to well up spontaneously from heart and brain. It remains a psychological puzzle how one who could write with passion and scorn such as Carlyle and Byron never reached, who in print was so often *Athanasius contra mundum*, who opened every written assertion with 'I know,' was in private life one of the gentlest, gayest, humblest of men."

Our second quotation is this beautiful account of the evening of Ruskin's life:

"So, eleven years later, but a year or so before his death, I found him in his quiet Brantwood home, — to look at just like Lear in the last scene, but perfectly reposeful, gentle, and happy, taking the air of the fells with delight, joining in games or reading with the family at intervals, but for the most part sitting in his library and softly turning over the pages of a poem, a tale of Walter Scott or Dickens, or some illustrated volume of views, himself in a bower of roses and gay flowers; silently and for long intervals together gazing with a far-off look of yearning, but no longer of eagerness, at the blue hills of the Coniston Old Man, across the rippling lake, as if — half child again, half wayworn pilgrim — he saw there the Delectable Mountains where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."

Mr. Harrison, as we all know, has the amiable weakness of preaching Comtism and the religion of humanity both in and out of season, and the reader of this volume must be prepared to learn that Ruskin was an unconscious Comtist all the while; on the whole, we are rather inclined to thank the author for not having labored this point as much as was to be expected.

The choice of Mr. Austin Dobson for the volume devoted to Samuel Richardson is quite

unexceptionable. No one knows the literature and the life of the eighteenth century better than he, no one is more scrupulously accurate in statement, more skilful in the marshalling of facts, or more pleasing as a writer of biography mingled with criticism. In the present case, he has made a dull subject fairly interesting, for the life of Richardson is certainly material of a rather unpromising sort. The critical study of his writings is another matter, and the study of their place in the historical development of the modern novel; but the limits of the series do not allow much philosophizing, and the author has had to keep himself under close restraint. We quote the brief passage in which he compares the three novels.

"That 'Clarissa' is Richardson's masterpiece, there can be no doubt. For 'Pamela' is but an incondite production, which really ends in the second of its four volumes, while in 'Grandison,' though the manner is perfected, and the method matured, the movement of the story for the most part advances no more than a rocking-horse. But in 'Clarissa' the simplicity of the central idea, the unshattering yet unresting evolution of the tragedy, and, above all, the extraordinary ability exhibited in the portraiture of the two leading personages, raise it immeasurably above either its forerunner or its successor."

For many years, Hawthorne has remained the only American included in the series of biographies now under consideration. The editor and publishers have now, however, let down the bars, and arranged for the admission of a number of volumes upon American authors, entrusting their preparation to American hands. The first of these new American volumes is devoted to Whittier, and is written by Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson. The author has the advantage of having known Whittier well for many years, of having himself lived in the locality with which the poet is chiefly identified, and of having been a fellow-worker with him in the abolitionist movement and in other philanthropic causes. He makes extensive use of Mr. Pickard's biography, and supplements the facts thus credited by means of lengthy extracts from "Snowbound" and other poems of a distinctly autobiographical character. Extracts from Whittier's writings in prose and verse make up a large part of the volume. Our chief criticism of the work must be that the poet is rather obscured by the reformer; we do not get from it anything like an adequate discussion of Whittier's poetry.

To a certain extent this criticism also holds of the account of Longfellow which Colonel Higginson has just published in the series of

"American Men of Letters," and illustrates the disadvantage of knowing one's subject too well. In both cases, personal matters seem to have so crowded upon the author's interest as to restrict the space that might fairly have been claimed for the consideration of literary achievement. But the books of the American are larger than those of the English series, so that there is less cause for complaint on the score of inadequacy. Here, as in the previous instance, the author has relied largely upon the standard biography of the poet, but he has also had other sources of information, hitherto not much exploited. These are specified as the correspondence of the first Mrs. Longfellow, certain manuscript volumes known as the "Harvard College Papers," and a collection of the poet's own early writings not included in the standard editions. There is also, as a matter of course, the contribution of personal acquaintance, although the author's association with Longfellow was less intimate than with Whittier. A few sentences from the concluding paragraph of this book are worth quoting.

"It will perhaps be found, as time goes on, that the greatest service rendered by Longfellow — beyond all personal awakening or stimulus exerted on his readers — was that of being the first conspicuous representative, in an eminently practical and hard-working community, of the literary life. One of a circle of superior men, he was the only one who stood for that life purely and supremely, and thus indicated its national importance. . . . Considered merely as an antidote to materialism, such a life was of incalculable value. Looking at him, the reign of the purely materialistic, however much aided by organizing genius, was plainly self-limited; the modest career of Longfellow outshone it in the world's arena. Should that reign henceforth grow never so potent, the best offset to its most arrogant claims will be found, for years to come, in the memory of his name."

Professor Woodberry's life of Poe, contributed many years ago to the series of "American Men of Letters," bears the distinction of being the best of the dozen or more volumes published before the present resuscitation of the enterprise. Its only fault was a slight defect of sympathy, and this was more than counterbalanced by its painstaking thoroughness and its admirable critical insight. Against Professor Woodberry's "Hawthorne," now published, no charge of defective sympathy is fairly to be laid, while the positive excellences are as conspicuous as in the earlier work. There is possibly a little too much of strictly bibliographical detail, such as the tracing of the many short stories through their successive forms of publication, but this is not a serious matter. The author's style is always grave, well-poised, and

pregnant with thought. We must quote a part of what he says about Hawthorne's two books of Greek legend.

"A multitude of children have loved these books, for whom their very names are a part of the golden haze of memory; and, in view of the association of Hawthorne's genius and temperament with quite other themes and the darker element in grown lives, this band of children makes a kind of halo round his figure. Whether the thing done should have been so done, whether Greek should have been turned into Gothic, is a foolish matter. To please a child is warrant enough for any work; and here romantic fancy plays around the beautiful forms and noble suggestion of old heroic and divine life, and marries them to the hillside and fireside of New England childhood with the naturalness of a fairy enchantment; these tales are truly transplanted into the minds of the little ones with whose youngest tendrils of imagination they are intertwined. . . . If to wake and feed the imagination and charm it, and fill the budding mind with the true springtime of the soul's life in beautiful images, noble thoughts, and brooding moods that have in them the infinite suggestion, be success for a writer who would minister to the childish heart, few books can be thought to equal these; and the secret of it lies in the wandering sense which Hawthorne had of the mystical in childhood, of that element of purity in being which is felt also in his reverence for womanhood, and which whether in child or woman, was typical of the purity of the soul itself — in a word, the spiritual sense of life."

Such a passage as this illustrates, better than any descriptive comment, the gifts of sympathy and of literary art that the author has brought to this study of the greatest of American writers of imaginative prose.

WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE.

ENGLISH AND TUSCAN GARDENS.*

Those garden-lovers who lived happy days in the pages of Miss Jekyll's "Wood and Garden" and "Home and Garden," and who found her "Lilies for English Gardens" so satisfying in its kind, will turn eagerly to her book on "Roses for English Gardens" with equal anticipation of pleasure and profit. But the book is disappointing; a rose-lover says that all books on roses are disappointing, for they cannot approach the charm of the rose itself. The illustrations of this book are two hundred in number, and form a fine study of photography as well as of roses. The single large blooms of roses of whatever color are wonderfully good; but when the entire rose-bush is given, be it in form a standard, a

* ROSES FOR ENGLISH GARDENS. By Gertrude Jekyll and Edward Mawley. Illustrated. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.

IN A TUSCAN GARDEN. Illustrated. New York: John Lane.

natural bush, or a climber, there is much monotony of effect. The old garden roses, such as the Scotch roses, brier roses, the Madame Plantier, an old favorite, the damask rose, the Ayrshire roses, with the oldest rose of all, Rosa Alba, form beautiful pictures. But when another flower is added, as in the lovely picture of White Lilies and Damask Roses, or of Roses and Larkspur, the artistic effect is wonderfully increased. The most interesting plates are those showing the roses trained upon old barns, tree stumps, and waste and barren spots, turning them into things of beauty. Miss Jekyll has a genius for that sort of thing, and her chapter upon "Roses for Converting Ugliness into Beauty" is an agreeable and valuable one. Mr. Mawley's share of the book can well be conveyed by giving his chapter headings: "Planting Roses," "Pruning Roses," "Propagating Roses," "Enemies of the Rose," "Exhibiting Roses," "Roses under Glass," "Some Lists of the Best Roses for Various Uses." Prosaic titles these are, and of necessity treated with simplicity and plainness of speech, but treated with dignity, and, to the rose-grower, with interest. The list of Garden Roses for various places and times is, of course, of little value to the American rose-grower. The dates are absolutely useless, and in many cases the roses named will not live at all in our Northern States. Of course this also holds true of Miss Jekyll's lists; and for the American rose-grower her book is no way as useful as Mr. Ellwanger's standard work on "The Rose."

Miss Jekyll's pleasant and profitable advice as to rose pergolas, rose arches, rose pillars, rose screens, etc., is of course most grateful to read and useful to heed. So also is her chapter on Rose-Gardens — vexed question! She is impatient, as are many, of the usual rose-garden, — a sort of target of concentric rings or other regular form, set upon turf, with little connected design with the remainder of the garden; yet she gives little definite instruction, save to have ever a background of ever-green trees of some kind for the roses to run upon, as cypress, yew, and holly. As neither of these three thrives with us, or indeed will hardly grow at all in many localities, this chapter also is of little value to Americans. Many of the roses of these English gardens will not grow here; but we in turn have roses which are not even named in this book, — among them all the hearty sturdy roses of the Michigan sisterhood, the Baltimore Belle,

Queen of the Prairie, Gem of the Prairie, and the single pink Michigan itself, roses that have all the vigor, stanchness, and freshness of the new world, of the prairie.

While the platitudes of gardening have filled many of our recent garden-books and received ill-merited praise, it is regrettable that so deserving a work as "In a Tuscan Garden" should have received so little attention. The book is a charming one, — well written, one of the best of the year upon whatever subject; full of interest, and of information on many topics besides gardening and flowers. It gives absolutely the best and most practical advice I have ever seen printed with regard to the relations between Italian landlords and their tenants, especially English tenants; and this from an experience of twenty years. The book would hence be invaluable to anyone intending an Italian residence in a rented villa. The snags and snares of domestic service, of housekeeping, of household arrangements, are set forth in so concise and direct a fashion, with such good advice added, that we are well equipped for action, and are instructed while we are amused. One chapter, on "Tuscan Courts of Justice," is so informed with experience, so founded upon accuracy, so tempered with good sense, as to be of value far beyond the words of any ordinary legal adviser. But the book is not all useful information. In the chapter upon the treatment of animals in Italy, and the view taken of it by the Church, we welcome as friends the author's own pets, Jack the Persian cat, Rosina the parrot, and the glorious macaws, Madame Blue and her husband Alfredo, who, after ten years of affectionate ornithological matrimony, of which he was the masculine part, actually laid an egg. This chapter is of the highest grade of humor, and of sincere pathos, too. As the print is very close and page margins narrow, the 415 pages of the book afford us many words upon an infinite variety of subjects. The finding, planting, and development of the garden is as satisfying from the point of sentiment as is the practical detailed advice upon gardens, upon the Mezzaria system of employment, the regard and study of climate, etc.; but the garden-part does not predominate, and it seems to be rather the book of a flower-lover, an out-of-door decorator and colorist, rather than of a practical gardener. The book has eight illustrations, of which three are of the garden, and are frankly commonplace; one is amusingly ugly. I believe the photo-

graphs of all small Italian gardens are ugly, and even those glorious gardens of the great villas and palaces, so noble, so fascinating in reality, seldom show their best, or even at all well, in photographs. The camera loses their sentiment, their magic and mystery; they look dingy, flowerless, and sodden.

Alice Morse Earle.

DISCUSSIONS OF THE TRUST.*

At the present writing, there is a lull in the agitation of the Trust problem, although it still continues to occupy an important place in the public mind, and probably will continue to do so until remedial legislation takes place, or it is demonstrated that such legislation is unwise or impossible. While nothing new has been recently added in the way of legislative control, much gain has been made in public sentiment through the realization that former legislation which sought in effect the destruction of the Trust and the prevention of combination was not only inadequate but futile and ill-advised. There is a better understanding of the Trust by legislators and by the public, which brings a sober second-thought that there are benefits in combination which may be turned to public service by proper legislative control. Moreover, the economic principles involved in the question are coming to the front, and it is becoming clearly understood that it is not merely the arbitrary ruling of a few men that must be considered, but the vital existence of the present economic system. While the question is better understood, the difficulties of the problem have increased and have changed agitation into thoughtfulness and radicals to conservatives.

The voluminous writings on this subject that have appeared in the form of books, magazine articles, and newspaper comment, have been a source of publicity and enlightenment. While it is nearly all recent, this literature is already mostly obsolete, because much of it was written without a full diagnosis of the case, and because of the constant shifting of the question as it has developed. The bibliography sent out

* PLAIN FACTS AS TO TRUSTS AND THE TARIFF. With Chapters on the Railroad Problem and Municipal Monopolies. By George L. Bolen. New York: The Macmillan Co.

THE TRUST: Its Book. Being a Presentation of the Several Aspects of the Latest Form of Industrial Evolution. By Charles R. Flint, James J. Hill, James H. Bridge, S. C. T. Dodd, and Francis R. Thurber; edited by James H. Bridge. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

last year by the Library of Congress (edited by Mr. A. P. C. Griffin) contained something over 450 titles, nearly all of works that appeared within the last fifteen years. Much of this matter is superficial or fragmentary, but as a whole it fairly represents the subject. Since this bibliography was published, the contributions to the discussion have continued to increase. There is to be noted a decided improvement in their tone and quality, which is a hopeful sign that we shall some day know more definitely what may be and what may not be done, and arrive at a proper solution of the problem. Pending legislation is suggestive of a marked advance in rational thought on the subject, brought about in part by the report of the Industrial Commission and the investigation now being conducted by the commission on the Anthracite Coal-strike.

It seems to be generally conceded that combination cannot be prevented; that the Trust appears most frequently in the form of a great corporation; that it has its advantages as well as its evils, and that legislation should seek to suppress its evils and enlarge and distribute its benefits. In order to do this, legislation should prevent the secret rebate on railroads, modify the tariff wherein it favors Trusts (wherever this can be done without crushing the independent producer), remove the "clabs" with which the combine seeks to destroy the independent operator, remodel the corporation laws which were made for pygmies and not for giants, and insist on publicity of all corporations for the protection of investors, producers, and operators.

The two volumes referred to in this review are both valuable contributions to the literature of the Trust, but of widely different nature. So far as publicity and enlightenment go, they add much to the fund of information, although the opinions expressed by the authors are not always conclusive. The book of Mr. Bolen, "Plain Facts as to Trusts and the Tariff," is valuable as presenting in small compass all of the salient points relating to the Trust, and to the Tariff also so far as this relates to the former. As its title suggests, the work abounds in facts rather than in philosophy, although the author does not hesitate to express his opinion dogmatically and with force when occasion presents. After a rather brief review of the "Origin and Purpose" of the Trust, the author gives a fair presentation of its "Possibility for Good and Evil." Subsequently he discusses Monopoly in several chapters of different titles,

the most important being the one on "Remedies for the Evils of Trust Monopolies." "The Railroad Problem" receives a fair share of attention. The second part of the book is devoted to the Tariff. After presenting the usual arguments for and against it, the author points out conclusively the need of its reform. Copious notes are used throughout the work, which are chiefly filled with statistics. It is a thoroughly useful and interesting book, largely because it places fact above philosophy, and offers no panacea for ills inherent in the system.

Entirely different in style and purpose is "The Trust: Its Book," written — appropriately — by a "syndicate" for the purpose of showing the necessity and advantage of the Trust. Usually such books are not as satisfactory as those written by a single author, although in this instance each writer understands his subject well and presents it energetically from his own standpoint. The book emphasizes the importance of the Trust as an essential part of our industrial system, and shows its advantage as a productive agent. It shows, too, how the Trust reaches its roots deep down into our economic life. The chapters by Mr. Charles Flint, on "Combinations and Critics," "The Gospel of Industrial Steadiness," "The Trust, an Alliance of Work, Brains, and Money," and "What Combination has done for Labor and Capital," are remarkable in defining the nature of the service rendered by the Trust. Other chapters in the book support this central idea, and picture the Trust as an essential product of our individualistic system of politics and economics.

After reading both these books, one cannot fail to believe that it is not capital that people fear, for that is essential; not centralization, for that is inevitable; not monopoly, for that may be turned to serve the public; but it is the evils of the Trust monopoly, the dangers of selfish greed, the exploitation of humanity for gain, political corruption through corporate cupidity, and the suppression of independent endeavor, that represent the real evils of the Trust as they exist to-day.

FRANK W. BLACKMAR.

THE one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Ralph Waldo Emerson, which occurs next May, will be signaled by the appearance of the initial volumes in a complete and definitive "Centenary" edition of his works, from the press of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Emerson's authorized publishers. The most interesting feature of the edition will be the inclusion of one or two volumes of hitherto unpublished material.

RECENT BOOKS ON MUSIC.*

"Grieg is never large or heroic; he never wears the buskin. He has neither the depth of passion nor the intellectual grasp needed to make music in the grand style. Probably of all his peculiarities the most significant is the shortness of his phrases and his manner of repeating them almost literally, displaced a little in pitch, but not otherwise altered. Almost all his music can be cut up into segments two or four measures long, each segment complete in itself, an entire musical thought."

The foregoing paragraph, relative to the music of Edvard Grieg, gives one a clear idea of the analytical ability shown by Mr. Daniel Gregory Mason in the studious work entitled "From Grieg to Brahms." In a prefatory note, the author seeks to show that all music, no matter what its complexity on the technical side, is in essence an expression of personal feeling; and as the qualities of a man's personality show themselves not only in his works, but in his acts, his words, his face, and his carriage even, it has seemed natural and fruitful, in these studies, to seek acquaintance with the musicians through acquaintance with the men. Therefore his essays on the art and services of Grieg, Dvorak, Saint-Saëns, Franck, Tschaikowsky, and Brahms are a unique study of music through the personalities of the artists treated. "If we would understand the individual composers, we must have a sense of the scheme into which they fall, the great universal evolution of which they are but incidents." Arranging them in the order of their influence on art, which depends upon their power both to assimilate previous resources and to add new ones, he passes "from Grieg to Brahms." To give an idea of the principles worked out in this general plan of analysis, the author sketches in an introductory essay the musical environment, as determined by basic principles and developed in history, in relation to which alone the individual discussed can be understood. When he tells us that Grieg has the quick and ardent temperament of Keats and

*FROM GRIEG TO BRAHMS. Studies of Some Modern Composers and their Art. By Daniel Gregory Mason. Illustrated. New York: The Outlook Co.

SYMPHONIES AND THEIR MEANING. Second Series. By Philip H. Goepf. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

HOW TO SING. By Lilli Lehmann. Translated from the German by Richard Aldrich. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Co.

REMPNISCENCES — MUSICAL AND OTHERWISE. By Fanny Reed. Illustrated. Boston: Knight & Millet.

FOR EVERY MUSIC LOVER. By Mrs. Aubertine Woodward Moore ("Auber Forestier.") Illustrated. New York: Dodge Publishing Company.

THE STORY OF ORATORIO. By Annie W. Patterson. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Stevenson; shows us that Saint-Saëns's versatility and energy are the salient traits of his typically Gallic nature; that passing from Saint-Saëns to Cesar Franck is like closing a volume of Taine and taking up Maeterlinck; shows that the nationality of Tschaiakowsky's music proves *a priori* that, however tinged it may be with personal melancholy, it is not ultimately pessimistical or destructive in effect — that he was not simply a neurasthenic Jeremiah with a faculty for orchestration; and that Brahms has Homeric simplicity and excels all his contemporaries in soundness and universality, — when Mr. Mason makes these things clear to us, we realize at once that he is master of his subject. A closing essay on the meaning of music seeks to suggest that still larger environment of human feeling and activity on which music, like everything else, depends for its vitality. The illustrations consist of portraits of the composers mentioned.

Mr. Philip H. Goepf's second volume on "Symphonies and their Meaning" completes the whole survey of classic symphonies. The first volume aimed to unravel the mystery of symphonies,—"to see what tonal meaning really means, and, quite as clearly, what it does not mean." The present work seeks to test the hidden truths in other classic symphonies that varied in their plan and quality, and finally to survey the entire field of the great tonal works of art.

"There is real truth in the symbolism of the moral strife of individual, of debate and dispute, drawing truth from the dregs, rising to final enlightenment. Every phase of life is here idealized. Again, the symbol has real truth. Beauty, strength, each have their figures. The moral, not the external, life of man finds in music its full play and mirror. The true essence of life is in its emotions, and they play in tones as do fish in the waters. The highest problems are ethical, emotional, of experience; science is but a lesser helpmeet. In music their utterance is so real that they seem to be themselves in the life of the tonal stream. Given the type of pleading, of defiance, of plaint, of prayerful trust, of triumphant joy,—given all these, together with the full play of dispute and strife, and you have all the resources, unconscious and therefore the more genuine and convincing, for the utterance of man's most vital thought. So you have in the Fifth Symphony actually as stirring a refrain of the same high truth as in the book of Job."

These two volumes by Mr. Goepf are to be numbered among the classic works on music. Mozart, Beethoven, Schumann, Mendelssohn, Brahms, and others, are here treated more lengthily than in any previous work. The author has, with good discrimination and evidence of wide experience, chosen from the works of

composers characteristic selections illustrative of the explanations given. None of the treatises on this particular branch of musical æsthetics now extant add much to the understanding of the subject, and the reason is that the writers have hitherto begun at the wrong end, whereas the present writer, by a judicious selection of art forms and rare analytical ability, has given us a comprehensive book of special value to all who look upon music as worthy of deep and serious thought. "Every bit of music has a home where it begins and where it ends, every melodic figure has its own nook and niche, and every idea of whatever symbolic guise has its own tonal vine and fig-tree." Whether describing the bounds of tonal art in the "Pastoral" of Beethoven, or that literal story of an artist's woes, Berlioz's "Fantastic Symphony," or Richard Strauss' *Ein Heldenleben*, the author holds his subject well in hand. He has produced a concise yet comprehensive history of a subject deeply interesting to musicians, if not to the general public.

The average young American woman who dreams of cultivating her voice by taking a few lessons a week for a term or two at a music-school might well heed the account given by Bontempi of the training given to pupils at the papal chapel about the middle of the seventeenth century. One hour a day was devoted to the singing of difficult passages, a second to the practice of the thrill, a third to pure intonation,—all in the presence of the teacher, and with the help of a mirror, to avoid grimaces and observe the motion of the tongue and mouth. Besides these, several hours were devoted to the study of expression, several more to practice on the piano, composition, and the theory of music; and frequent opportunity was given to sing in church, while the Monte Mario was visited in order that the pupils might hear the echo of their voices and thereby study their own faults. In a monograph entitled "How to Sing" Madame Lilli Lehmann indicates the difficulties which result from the hurried cultivation of the voice. She points out that in former times eight years were devoted to the study of singing,—at the Prague Conservatory, for instance,—before a pupil became proficient. To-day artists are turned out in "factories," that is, in so-called conservatories, or by teachers who give lessons ten or twelve hours a day. "In two years they receive a certificate of competence, or at least the diploma of the 'factory.' The latter I consider a crime that the state should prohibit." She adds that

not until artists reach the point where they can take council with each other about their mistakes and deficiencies, and discuss the means for overcoming them, will bad singing and in-artistic effort be checked and the art of singing come into its "rights" again. The author has been on the stage since her eighteenth year,—that is, for thirty-four years,—appearing as a star in Germany, Austria, Hungary, France, England, and Sweden. For many years she has been devoting herself to the important questions relating to singing; and in the work before us she has given us the result of her researches.

"It has been my endeavor to set down as clearly as possible all that I have learned through zealous, conscientious study by myself and with others, and thereby to offer to my colleagues something that will bring order into the chaos of their methods of singing; something based on science as well as on sensations in singing; something that will bring expressions often misunderstood into clear relation with the exact functions of the vocal organs."

The various chapters in her work are devoted to such subjects as the singer's physiological studies, nasal singing, position of the tongue, the sensation of the resonance of the head cavities, development and equalization, the tremolo, and practical exercises. Numerous plates are interspersed throughout the work, and are so drawn as to be of sufficient aid to vocal aspirants as to make her treatise a suitable text for the use of conservatories and teachers.

"Reminiscences—Musical and Otherwise," by Miss Fanny Reed, is devoted chiefly to recollections of celebrities with whom the author has been intimately acquainted, including Liszt, Paul Deschanel, Madeline Lemaire, Coquelin, Massenet, and Paderewski. As she says, her "stream of chance" seems to have flowed in an unusual course, and, carrying her beyond the prosaic existence of many New England girls, brought her into the delightful *salons* of the Old World, whose presiding spirits are beacons in music, literature, and art. When we consider Miss Reed's ability, we cannot help adding that these sketches are a trifle too laudatory. True, she has sketched her subjects as she has known them; but we miss that intersprinkling of criticism which serves to illuminate any record of events and give it proportion. Is it not frequently the case that in books such as this, when handled by able critics, it is too often laid down as a general principle that the legitimate use of comparisons stops at illustration and characterization? It is as a racy, gossipy book for the general reader that Miss Reed's work will be appreciated.

The reproductions of autographed photographs make attractive illustrations.

"The nineteenth century was the period of achievement; there is every reason to believe that the twentieth century will be the period of still nobler achievement. . . . During the era we are entering no unworthy teacher will be permitted to trifle with the unfolding musical instincts of childhood. The study of music will take an honored place in the curriculum of every school, academy, college, and university, as an essential factor in culture."

Such is the prefatory note to a series of practical essays on music, entitled "For Every Music Lover," by Mrs. Aubertine Woodward Moore ("Auber Forestier"). The author is a scholarly pianist, and a practitioner as well as a theorist. She is well known as a pioneer in the field of illustrated talks on music, and these essays, which have not previously appeared in print, are composed, to a large extent, of materials used by the author in her public and private lectures on the history and theory of music. An idea of the scope of her work may be gleaned from the title chapters: "The Origin and Function of Music," "Blunders in Music Study," "The Musical Education that Educates," "How to Interpret Music," "How to Listen to Music," "The Poetry and Leadership of Chopin," "Violins and Violinists—Fact and Fable," "Queens of Song," "The Opera and its Reformers," "Famous Oratorios," and "Symphony and Symphonic Poem." The knowledge of technique and mature judgment displayed in the volume promises to bring to it the success enjoyed by the author's previous work published two years ago, which tended to show how music may gain its rightful place as a beneficent influence in daily life. Needless to say, Mrs. Moore is eminently fitted to treat her subject with authority.

In a prefatory note to "The Story of Oratorio" Miss Annie W. Patterson points out that if the average "musical man" is asked what an oratorio is, he will reply: "Oh, the Messiah is an oratorio. It is a great work, you know—for chorus, band, and big singers—and we hear it at least once a year—generally about Christmas time"; and the definition ends. Of all musical forms, the oratorio has the distinction of being the noblest and most ennobling. Miss Patterson has endeavored to write a connected narrative touching upon all the phases in the history of this particular form of musical art,—from its first dawn in the music of religious devotion to its climax in the masterpieces of Handel and Mendelssohn,—yet free from dry statistics, unnecessary detail, and parenthetical

information. The number of works classed under the heading of oratorio is very misleading — Schumann's profane oratorio, "Paradise and the Peri," is pointed out as an unique example; therefore, only those works the texts of which were drawn from biblical narrative or episode are included in the present treatise. The "Messiah," "Creation," and "Redemption" are not included in the same category as such famous masses as the "Lobgesang" of Mendelssohn and the "Deutsches Requiem" of Brahms. Miss Patterson's style of narration, while not brilliant, is clear and forcible. Her most conspicuous fault is, perhaps, a too favorable estimate of mediocrity. The last two chapters in the book are addressed especially to professional musical students. It is worthy of note that the work contains a complete and accurate appendix and index.

INGRAM A. PYLE.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

Standards and methods of civilization.

The junior senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, has the faculty of provoking dissent, his views on practically all political topics being held with an uncompromising vigor and consistency. As an open advocate of the once forgotten tenets enunciated by Alexander Hamilton, he is one of the foremost promulgators in the public life of America to-day of doctrines and tendencies holding with the practical politicians of the Old World rather than with the theorists and idealists of the New. He is therefore held to stand with the conservative side of our national life, though his teachings are in most respects radical in the extreme when contrasted with the principles on which our government was founded. But he is always provocative of thought, and in nothing he has written more than in "A Fighting Frigate, and Other Essays and Addresses" (Scribner), containing in a single volume the work already given to the public in the form of magazine articles or public speeches on formal occasions, written or delivered within the last five years. Necessarily the subjects are all congenial ones, and contain a practical exposition of Mr. Lodge's political and ethical philosophy. In the address from which the book borrows its name, given at the celebration of the return of the old "Constitution" to the navy yard at Charlestown in 1897, may be read this characteristic statement, for example:

"The virtues termed 'savage' I take to be the early and primary ones of courage, indifference to danger, and loyalty to the tribes or clans which, in the processes of time, became nations and countries. . . . The gentler virtues, as well as the refinements and graces of civilization, rest upon these simpler qualities; and the highest achievements of the race

in the arts of peace have come from the strong, bold nations of the earth. Art, literature, philosophy, invention, in Greece and Rome, in Venice and Holland, all reached their zenith when those countries were at the height of their military and political power, and sank as that power decayed."

Mr. Lodge does not mention the fact, but it would be doubtful whether such "strong, bold nations" as the Tartars and Turks, the Spaniards, or even the earlier Scythians and Gauls, can be set in successful contrast with the ideals of civilization emerging from Palestine and Ceylon when neither of those countries could by any trick of speech be exalted into "strong, bold nations" in Mr. Lodge's sense of the words. Nor does he seem to be in accord with the teachings of evolution in regard to the higher value of intellect and morality as distinguished from his approved "savage virtues"; and he certainly does not make the point that decadence follows upon the attainment of "military and political power" of necessity, while national righteousness has been a conservator of national energy, and has enabled the effort wasted in war to manifest itself in peace. One wonders, also, how he can reconcile the Anglo-Saxon supremacy which he holds in such high estimation with the lower position taken by nations that have turned themselves into armed camps. The rest of the book is given up to extolling the great Federalists of the earlier days of the republic, John Marshall, Oliver Ellsworth, and Daniel Webster; to addresses upon three governors of Massachusetts, Greenhalge, Robinson, and Wolcott; to an inquiry into the treaty-making powers of the Senate; to some rather scratchy impressions of Russia; and to the speech made at the unveiling of the statue of Rochambeau in Washington last May. There is scholarship and vigor in these essays and addresses, but there is little Christianity, so far as ideals are concerned.

Paris as Paradise.

There is but one Paris. It is neither a seaport nor a centre of commerce. Its location has always been far enough inland to allow it to develop its own resources and characteristics unimpeded by the forces that inevitably encroach on the individuality of seaport cities. No one can understand or properly estimate such a unique metropolis who has not lived with it through several seasons. Mr. Henry Haynie's two volumes on "Paris, Past and Present" (Stokes) are the result of long and intimate acquaintance with Paris and the Parisian. Twenty years of sojourning within her fortifications gave him more than he could find in books and libraries. With evident enthusiasm for his task, and a desire to pack as much information as possible between the lids of these volumes, he has gone into the history of the city from the time the Romans encamped on the "Ile de la Cite" down to the present. Naturally, there had to be severe condensation in every part; and this fact makes the reading of those chapters that deal with the city's history very fragmentary and unsatisfactory. But this deficiency

is relieved as soon as the author sets about describing the great institutions of to-day. Each of these is traced in its historical connections, and in its present position in political, religious, or educational Paris. It is apparent from the start that we are to have a roseate picture painted by an adorer of the French capital. While recognizing that there are in it things to be censured, the author's admirable method of sketching and coloring very greatly minimizes that fact. He describes with ample detail, and in plain and lucid language, public buildings, parks, monuments, educational institutions, the government, and even the sewer system. His admiration for the city, and his inability to render a harsh judgment, may be seen in the following statement: "In all things and in everything, Paris is most beautiful, most lovely, most adorable, most intelligent. . . . In all that relates to intellectual, industrial, and social life, the preëminence of Paris is incontestible, and uncontested" (vol. II., p. 236). The author's painstaking description of the most notable institutions of the city is beautifully supplemented by twenty-four photogravures and thirty-two half-tones in the text. One or two good maps would add to the interest and value of the book.

*Weighty essays
by Dr. Jordan.*

"The Blood of the Nation," by President David Starr Jordan, is a small book published by the American Unitarian Association. Small it is, but weighty, for its contents form one of the most impressive sermons ever preached against militarism. Dr. Jordan writes of the wickedness of warfare from the standpoint of the Christian moralist, it is true, but his argument does not waste itself in the usual abstractions, for it is reinforced by the message of science, for which the author is an accredited spokesman. "The blood of a nation determines its history" and "The history of a nation determines its blood." These are the two main propositions of the book, but it is to the second of them, because the less obvious of the two, that attention is chiefly directed. The lesson is drawn from the history of the military peoples in both ancient and modern times that a nation becomes irredeemably weakened that sends forth its best to die on the battlefield. The next generation is made up of the descendants of the weaklings who have not been fit to fight. This is a simple enough lesson, and demonstrably true, but the world stubbornly refuses to recognize it, and most countries continue in their insane exaltation of the military spirit and the tinsel glory that comes from warfare. Dr. Jordan quotes from the poets to excellent effect, although we cannot account for his calling Oscar Wilde's "Ave Imperatrix" "the last flicker of dying genius in his wretched life," or for his saying that "in the late war some poet, addressing the spirit of ancient Greece, appealed to her, — 'of all thy thousands grant us three To make a new Thermopylæ.'" The poet was Byron (who is misquoted), and the "late war" was that of the early nineteenth

century. — Another little book by Dr. Jordan, published by Messrs. Elder & Shepard, is called "The Philosophy of Despair." Taking FitzGerald's Omar for his text, the author proceeds to "indicate some part of the answer of Science to the Philosophy of Despair." But he is no optimist of the shallow sort, and does not blink the very real problem, or seek to glaze it over by comforting platitudes. He takes what we believe to be the only possible stand against philosophical pessimism when he deals with it as a matter of temperament rather than of logic, and insists that healthful activity is in itself happiness, and not a process whereby happiness is to be attained in some future time. "Such an expression as 'worth living' has in fact no real meaning. To act and to love are the twin functions of the human body and soul. To live effectively implies the belief that life is worth living, and no one who leads a worthy life has ever for a moment doubted this." This last sentence may possibly make too sweeping a claim, but we have much sympathy for the general tenor of Dr. Jordan's thought, and believe that his little book is of the most helpful kind — especially to young men and women who are passing through the early stages of the inevitable disillusionment that comes somewhere between childhood and maturity.

*Japanese curios
and cobwebs.*

The curious and filmy character of Mr. Lafcadio Hearn's new book called "Kottō" (Macmillan) accords well with its more descriptive sub-title, "Japanese Curios and Cobwebs," and with the appropriate and artistic illustrations by Genjiro Eto. The first nine tales, "only curios," are selections from several old Japanese books, "to illustrate some strange beliefs," the chief of which seems to be transmigration of souls. A very interesting chapter is the one entitled "A Woman's Diary," which might be called the Japanese version of "The Confessions of a Wife." Several of the "Cobwebs" are very dry and dusty; indeed, the book as a whole is hardly up to the author's standard, — or possibly we miss the freshness and novelty of our first impressions of this charming writer. One of the most interesting portions of the book is that devoted to "Fireflies." It is wrought out from a Japanese work by Prof. S. Watase, formerly of the University of Chicago and Wood's Hall, and now of the Imperial University at Tokyo. The Japanese original discusses the subject from a scientific as well as a popular point of view; but Mr. Hearn confines himself to the latter, with numerous illustrations from Japanese folk-lore and poetic literature. In olden days, poverty-stricken students in China and Japan used to be compelled to learn their lessons by the fitful flame of fifty fireflies imprisoned in a small bamboo cage. Even now, "many persons in Japan earn their living during the summer months by catching and selling fireflies; indeed, the extent of this business entitles it to be regarded as a special industry." The most famous place at

present for fireflies is in the neighborhood of Uji, famous also for its tea. Here every summer crowds gather, even special trains bringing thousands of visitors, to see the fireflies; and on the river, at a point several miles from town, may be witnessed a "Firefly Battle," to see which people wait all night in boats.

Our gravest national problem.

The Chief Executive of the nation has declared that the preservation of our forests and the conservation of our water-supplies constitute the most serious internal problems confronting our country. Readers of Professor Fernow's "Economics of Forestry," a recent volume in the "Library of Economics and Politics" (Crowell), will appreciate the seriousness of the problems which is hastening upon us with the destruction of our most valuable forests by the axe and fire, and consequent permanent deforestation of considerable areas. The large consumption, the wasteful methods, and the general lack of effort on the part of the lumbering interests to conserve the supply or to provide for the replacement of the forests, not only threaten us with a wood-famine, but they have already brought to light, even in Wisconsin, the possibilities of a desert arising where in the memory of man the forest once thrived. The book is replete with facts that show, on the other hand, the possibilities of scientific treatment of the problem in the conservation and maintenance of existing supplies, the economic utilization of the product, and the reforestation with valuable timber of areas now abandoned to the chances of nature. The book ought to be in the hands of every legislator in the land, and public-spirited men who wish to inform themselves authoritatively on the gravity of the problem and the needs and possibilities of pertinent legislation will find here the trustworthy information needed, as well as inspiration for formulating a public policy. The author styles it a reference-book for students of political economy, and professional and lay students of forestry. It is all this, and more. It is a most cogent argument for an efficient grappling with the situation by scientific methods that shall save for the nation the remnant of its magnificent endowment of forests. The work has been begun; the time is opportune for its advancement by state and national legislation, and by corporate or individual utilization of the facilities now offered by the Bureau of Forestry at Washington for scientific direction in the management of woodlands.

Life of a noted schoolmaster.

The Rev. W. E. Bowen has partly written and partly compiled a tribute to the memory of his uncle, Edward Bowen, who for forty-two years, as assistant master at Harrow, rendered most valuable service to the cause of secondary education. Without wife or children, he paid to the school a devotion that brooked no rival claims; and the success and honor that came to him in his chosen career were his sufficient reward. The details of his original methods in the

classroom, where he is described by one of his pupils as an "enchanter," and the delineation of those characteristics that give him such a hold on boys in their play as well as in their work, furnish most interesting reading. "Boys ought hardly ever to be punished against their will," was his golden rule of discipline; and his practice was to get the offender to name his own punishment. Yet he was a strict and remarkably successful disciplinarian. The old method of language-teaching by grammar he unceremoniously threw out of the window. "He was in favor of "cribs," in the interest of more rapid progress and also of honesty and fairness. "Bohn is too much for us," he declared; and yet when he failed to persuade his colleagues to countenance translations, he achieved a wonderful degree of success in banishing and keeping out the intrusive Bohn. To his love of and proficiency in athletics he owed much of his singular influence over boys. He also wrote their school songs for them, in a rollicking vein that is irresistible. Many of these songs, and other poems from his pen, as well as some of his educational essays, are given in an appendix. (Longmans.)

South Carolina in the Revolution.

With the fourth volume of his History of South Carolina, the President of the Historical Society of that State has concluded a noble work (McCrary's "South Carolina in the Revolution," Macmillan). This fourth volume covers the period 1780-1783. The same painstaking research that has produced the former volumes is evident here also. It is a very exact presentation of the military history of the period. When this has been said, the limitations of the work are indicated. The civil history of the State is almost ignored. The movement of public opinion as to the merits of the Revolutionary War, either in the State at large or as indicated in governing circles, is left to one side, — and this in a State where the conflict of opinion was of critical importance. The persistent attempt throughout the volume to disparage General Greene, both as a soldier and as a man, is also a blemish on its pages. There is no doubt that General Sumter and other State leaders have not hitherto been given due credit; but it is not necessary to accumulate obloquy upon General Greene's head to accomplish that end. Outside of these features, the work is critical and inclusive, and may stand as a masterpiece of research for other State historians.

A field with the camera.

The number of sportsmen who seek trophies in the fields and woods with the camera is rapidly increasing. One of the most successful of them has given to the public a full account of his methods, and evidences of his good luck — or, rather, his skill; for with the camera, even more than with the gun, patience, coolness, good judgment, and above all persistency, are necessary in every successful stalk. Mr. A. Radclyffe Dogmore, in his "Nature and the

Camera" (Doubleday), has confided to his readers the details of his procedure in photographing live birds and their nests; animals, wild and tame; reptiles, insects, fish and other aquatic forms; and flowers, trees, and fungi. The suggestions as to the outfit necessary for each subject are explicit, and the methods of overcoming difficulties which one meets in the field, in approaching the wary wild folk with the camera, are illustrated from the author's experience. The book is richly illustrated with very artistic and instructive pictures selected from the author's collection of over three thousand negatives. How much better this sounds than three thousand bird-skins! The book is eminently practical, and the hints and helps for the amateur, with which it abounds, together with the inspiration which the results presented by the author afford, should do much to advance this fascinating sport among nature-lovers. The work cannot fail to promote interest in the wild life of our fields and forests, and in time, let us hope, may lead to some cessation of the senseless and wanton killing of our native birds and beasts. There is in it also much promise for the development and enrichment of our decorative arts, as not a few of Mr. Dugmore's pictures bear witness.

A guide to the study of our common trees.

Miss Julia Ellen Rogers, author of "Among Green Trees" (Chicago: A. W. Mumford), does not think that a popular book about trees should describe all those that grow, say in North-Eastern America, and then expect the bewildered beginner to be able to tell them apart; and because she knows of no "all-around tree-book" she has written the present one. It is in four parts, only one of which, called "Outdoor Studies with Trees," bears directly upon the matter of identification. This deals with such facts as one may learn, if he is interested and observant, from the trees themselves, without any reference to books. Part II. discusses "The Life of Trees," that is, the physiological side of the study; Part III., the practical matter of tree culture; and finally Part IV. describes "The Kinds of Trees," limited to the common species that grow in the United States, north of Virginia and east of the Rockies. There are about twenty-five full-page illustrations, picturing complete and beautiful specimens of our native trees. Countless detailed drawings and photographs supplementary to these very beautiful larger ones, furnish accurate data about bark, buds, leaves, flowers, fruit, seeds, etc. Amateurs interested in forestry will find Miss Rogers's book an excellent guide.

A calendar of crime.

Mr. Charles Gordon's elaborately illustrated work on "The Old Bailey and Newgate" (Pott) furnishes rather grim and ghastly entertainment. Stow, Fox, Holinshed, Howell, the letter-books of the Corporation of the City of London, and many obscurer sources of information, have been ransacked with fruitful results, while old prints have been gener-

ously drawn upon to contribute whatever elements of a blood-curdling, hair-raising nature may be lacking in the text. But we must not convey a false impression. The book, though devoted largely to the careers of noted criminals and the penal horrors visited upon them, contains much curious information of a less forbidding nature; and many of the illustrations are of historical interest and wholly free from repulsive features. Appropriate mention, too, is made of the labors of John Howard, Elizabeth Frye, and other prison-reformers. It would have been well if the author had made clear at the outset what is meant by "the Old Bailey." After stating that it takes its name from the *ballium*, or old wall running between Ludgate and Newgate, he passes on to the history of Newgate prison. Old Bailey is the name given both to the street occupying the site of the ancient wall, and also to the criminal court fronting on that street and adjoining the prison. But the old prison is now no more, its demolition having begun on the 15th of last August.

John Brown of Harper's Ferry.

It would be an interesting thing to know — if one could know — what place John Brown will have in American history a hundred years from now. Perhaps an equally curious thing to know would be John Brown's place now, had not certain forces North and South conspired to make a martyr of him in 1859. Opinions will doubtless continue for some time to differ as to Brown's merits and his place in history. The savage attack made upon him by Professor Burgess in his recently published book on "The Civil War and the Constitution" will justify those who think very differently in writing sympathetic accounts of his life. Such a work is Mr. John Newton's "Captain John Brown of Harper's Ferry" (Wessels), a book of three hundred pages, which gives the impressions of an ardent admirer, but does not furnish any new material. It simply tells again of the conditions which made John Brown possible, of the ideas which dominated him, and of the attempts he made to translate these ideas into accomplished facts.

BRIEFER MENTION.

"Matthew Arnold's Notebooks" (Macmillan), edited by his daughter the Hon. Mrs. Wodehouse, offer us an interesting and intimate revelation of Arnold's intellectual habits. For nearly forty years, he kept diaries for his official engagements, and in these diaries he entered, from day to day, passages in his reading that particularly impressed him. The passages are brief, and include texts in Greek, Latin, French, German, Italian, and English. Many of them are of a religious character, and nearly all bear in some way on the conduct of life. Mrs. Wodehouse has reprinted this matter verbatim for every fifth year of the note books. The result is so interesting that we could wish they had been reprinted entire. The sources are sometimes indicated, but in a majority of the cases we are left in the dark concerning the origin of the quoted passage.

NOTES.

"Studies in Zoölogy," by Mr. James A. Merrill, is "an introduction to the study of animals for secondary schools and academies" just published by the American Book Co.

A collection of "posy-ring" mottoes, those charming bits of doggerel which exercised the wits of old-time lovers, has been made by Mr. Arthur L. Humphreys and issued in an exquisite little volume imported by the Messrs. Scribner.

"San Francisco and Thereabout," by Mr. Charles Keeler, is a handsomely printed and illustrated guide-book published by the California Promotion Committee of San Francisco. It is "simple and direct, giving a brief history of the city's romantic past and a just description of its present life, with the picturesque setting of bay and hills."

"A Selection from Mrs. Browning's Poems," edited by Miss Heloise E. Hersey, and "John Woolman's Journal" are two recent additions to the "Pocket Classics" of the Macmillan Co. For the latter of the two we are particularly grateful, because it makes accessible an early American classic that deserves to be widely known.

"Essentials in Ancient History," by Mr. Arthur Mayer Wolfson, is the first of a series of four volumes intended to cover the course recommended by the Committee of Seven for secondary schools. Professor Albert B. Hart is the general editor of the series, and will himself write the volume on American history. These books are published by the American Book Co.

Volume II. of "The Athenian Drama," published by Messrs. Longmans, Green, & Co., is devoted to Sophocles, the editor and translator being Professor John Swinnerton Phillimore. The plays included are the two *Œdipus* tragedies and the "Antigone." The illustrations are carefully chosen from famous vases and works of sculpture, and there is an elaborate introduction.

By the recent amalgamation of the English firms of Thomas Nelson & Sons and E. & J. B. Young & Co. the two largest and oldest Bible publishing concerns doing business in this country and Great Britain have been consolidated. The New York branches of the two firms have been absorbed by an American corporation organized under the state laws of New York, with the corporate title of Thomas Nelson & Sons.

A thin volume on Robert Louis Stevenson, published by Messrs. James Pott & Co., belongs to what are called "The Bookman Biographies." The text is very scanty, but this deficiency is made up by the pictures, of which there are some two score. This is the first volume of the series, and similar volumes on Carlyle, Dickens, and Count Tolstoy are promised for early publication.

Under the title of "The Chiswick Library of Noble Writers," the Scott-Thaw Co., a publishing firm recently organized in New York City, is about to issue a series of finely printed books in folio. The aim of the publishers is to produce a series of volumes which shall present noble books in noble form, avoiding the accusation of archaism on the one hand and eccentricity on the other. The series will be printed at the Chiswick Press on handmade paper specially made by Messrs. Arnold & Foster, and the intention is to make books which shall be read, and not merely treasured as curi-

osities. The first two volumes will be Landor's "Pericles and Aspasia" and More's "Utopia," and in each case the edition for sale in this country is limited to 200 copies.

Mr. J. N. Larned has written "A Primer of Right and Wrong" (Houghton) for the use of young people in school and at home. His style is simple and he does not preach overmuch, which gives his little book a fair chance of reaching some portion of the audience for which it is intended. Mr. Larned illustrates his own moralizings by an interesting selection of "examples and opinions" quoted from standard sources.

Two little volumes of extracts from the writings of Benjamin Jowett have been edited by Professor Lewis Campbell, and are published by Mr. Henry Frowde. One of them contains passages from the introductions to the Platonic dialogues, the other illustrates the theological writings of the master. The volumes are pocketable, and should make Jowett mean something to readers for whom he is now little more than a name.

"The Boy's Iliad," by Mr. Walter Copland Perry, is a boys' story-book published by the Macmillan Co. It is attractively printed, and charmingly illustrated by Mr. Jacomb Hood. The contents extend beyond the "Iliad" to the whole cycle of Trojan legend, and include such matters as the judgment of Paris, the sacrifice of Iphigenia, the campaign of Penthesileia, the death of Achilles, the wooden horse, the fate of Laocoön, and the sack of Troy. The text is simple but dignified, using the actual words of Greek poetry as far as possible, and the book as a whole is deserving of the warmest commendation.

The "American Commonwealths Series" is being rapidly pushed toward completion by the publishers, Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Nine volumes are in preparation, and the first to appear will be "Texas" by Prof. George P. Garrison of the University of Texas. Mr. Frank G. Sanborn of Concord is writing the history of his native state, New Hampshire; and the other seven volumes will be: "Wisconsin," by Mr. Reuben G. Thwaites; "New Jersey," by Mr. Austin Scott; "Pennsylvania," by Mr. Talcott Williams; "Louisiana," by Mr. Albert Phelps; "Illinois," by Prof. John H. Finley; "Minnesota," by Dr. William F. Folwell; and "Iowa," by Dr. Albert Shaw.

The Spring list of Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co. will include "The Ward of King Canute," a new novel by Miss Otilie A. Liljencrantz, author of "The Thrall of Leif the Lucky"; "The Souls of Black Folk," a volume of essays on the negro question by Prof. W. E. B. DuBois; "A Selection from the Best English Essays," edited by Mr. Sherwin Cody; a translation by Miss Mary J. Safford of Felix Dahn's "Felicitas"; "The Reflections of a Lonely Man," by "A. C. M."; a collection of "Cartoons by McCutcheon," one of the best known newspaper artists of the day; "The Law of Mental Medicine," by Mr. Thomson J. Hudson; and an "Index to Poetry and Recitations," edited by Miss Edith Granger.

"Every Day in the Year" (Dodd), compiled by Mr. James L. Ford and Mrs. Mary K. Ford, is a poetical anthology upon a new plan. Every day in the year is illustrated by a poem, or group of poems, commemorative of some important occurrence. All sorts of things are celebrated, from birthdays to battles, and the poems are of a high average order of merit, although in the nature of things some days have given cause for much

more inspiring verse than others, and in a few instances the editors evidently found it difficult to find anything to celebrate. Taking an illustration at random, we find for the date of April 19, poems on the death of Beconsfield, the attack on the Union troops in Baltimore in 1861, Emerson's "Concord Hymn," a ballad on "The Minute Men of Northboro'," a sonnet on the death of Byron, Realf's "Apocalypse," and two pieces on the declaration of Cuban Independence by the United States Congress.

TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

March, 1903.

Alexander III., Coronation of. Mme. Waddington. *Scribner*.
 America the Cradle of Asia. Stewart Culin. *Harper*.
 America's Coming Race. Gustave Michand. *Century*.
 American Aim, The. Austin Bierbower. *World's Work*.
 Anstralia, First Parliament of. H. H. Lusk. *Rev. of Reviews*.
 Capital, Organization of. Herman Jnsti. *Century*.
 Carnegie Institution, The. D. C. Gilman. *World's Work*.
 Chicago, Character of. F. C. Howe. *World's Work*.
 Chicago Board of Trade. Will Payne. *Century*.
 Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy's Relation to. *North American*.
 City, The Twentieth Century. John Corbin. *Scribner*.
 Congress, Humors of. Francis E. Leupp. *Century*.
 Cortelyou, George B. H. B. F. Macfarland. *Rev. of Reviews*.
 Dawea, Henry L. George P. Morris. *Review of Reviews*.
 East, A People from the. Norman Duncan. *Harper*.
 Fiction, Sanity in. Hamlin Garland. *North American*.
 Forests, Southern, Saving the. O. W. Price. *World's Work*.
 Forum, Recent Discoveries in the. G. Boni. *Harper*.
 Franchises, Question of. George C. Sikes. *Atlantic*.
 Gateway of Nations, In the. J. A. Riis. *Century*.
 Germany, A Letter from. W. C. Dreher. *Atlantic*.
 Germany on the Sea. W. L. Marvin. *Review of Reviews*.
 Gypsies, False. Charles Sears Baldwin. *Atlantic*.
 Hampstead. Arthur Colton. *Harper*.
 History, Writing of. A. T. Mahan. *Atlantic*.
 Hotel, Workings of a Modern. A. B. Paine. *World's Work*.
 Intellectual Communism. Sara Y. Stevenson. *Lippincott*.
 Labor Organizations, Rights and Methods of. *No. American*.
 Legal Penalties and Public Opinion. *North American*.
 London Police Methods. Josiah Flynt. *North American*.
 Lumber Industry of Pacific Coast. *Review of Reviews*.
 Marionettes and Puppet Shows. E. C. Peixotta. *Scribner*.
 Medicine, Recent Advances in. A. T. Bristow. *World's Work*.
 Monroe Doctrine and the Venezuela Affair. *North American*.
 Moro Princess, A. Harriet A. Febiger. *Scribner*.
 Morocco, Sultan of. Talcott Williams. *Review of Reviews*.
 Natural History, Real and Sham. John Burroughs. *Atlantic*.
 Naval Strength, Our. G. W. Melville. *North American*.
 Nile Reservoir, The New. F. C. Penfield. *North American*.
 Northwest, The Great. Ray S. Baker. *Century*.
 Ohio, 100 Years of. C. M. Harvey. *World's Work*.
 Philosophy and Science To-day. J. T. Driscoll. *No. American*.
 Polygamy, Political Significance of. Jos. Smith. *No. Am.*
 Power-transmission, Long-distance, in Canada. *Rev. of Revs.*
 Quebec, Montgomery's Struggle for. J. H. Smith. *Century*.
 Reciprocity between the U. S. and Canada. *North American*.
 Rural and Village Improvement Societies. *Lippincott*.
 Saint Teresa. Annie Fields. *Atlantic*.
 Schools, Public, Widening the Use of. *World's Work*.
 Shakespeare's Richard II. A. C. Swinburne. *Harper*.
 South America, Germany in. F. A. Ogg. *World's Work*.
 Space, An Outlook into. W. H. Pickering. *Century*.
 Supreme Court, The. David J. Brewer. *Scribner*.
 Teaching, Public School. Wm. McAndrews. *World's Work*.
 Telegraphy, Commercial Wirelss. *World's Work*.
 Tobacco Trust, The So-called. G. B. Fife. *Century*.
 Tyrol, Our, and its Types. Julian Ralph. *Harper*.
 Unexpected, The. Robert W. Chambers. *Harper*.
 Venezuelan Trouble, The. J. C. O'Laughlin. *World's Work*.
 World-Legislature, A. R. L. Bridgman. *Atlantic*.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[The following list, containing 72 titles, includes books received by THE DIAL since its last issue.]

BIOGRAPHY AND REMINISCENCES.

- The Life and Times of Georg Joachim Goechen, Publisher and Printer of Leipzig, 1752-1828. By his grandson, Viscount Goechen. In 2 vols., illus. in photogravure, color, etc., 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$12. net.
- Personal Reminiscences of Prince Bismarck. By Sidney Whitman. With portraits, 8vo, gilt top, uncut. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.60 net.
- The Life of James Madison. By Gaillard Hunt. With frontispiece, large 8vo, gilt top, pp. 402. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2.50 net.
- Augustus Cæsar and the Organisation of the Empire of Rome. By John B. Firth, B.A. Illus., 12mo, pp. 371. "Heroes of the Nations." G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.35 net.
- A Virginia Girl in the Civil War, 1861-1865: Being a Record of the Actual Experiences of the Wife of a Confederate Officer. Collected and edited by Myrta Lockett Avery. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 384. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25 net.
- Robert Louis Stevenson. Illus., large 8vo, pp. 40. "Bookman Biographies." James Pott & Co. 75 cts.

HISTORY.

- The Correspondence of the Colonial Governors of Rhode Island, 1723-1775. Edited by Gertrude Selwyn Kimball. Vol. I., illus., large 8vo, gilt top, pp. 434. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$5.
- A Short History of Rome. By W. S. Robinson, M.A. 18mo, pp. 486. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$1.12 net.
- The Story of the Trapper. By A. C. Laut. Illus., 12mo, pp. 284. "Story of the West Series." D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25 net.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- Happiness: Essays on the Meaning of Life. By Carl Hilty; trans. by Francis Greenwood Peabody. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 154. Macmillan Co. \$1.25 net.
- The Principles of Criticism: An Introduction to the Study of Literature. By W. Basil Worsfold, M.A. New edition; 12mo, pp. 256. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$1.12 net.
- Sally Wister's Journal: A True Narrative; being a Quaker Maiden's Account of her Experiences with Officers of the Continental Army, 1777-8. Edited by Albert Cook Myers. Illus. in color, etc., 12mo, uncut, pp. 224. Philadelphia: Ferris & Leach. \$2. net.
- The Western Slope. By Celia Parker Woolley. 12mo, uncut, pp. 242. Evanston: William S. Lord. \$1.25.
- La Perfecta Casada. Por el Maestro F. Luys de Leon. Texto del Siglo XVI. Edited by Elizabeth Wallace. 8vo, pp. 119. "Decennial Publications." University of Chicago Press. \$1.50 net.
- King Alfred's Old English Version of St. Augustine's Soliloquies. Edited by Henry Lee Hargrove, Ph.D. 8vo, pp. 120. "Yale Studies in English." Henry Holt & Co. Paper, \$1.
- The Journal of Arthur Stirling ("The Valley of the Shadow"). Revised and condensed, with an Introductory Sketch. 12mo, pp. 356. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25 net.
- The Mystery of Sleep. By John Bigelow, LL.D. Second edition, rewritten and enlarged. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 216. Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.
- Nuggets from a Welsh Mine: Selections from the Writings of Jenkin Lloyd Jones. With portrait, 12mo, uncut, pp. 127. Chicago: Unity Publishing Co. \$1. net.

NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD LITERATURE.

- The Æneid of Virgil. Literally rendered into English blank verse by T. H. Delabère May, M.A. In 2 vols., 12mo. London: David Nutt.
- Letters and Literary Remains of Edward FitzGerald. Vol. III., with photogravure portrait, large 8vo, uncut, pp. 323. Macmillan Co. \$3. net. (Sold only in sets of 7 vols.)
- The Paris Sketch Book. By W. M. Thackeray; edited by Walter Jerrold; illus. by Charles E. Brock. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 356. Macmillan Co. \$1.

BOOKS OF VERSE.

- Hand in Hand: Verses by Mother and Daughter. With photogravure title-page, 18mo, uncut, pp. 122. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1. net.
- Written in Florence: The Last Verses of Hugh McCulloch. With photogravure portrait, 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 107. Little, Brown, & Co. \$1.25 net.
- Ab, What Riddles These Women Be! By William Young. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 48. R. H. Russell. \$1.
- The Gay Gordons: Ballads of an Ancient Scottish Clan. Edited by Armistead C. Gordon. 16mo, pp. 40. Staunton, Va.: Albert Shultz.

FICTION.

- Truth (Vérité). By Emile Zola; trans. by Ernest A. Vizetelly. 12mo, pp. 596. John Lane. \$1.50.
- A Whaleman's Wife. By Frank T. Bullen. Illus., 12mo, pp. 372. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.
- The Circle. By Katherine Cecil Thurston. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, pp. 340. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.
- Calvert of Strathore. By Carter Goodloe. With frontispiece in color, 12mo, pp. 377. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.
- Journeys End: A Romance of To-day. By Justus Miles Forman. Illus., 12mo, uncut, pp. 240. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50.
- For a Maiden Brave. By Chauncey C. Hotchkiss. Illus. in color, 12mo. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.
- Abeniki Caldwell: A Burlesque Historical Novel. By Carolyn Wells. Illus., 12mo, uncut, pp. 289. R. H. Russell. \$1.50.
- The Pride of Telfair. By Elmore Elliott Peake. 12mo, pp. 391. Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.
- A Daughter of the Pit. By Margaret Doyle Jackson. 12mo, pp. 351. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.
- What Manner of Man. By Edna Kenton. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 292. Bowen-Merrill Co. \$1.50.
- A Coin of Edward VII.: A Detective Story. By Fergus Hume. With frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 285. G. W. Dillingham Co.
- Back to the Woods: The Story of a Fall from Grace. By Hugh McHugh. Illus., 18mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 116. G. W. Dillingham Co. 75 cts.
- Mrs. McPiggs of the Very Old Scratch. By Frank C. Voorhies. 16mo, pp. 29. Boston: Mutual Book Co. 30 cts.

RELIGION.

- Human Destiny in the Light of Revelation. By John F. Weir, M.A. 16mo, gilt top, pp. 186. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1. net.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

- A Satchel Guide for the Vacation Tourist in Europe. By W. J. Rolfe, Litt.D. First edition for 1903. With maps, 18mo, pp. 307. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.
- The Collegiate Church of Stratford-on-Avon and other Buildings of Interest in the Town and Neighborhood. By Harold Baker. Illus., 12mo, pp. 95. "Bell's Cathedral Series." Macmillan Co. 60 cts.

POLITICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

- American Diplomacy in the Orient. By John W. Foster. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 498. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$3. net.
- The American Republic and its Government: An Analysis, with a Consideration of its Fundamental Principles and of its Relations to the States and Territories. By James Albert Woodburn. 8vo, pp. 410. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2. net.
- The Woman Who Tolls: Being the Experiences of Two Ladies as Factory Girls. By Mrs. John Van Vorst and Marie Van Vorst. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 303. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50 net.
- The Negro Artisan: A Social Study. 8vo, pp. 192. Atlanta, Ga.: Atlanta University Press. Paper, 50 cts.

SCIENCE.

- Experiments on Animals. By Stephen Paget; with Introduction by Lord Lister. New and revised edition; illus., 8vo, pp. 387. "Science Series." G. P. Putnam's Sons.

- Tsimshian Texts. By Franz Boas. Large 4to, pp. 244. Washington: The Smithsonian Institution.
- Assyrian and Babylonian Letters belonging to the Kouyunjik Collections of the British Museum. By Robert Francis Harper. Large 8vo, pp. 142. "Decennial Publications." University of Chicago Press. \$6. net.
- The Path of Evolution through Ancient Thought and Modern Science. By Henry Pemberton. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 374. Henry Altman Co.
- The Animal Ecology of the Cold Spring Sand Sp. By C. B. Davenport. 4to, pp. 22. "Decennial Publications." University of Chicago Press. Paper.

NATURE.

- A Woman's Hardy Garden. By Helena Rutherford Ely. Illus. in photogravure, etc., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 216. Macmillan Co. \$1.75 net.

ART.

- The Meaning of Pictures: Six Lectures Given for Columbia University at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. By John C. Van Dyke. Illus., 16mo, pp. 161. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25 net.
- Principles of Home Decoration. With Practical Examples. By Candace Wheeler. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 227. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.80 net.
- Watteau and his School. By Edgecombe Staley, B.A. Illus. in photogravure, etc., 12mo, gilt top, pp. 160. "Great Masters in Painting and Sculpture." Macmillan Co. \$1.75.
- Sir John Everett Millais. By A. L. Baldry. Illus., 24mo, gilt top, pp. 64. "Bell's Miniature Series of Painters." Macmillan Co. 50 cts.
- Murillo. By George C. Williamson, Litt.D. Illus., 24mo, gilt top, pp. 68. "Bell's Miniature Series of Painters." Macmillan Co. 50 cts.

PHILOSOPHY.

- Outlines of Cosmic Philosophy. Based on the Doctrine of Evolution, with Criticisms on the Positive Philosophy. By John Fiske; with Introduction by Josiah Royce. New edition; in 4 vols., 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$8.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

- Emblemland. By John Kendrick Bangs and Charles Raymond Macaulay. Illus., 12mo, pp. 164. R. H. Russell. \$1.60 net.
- The New Boy at Dale. By Charles Edward Rich. Illus., 12mo, pp. 294. Harper & Brothers. \$1.25 net.
- Kindergarten Stories for the Sunday School and Home. By Laura Ella Cragin. Illus., 12mo, pp. 316. Chicago: New Era Publishing Co. \$1.25 net.

EDUCATION.—BOOKS FOR SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

- Special Method in the Reading of Complete English Classics in the Grades of the Common School. By Charles McMurry, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 254. Macmillan Co. 75 cts. net.
- The Method of Recitation. By Charles A. McMurry, Ph.D., and Frank M. McMurry, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 339. Macmillan Co. 90 cts. net.
- Advanced Algebra for Colleges and Schools. By William J. Milne, Ph.D. 8vo, pp. 608. American Book Co. \$1.50.
- Marianela. Por B. Pérez Galdós; edited by Edward Gray, A.B. 12mo, pp. 264. American Book Co. 90 cts.
- En Son Nom. Par Edward Everett Hale; traduit par Mary Prince Sauveur, et annoté par Lambert Sauveur. 12mo, pp. 300. New York: William R. Jenkins. Paper, 60 cts.
- Stories of Old France. By Leila Webster Pitman. Illus. 12mo, pp. 312. American Book Co. 60 cts.
- Tennyson's Idyls of the Kings (Selections). Edited by Sophie Chantal Hart, M.A. With portrait, 12mo, pp. 127. Longmans, Green, & Co. 50 cts.
- Irving's Oliver Goldsmith. Edited by Lewis B. Semple, Ph.D. With portrait, 12mo, pp. 296. Longmans, Green, & Co. 50 cts.
- Cornelle's Cinna. Edited by John E. Mstzke, Ph.D. With portrait, 18mo, pp. 128. D. C. Heath & Co.

Shakespeare's A Midsummer Night's Dream. Edited by Laura Emma Lockwood, Ph.D. 16mo, pp. 100. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Paper, 15 cts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Silverwork and Jewelry: A Text-Book for Students and Workers in Metal. By H. Wilson. Illns. in colotype, etc., 12mo, uncut, pp. 346. "Artistic Crafts Series." D. Appleton & Co. \$1.40 net.

The Witchery of Sleep. Compiled by Willard Moyer. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 206. New York: Ostermoor & Co. \$2.

Was Shakespeare a Roman Catholic?

By James Appleton Morgan, President N. Y. Shakespeare Society. STAMMERING, Townsend Southwick, in December "Action and Utterance," 10 cents. From your newsdealer or N. Y. School of Expression, 318 West 57th St., New York.

RARE ROYCROFT BOOKS

Book of Koheleth - - - \$10.00
 Book of Job, three-quarters levant 25.00
 One copy of each.

KENNETH B. ELLIMAN, 419 West 118th St., New York

"SHERLOCK HOLMES." French, for home study, mailed at 25c. E. ROTH, 1135 Pine Street, PHILADELPHIA.

OLD BOOKS AND MAGAZINES. Send for Catalogue. Address

A. J. CRAWFORD, Tenth and Pine Streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

BOOKS AT LIBERAL DISCOUNTS

WHEN CALLING, PLEASE ASK FOR MR. GRANT. WHENEVER YOU NEED A BOOK, Address MR. GRANT.

Before buying Books, write for quotations. An assortment of catalogues, and special slips of books at reduced prices, will be sent for a ten-cent stamp.

F. E. GRANT, Books, 23 West 42d Street, New York. Mention this advertisement and receive a discount.

BOOKS. ALL OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS SUPPLIED, no matter on what subject. Write us. We can get you any book ever published. Please state wants. When in England call. **BAKER'S GREAT BOOK-SHOP,** 14-16 Bright Street, BIRMINGHAM.

FIRST EDITIONS OF MODERN AUTHORS

Including Dickens, Thackeray, Lever, Ainsworth, Stevenson, Jefferies, Hardy. Books illustrated by G. and R. Cruikshank, Phiz, Rowlandson Leech, etc. The Largest and Choicest Collection offered for Sale in the World. Catalogues issued and sent post free on application. Books bought. — **WALTER T. SPENCER,** 27 New Oxford St., London, W. C., England.

OLD AND RARE BOOKS

Pickering & Chatto,
 66, Haymarket,
 LONDON, ENGLAND.

Dealers in Rare Ancient and Modern English literature — History, Poetry, Drama, and Fiction. Fine Old English and Foreign bookbindings. Illuminated MSS. Catalogues issued. Price 12 Cents.

Going Abroad?

If so, take a copy of **THE COMPLETE POCKET GUIDE TO EUROPE**

Edited by E. C. and T. L. STEDMAN. Concise, handy, clear and legible maps, and altogether the best of the kind.

Full flexible leather, postpaid, \$1.25.

WILLIAM R. JENKINS
 851 and 853 Sixth Avenue : NEW YORK CITY

Authors' Agency

Mention The Dial.

ELEVENTH YEAR. Candid, suggestive Criticism, literary and technical Revision, Advice, Disposal.

REFERENCES: Noah Brooks, Mrs. Deland, Mrs. Burton Harrison, W. D. Howells, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Thomas Nelson Page, Mary E. Wilkins, and others.

Send stamp for Booklet to **WM. A. DRESSER,** 400 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass.

STORY-WRITERS, Biographers, Historians, Poets — Do

you desire the honest criticism of your book, or its skilled revision and correction, or advice as to publication? Such work, said George William Curtis, is "done as it should be by The Easy Chair's friend and fellow laborer in letters, Dr. Titus M. Coan." Terms by agreement. Send for circular D, or forward your book or MS. to the New York Bureau of Revision, 70 Fifth Ave., New York.

AUTHORS SEEKING A PUBLISHER

Manuscripts suitable for issuing in volume form required by established house; liberal terms; prompt, straightforward treatment.

Address **BOOKS,** 141 Herald Twenty-Third Street, New York

Do You Write?

Instruction by mail in literary composition. Courses suited to all needs. Revision, criticism, and sale of MSS. Send for circular.

EDITORIAL BUREAU

26 W. 33d St. (opp. Waldorf-Astoria), N. Y.

MANUSCRIPTS

WILL BE PROMPTLY READ WITH A VIEW TO PUBLISHING ON A LOYALTY BASIS BY THE NEW PUBLISHING HOUSE OF :: :: :: ::

HERBERT B. TURNER & Co.,
 170 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON

CHARLES H. ROBERTS,
 Attorney at Law. Law and Patents.

614 Roanoke Building, 145 LaSalle Street, CHICAGO. Patents, Trade-Marks, Copyright; and Claims in Chicago and Washington.

BESSIE W. PARKER
Teacher of Piano

720-721 Fine Arts Building, CHICAGO

Established 1878

Incorporated 1902

A. A. DEVORE & SON
Tailors

PULLMAN BUILDING, CHICAGO

Importations for Spring and Summer now on display. We invite your inspection.

The Spring Books of 1903

THE DIAL begs to call the attention of the Book Trade to its Annual SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT NUMBER, to be issued March 16. This issue will contain the usual comprehensive and carefully classified "List of Books Announced for Spring Publication" by the American Publishing Trade. The value of this number as an aid in planning purchases of Spring books (for which purpose it is used very generally by librarians, the retail trade, and private buyers), and its consequent exceptional desirability as a medium for publishers' advertising, have long been established.

Orders for advertising space in this special issue, with copy, should be forwarded at once.

THE DIAL FINE ARTS BUILDING CHICAGO

FREDERICK BRUEGGER

Singing

Tone Placing. Voice Culture.
Style.

720-721 Fine Arts Building,
203 Michigan Blvd. - - - Chicago.

The STUDEBAKER

fine Arts Building

Michigan Boulevard, between Congress and
Van Buren Streets.

AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS!

George Ade's
NEW MUSICAL
COMEDY.

Music by
WILLIAM LORAINR.

PEGGY
FROM **PARIS**

THE CHICAGO, Milwaukee & St. Paul RAILWAY

ELECTRIC LIGHTED TRAINS BETWEEN

Chicago,
Des Moines,
Sioux City,
Omaha,
Chicago,
Milwaukee,
St. Paul,
Minneapolis,
Chicago,
Marquette,
Houghton,
Calumet.

EQUIPMENT AND SERVICE UNEQUALED

Time tables, maps, and information
furnished on application to
F. A. MILLER, General Passenger Agent,
Chicago.

GRAND CANYON

of Arizona

Pictures of it: For 25 cents will send the season's novelty — a Grand Canyon photochrome view, uniquely mounted for desk use; accurately reproduces the Canyon tints. Or, for same price, a set of four black-and-white prints, ready for framing.

Books about it: For 50 cents will send a Grand Canyon book, 128 pages, 93 illustrations, map and cover in colors; contains articles by noted authors, travellers, and scientists. Worthy a place in any library. Or will mail free pamphlet, "Titan of Chasms."

Visit it: Take the Santa Fe for California. Stop off at Williams, Ariz., and go by rail only 64 miles to Grand Canyon. Stay there one, two, or more days. You have seen Earth's greatest wonder, the Titan of chasms, a mile deep, many miles wide.

General Passenger Office
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway
1301 Great Northern Bldg., Chicago

Santa Fe

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL

Illinois Central Railroad

New line from Chicago via Rockford, Freeport, Dubuque, Waterloo and Albert Lea. Fine service and fast "Limited" night train, with Stateroom and Open-section Sleeping Car, Buffet-Library Car, and Free Reclining Chair Car through without change. Dining Car Service.

A. H. HANSON, G. P. A.,
CHICAGO

Florida and New Orleans VIA Queen & Crescent Route AND Southern Railway

CONNECTING LINES

Through Pullman Service

FROM

CHICAGO, CLEVELAND, DETROIT,
TOLEDO, PITTSBURG, LOUISVILLE

TO

ST. AUGUSTINE

Three Trains a Day

CHICAGO & FLORIDA SPECIAL

FLORIDA LIMITED

QUEEN & CRESCENT SPECIAL

FROM

CINCINNATI

At 9:15 P. M., 8:30 A. M., 8:05 P. M.

Write for Rates and Printed Matter.

W.C. RINEARSON, G. P. A.,

Cincinnati, O.

OHIO

in the Old South Leaflets. As this State has just been celebrating the centennial of her admission to the Union these leaflets are of interest to the student: No. 13, The Ordinance of 1787; 14, The Constitution of Ohio; 40, Manasseh Cutler's Description of Ohio; 41, Washington's Journal of his Tour to Ohio in 1770; 42, Garfield's Address on the North West Territory; 43, George Rogers Clarke's Account of the Capture of Vincennes; 127, The Ordinance of 1784.

Price 5 Cents Each. Send for Catalogues to

DIRECTORS OF THE OLD SOUTH WORK
Old South Meeting House, Boston.

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO. Library Department.

We have sold books to librarians for fifty years.
We have the largest stock in the largest book market in the country.
We fill orders promptly, completely, and intelligently.

Send for our new Clearance Catalogue.

Wholesale Booksellers and Publishers,
33-37 East 17th Street, Union Square, North, NEW YORK

THE TRAVELERS

OF HARTFORD, CONN.
SYLVESTER C. DUNHAM, President.

ISSUES ACCIDENT POLICIES,
Covering Accidents of Travel, Sport, or Business,
at home and abroad.

ISSUES LIFE & ENDOWMENT POLICIES,
All Forms, Low Rates, and Non-Forfeitable.

ASSETS, \$33,813,055.74. LIABILITIES, \$28,807,741.45.
EXCESS SECURITY, \$5,005,314.29.

Returned to Policy Holders since 1864, \$46,083,706.05.

Big Four Route

CHICAGO

TO

Indianapolis, Cincinnati,
Louisville, Florida,

AND ALL POINTS

South and Southeast.

J. C. TUCKER, G. N. A.,

No. 234 South Clark Street, - - - - - CHICAGO

THE LOVER OF BOOKS WILL POSSESS FINE BOOKS

The Books with the
SCOTT-THAW CO.'S
Imprint are for him.

RELIGIO-MEDICI. By Sir Thomas Browne. With photogravure portrait. Square 8vo. Cream linen, with vellum back. \$2.50 net.

* * * Only 150 copies for American market. Printed on hand-made paper.

THE BOOK OF JOB, according to the English Authorized Version. Square 8vo. Uniform in printing and binding with above. \$2.50 net.

* * * Only 150 copies for American market. Printed on hand-made paper.

THE WAYSIDE LIBRARY. A Series of Select Works of favorite authors adapted for the lover of good literature and beautiful books. Small 12mo. Green boards and half cloth, with paper label. Gilt tops. Price, \$1.25 net per volume.

VOLUMES READY: White's Natural History of Selborne — Walton's Complete Angler — Lamb's Essays, 2 vols. — Meditations of Marcus Aurelius.

THE LIBRARY OF NOBLE AUTHORS:
Prospectuses and information as to this important series will be mailed on application

SCOTT-THAW CO., 542 Fifth Avenue,
NEW YORK

To Librarians

We carry a larger and more general stock of the publications of all American publishers than any other house in the United States.

We invite librarians and book committees to call and avail themselves of the opportunity to select from our large stock.

A. C. McCLURG & CO.
CHICAGO

Browning Editions and Studies

Robert Browning's Complete Works

CAMBERWELL EDITION

Edited by CHARLOTTE PORTER and HELEN A. CLARKE

"Is more inclusive and better annotated than any Browning which has yet appeared."

—EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN.

"The ideal edition."—WILLIAM J. ROLFE.

12 vols., cloth, pocket size, in box, \$9.00 and upwards

Single volumes, 75 cents each

Selected Poems

One volume. Full notes, introductions, and indices by Porter and Clarke.

60 cents and upwards

Saul

Special Edition. Illustrated.

50 cents net

By mail, 55 cents

Rabbi Ben Ezra

Special type designs. Introduction by William Adams Slade.

50 cents net

By mail, 55 cents

The Poetry of Robert Browning

A MASTERLY CRITICAL STUDY

By STOPFORD A. BROOKE, M.A.

"The one invaluable book on the subject"

—BLISS CARMAN in *The Reader*.

"The most satisfactory and stimulating criticism of this poet yet published."

—*London Times*.

\$1.50 net. By mail, \$1.65

The Ring and the Book

With notes and introduction by Porter and Clarke.

From the author's revised text of 1889.

60 cents and upwards

Spiritual Lessons from the Brownings

By A. H. BRADFORD, D.D.

35 cents

Browning Study Programmes

By CHARLOTTE PORTER and HELEN A. CLARKE.

"Cannot fail to stimulate. . . . A god-send to Browning clubs."—*Critic*.

One vol., \$1.50

Also uniform with *Camberwell Edition*.

Elizabeth Barrett Browning's Complete Works

COXHOE EDITION

Edited by CHARLOTTE PORTER and HELEN A. CLARKE

"The same excellent features that characterize the Camberwell Edition of Robert Browning."

—WILLIAM LYON PHELPS (Yale).

6 vols., pocket size, in box, \$4.50 and upwards

Sold only in sets

Complete Works

Preface by ROBERT BROWNING, Notes, and Index.

One vol., 60 cts. and upwards

Aurora Leigh

One vol.,

35 cents and upwards

Selected Poems

With notes. One volume.

35 cents and upwards

SEND FOR SPECIAL BROWNING BOOKLET

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., NEW YORK

THE DIAL

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF
Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

EDITED BY FRANCIS F. BROWNE. } Volume XXXIV. CHICAGO, MARCH 16, 1903. 10 cts. a copy. } FINE ARTS BUILDING.
No. 402. } \$2. a year. } 203 Michigan Blvd.

Of Special Interest to Lovers of Nature

By Dwight W. Huntington
Our Feathered Game
With 8 full-page illustrations and more than 100 photographs of game birds. \$2.00 net (postage 16 cents).
Describing all the game birds in the United States and telling where and how they may be shot. There are chapters on guns and dogs, game clubs and preserves, etc. A Book for Amateur Sportsmen and Nature Lovers.

By Harriet L. Keeler
Our Northern Shrubs
With 205 photographic plates and 35 pen-and-ink drawings. 8vo, \$2.00 net (postage 16 cents).
This book is a companion volume to Miss Keeler's very popular "Our Native Trees," and will prove equally helpful to the amateur.

Our Native Trees
AND HOW TO IDENTIFY THEM
With 178 full-page illustrations from photographs and 162 text illustrations. \$2.00 net.

By H. C. Parkhurst
Trees, Shrubs, and Vines
OF THE NORTH-EASTERN UNITED STATES
With over 250 illustrations, maps, etc. \$1.50 net (postage 12 cents).
A general account and explicit botanical details of all the native trees, shrubs, and vines of this large area, as well as the most important of foreign origin.

How to Name the Birds Illustrated, \$1.00 net.
Song Birds and Water fowl Illustrated, \$1.50 net.

By Frances Throdora Parsons
According to Season
Talks about the Flowers in the order of their appearance in the Woods and Fields. \$1.75 net (postage 14 cents).

How to Know the Wild Flowers
With 48 colored plates and 110 full-page illustrations. Rewritten, enlarged, and entirely reset. 6oth 1000, \$2.00 net.

With 150 illustrations. **How to Know the Ferns** \$1.50 net.

By the author of "Art for Art's Sake"
The Meaning of Pictures
By JOHN C. VAN DYKE
Fully and usefully illustrated
\$1.25 net (postage 11 cents)

Literary Landmarks of Oxford
By LAURENCE HUTTON
Exquisitely illustrated by Herbert Railton
\$1.20 net (postage 12 cents).

 **Letters of a Diplomat's Wife**
Illustrated By MARY KING WADDINGTON \$2.50 net (postage 20 cents).
An unusual book, describing with minuteness, vividness, and picturesqueness famous men and women the writer met as the wife of the French Ambassador to the Czar's Coronation and Ambassador to England, 1883-93.

Scribners' New Books of Serious Interest

THE PRINCIPLES OF MONEY

By **J. Laurence Laughlin**, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Chicago. 8vo, \$3.00 net (postage 21 cents).

An elaborately organized treatment of the principles of money and an original and novel contribution to the science of political economy.

Shakespeare and Voltaire

By **T. R. LOUNSBURY**, Litt. D., LL.D., Professor of English in Yale University. 8vo, \$2.00 net (postage 16 cents).

"Presents for the first time a complete story of the relations held by Voltaire to Shakespeare."—*Boston Transcript*.

Shakespeare's Portrayal of the Moral Life

By **FRANK CHAPMAN SHARP**, Assistant Professor of Philosophy in the University of Wisconsin. 12mo. \$1.25 net (postage 10 cents).

AGNOSTICISM

By **Robert Flint, D.D., LL.D.**, Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh. 8vo, \$2.00 net (postage 20 cents).

"Dr. Flint's eminence among representative writers upon Theism commands attention to his treatment of Agnosticism. No writer that we are aware of has treated it so amply and thoroughly as here."—*The Outlook*.

Human Nature and the Social Order

By **CHARLES HORTON COOLEY**, of the University of Michigan. 12mo, \$1.50 net (postage 12 cents).

"The best treatment of the human nature problem."—*Prof. Giddings*.

The Citizen in his Relation to the Industrial Situation

By the **RT. REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D.D., LL.D.** A new volume of the Yale Lectures on the Responsibilities of Citizenship. 12mo, \$1.00 net (postage 10 cents).

DEVELOPMENT OF MUSLIM THEOLOGY, JURISPRUDENCE AND CONSTITUTIONAL THEORY.

By **Duncan B. MacDonald**, Professor in Hartford Theological Seminary. \$1.25 net (postage 11 cents).

To the general reader it will open a new world of interest and information, and to the specialist it will give the latest data on its complicated and difficult theme.

The American Merchant Marine

Its History and Romance from 1620 to 1902. By **WINTHROP L. MARVIN**, Associate Editor of the *Boston Journal*. 8vo, \$2. net. Charles H. Cramp.—"The most interesting and valuable contribution to that class of literature that has so far appeared."

Views and Reviews

(Second Series) Essays in Appreciation—Art. By **W. E. HENLEY**. 16mo, \$1.00.

Biblical Quotations in Old English Prose Writers

By **ALBERT S. COOK, Ph.D., L.H.D.**, Professor of English in Yale University. 8vo, \$6.00 net (postage 25 cents).

New Amsterdam and its People

By **J. H. INNES**. Illustrated, 8vo, \$2.50 net (postage 16 cents).

The American Cotton Industry

By **T. M. YOUNG**. A Study of Work and Workers. 75 cents net.

Aspects of Fiction

And Other Ventures in Criticism. By **BRANDER MATTHEWS**, Professor in Columbia University. \$1.25 net (postage 11 cents).

"He writes from generous knowledge with keenness, truth and facility."—*San Francisco Argonaut*.

Important Educational Works

COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY

By **Jaques W. Redway, F.R.G.S.** Profusely illustrated. 12mo, \$1.25 net. A book for High Schools, Commercial Courses and Business Colleges.

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS

By **Frank W. Miller** and **August F. Foerste**, Instructors in the Steele High School, Dayton, Ohio. 12mo, 410 pages, \$1.25 net.

FIRST LESSONS IN ENGLISH

By **Wilbur F. Gordy**, Principal of North Grammar School, Hartford, Conn., and **William E. Mead**, Professor of the English Language in Wesleyan University. 200 pages, practically illustrated, introduction price 40 cents.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, Publishers, New York

<p>THE BETTER SORT By HENRY JAMES Mr. James is acknowledged to be at his very best in his short stories, and there is nothing better in contemporary fiction than Mr. James's best. Broken Wings, The Beldonald Holbein, The Two Faces, The Tone of Time, The Special Type, Mrs. Medwin, Flickerbridge, The Story in It, The Beast in the Jungle, The Birthplace, The Papers. \$1.50</p>	<p>Some of Scribners' Spring Fiction</p>	<p>CALVERT OF STRATHORE By CARTER GOODLOE A very original and mature novel of the French Revolution as seen through American eyes. Jefferson and Morris are prominent characters. A SUCCESS FROM THE START. Christy frontispiece in color. \$1.50</p>
<p>THE TURQUOISE CUP BY ARTHUR COSSLETT SMITH A companion volume to the author's "The Monk and the Dancer." CONTENTS The Turquoise Cup The Desert Illustrations by Parrish \$1.25</p>	<p>MIDDLE AGED LOVE STORIES By JOSEPHINE DASKAM These seven stories, considered as sincere studies of her subject, have an importance fully equal to their interest as love tales of a quite unusual nature and a quality their author's own. It is a book that no one at all interested in Miss Daskam's growing career can afford to overlook. \$1.25</p>	<p>THE SOUTHERNERS BY CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY This vigorous love story is brought into sharp relief against a background of fighting on land and sea. The scene is Mobile and the period that of the Civil War. Illustrated in color. \$1.50</p>
<p>New Stories by ZACK Two of them Novelettes CONTENTS The Roman Road The Balance The Thoughty One \$1.50</p>	<p>THE HOUSE ON THE HUDSON By FRANCES POWELL A very remarkable first novel, of peculiar originality. \$1.50</p>	<p>NO HERO BY E. W. HORNING An Eton boy has fallen in love with a woman supposed to be an adventuress. The scene is laid in Switzerland. An absorbing and unusual story. \$1.25</p>
<p>The Adventures of HARRY REVELL By A. T. QUILLER-COUCH A story of plot and mystery in Mr. Quiller-Couch's most individual manner, the crime in the background, with its accompanying evolutions, revealing itself through the innocent mind of a boy. \$1.50</p>	<p>A GIRL OF IDEAS By ANNIE FLINT The story of the business career of a girl whose imagination is her only capital. \$1.50</p>	<p>HORSES NINE Stories of Harness and Saddle By SEWELL FORD Episodes in the careers of Skipper Calico Chieftain Old Silver Pasha Blue Blazes Barnacles Bonfire Black Eagle Illustrated, \$1.25</p>
<p>Very interesting and extremely popular fiction, selling at the rate of 500 copies a day.</p>		
<p>THE FORTUNES OF OLIVER HORN By F. Hopkinson Smith THE LITTLE WHITE BIRD By J. M. Barrie</p>	<p>The Julia Marlowe Edition of Cable's Novel THE CAVALIER Illustrated from the Play \$1.50</p>	<p>THE BLUE FLOWER By Henry van Dyke CAPTAIN MACKLIN By Richard Harding Davis</p>
<p>CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, Publishers, New York</p>		

SPRING PUBLICATIONS OF

Ready April 15

THE WARD OF KING CANUTE

A Romance of the Danish Conquest by OTTILIE
A. LILJENCANTZ.

The story is concerned with the adventures of Randalin, a beautiful Danish maiden, who becomes the ward of King Canute by the fortunes of war. Like Miss Liljencrantz's first book, "The Thrall of Leif the Lucky," this new romance makes its appeal through the fascinating charm and reality of its mediæval atmosphere.

*With six full-page illustrations in color by the
Kinneys. \$1.50.*

Ready March 25

FELICITAS

By FELIX DAHN, *Author of "A Captive of the Roman Eagles."* Translated from the German by Mary J. Safford.

This is the second of three novels by the great German author which form a group devoted to the early wars between Romans and Teutons. They are quite unlike anything in modern historical fiction, and will find popularity among readers who appreciate literary value and historical accuracy in a romance—two qualities that have been somewhat lost sight of in recent years.

\$1.50.

Ready May 9

A SELECTION FROM THE BEST ENGLISH ESSAYS

Illustrative of the History of English Prose Style. Arranged, with Historical and Critical Introductions, by SHERWIN CODY.

Mr. Cody's "Selection of the World's Greatest Short Stories" has met with much approval by students of literature, and it is expected that this new book, which is a companion volume to the earlier work in every respect, will be quite as successful. He has included essays by Addison, Swift, Lamb, De Quincey, Carlyle, Emerson, Macaulay, Ruskin, and Arnold, and the use of these in illustration of the development of English prose style gives the book a practical value.

\$1.00 net.

Ready in June

AN INDEX TO POETRY AND RECITATIONS

Edited by EDITH GRANGER, A.B.

From the advance orders and letters of appreciation already received, there is no doubt that this will be one of the most valuable practical reference manuals for the librarian and bookseller ever brought out. The publishers have been assured that the need for such a book has been a pressing one, and that its final appearance is an important event. Over 300 standard and popular collections have been indexed, comprising nearly 30,000 titles.

\$5.00 net.

A. C. McCLURG & COMPANY

A. C. McCLURG & COMPANY

Ready April 18

THE REFLECTIONS OF A LONELY MAN

By "A. C. M."

When the reader has finished this little book, he will not be able to understand why so clever and observing a philosopher conceals his identity behind the ambiguous initial. He will doubtless want to know more of this "Lonely Man" whose strong personality is apparent in his writing, for his reflections deal with matters of every-day discussion in a manner that is fresh, vigorous, and original. The author prefers to maintain his seclusion, however, and it is doubtful whether his identity will ever be announced.

\$1.00 net.

Ready April 18

THE SOULS OF BLACK FOLK

By W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS.

This new champion of the rights of the colored race is without doubt the most eloquent advocate that has yet come forward. It is expected that this remarkable collection of essays, which are quite unlike anything that has appeared for years, will have a perceptible effect on public opinion regarding the Negro question. Certainly it will be difficult for prejudice to contend against the impassioned plea that Professor Du Bois offers for the spiritual rights of his people.

\$1.20 net.

Ready April 18

THE LAW OF MENTAL MEDICINE

By THOMSON J. HUDSON, LL.D.

Dr. Hudson, after a considerable period of retirement, has just finished another of his remarkable books. This is his most ambitious work since "The Law of Psychic Phenomena," a volume which has reached a sale of nearly 60,000 copies, and which competes very actively with popular fiction at many public libraries. In his new volume his theories are even more bold and original, being frequently at decided variance with most of the published authorities on this and similar subjects. As the topic is one that is exciting much wide-spread discussion, the sales will probably be larger than those of any of his former books. *\$1.20 net.*

Ready April 11

CARTOONS BY MCCUTCHEON

With an Introduction by GEORGE ADE.

It is doubtful whether any newspaper "feature" has gained more universal commendation than Mr. McCutcheon's drawings in the *Chicago Record-Herald*, and their appearance in book form is based on the growing demand for a collection of these cartoons in permanent shape. The artist has hundreds of admirers in all parts of the country who will be glad to learn that Mr. McCutcheon's diverting conceptions are not to be lost in the files of a daily paper.

\$1.25 net.

PUBLISHERS :: :: CHICAGO

Appletons' Spring Announcements

STANDARD

LETTERS OF CHARLES DARWIN

Edited by FRANCIS DARWIN. Two vols., 500 pages each. Eight photogravures and eight half-tones. Cloth, gilt top, deckle edges, boxed, \$5.00 net. Uniform with "The Life and Letters of Huxley."

Much interest has been shown in the announcement of this work. The two volumes will in no way disappoint readers, for it will soon be discovered that Francis Darwin's biography of his father, while made up largely of letters, left unprinted an extremely valuable epistolary collection. The new letters are not alone scientific in the subjects they treat of; they are often personal, and delightfully so. They reveal in Darwin that persuasive and irresistible charm which men of real eminence always possess when to great talent they join simplicity and unaffected sincerity.

Musical Education

By A. LAVIGNAC. Translated by Esther Singleton.
12mo. Cloth.

This book is arranged in six large parts as follows: I. General Remarks upon Musical Education. II. The Study of Instruments. III. The Study of Singing. IV. Studies Necessary for Composers. V. How to Remedy a Defective Musical Education. VI. Various Modes of Teaching; 1. Individual Teaching; 2. Collective Teaching; 3. Conservatory Teaching.

Sir William Johnson

By AUGUSTUS C. BUELL, author of "Paul Jones, Founder of the American Navy." (Series of Historic Lives.) Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.00 net (postage 10 cents additional).

Horace Greeley

By WILLIAM A. LINN, author of "The Story of the Mormons"; formerly Managing Editor New York *Evening Post*. (Historic Lives Series.) 12mo. Illustrated. Cloth, \$1.00 net (postage 10 cents additional).

Sir William Pepperell

By NOAH BROOKS. (Historic Lives Series.) 12mo. Cloth, \$1.00 net (postage 10 cents additional).

Admiral Porter

By JAMES RUSSELL SOLEY. (Great Commanders Series. Edited by Gen. James Grant Wilson.) Portrait. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.50 net (postage 11 cents additional).

The Life and Times of Thomas Jefferson

By THOMAS E. WATSON, of Georgia, author of "The Story of France" and "Napoleon Bonaparte." Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth.

Cabinet-Making and Designing

By CHARLES SPOONER. (Artistic Crafts Series.) Illustrated. 12mo. Half-bound, \$1.20 net (postage 12 cents additional).

A History of American Literature

By WILLIAM P. TRENT. (Literatures of the World Series. Edited by Edmund Gosse.) 12mo. Cloth, \$1.50 (postage 15 cents additional).

The Story of a Grain of Wheat

By WILLIAM C. EDGAR, editor of "The Northwestern Miller." Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.00 net (postage 10 cents additional).

Appletons' Dictionary of Greater New York

A Complete Guide to the City and its Neighborhood. With many Maps and Illustrations. 25th Year. Extensively Revised. 12mo. Paper, 25 cents.

My Literary Life.

By MADAM ADAM (Juliette Lamber). 12mo. Gilt top. Portrait. Cloth, \$1.40 net (postage 14 cents additional).

D. Appleton & Company, Publishers, New York

Appletons' Spring Announcements

FICTION

RICHARD ROSNY

By MAXWELL GRAY, author of "The Silence of Dean Maitland," "The House of Hidden Treasure," etc. Photogravure Frontispiece. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.50.

Maxwell Gray is remembered as the author of one of the novels of largest circulation published during the period in which it appeared, "The Silence of Dean Maitland." Her new story is of about 170,000 words in length, and will be issued in the early spring as a regular \$1.50 novel. This author has not yet published a book in this country for which there was not a large sale. One of her notable successes besides "Dean Maitland" was "The House of Hidden Treasure."

The Stirrup Cup

By J. AUBREY TYSON. (Novelette de Luxe Series.) 12mo. Gilt top. Cloth, \$1.25.

Mr. Tyson has written an American story which seems certain of popularity. It deals with the early life of Aaron Burr, his first courtship and marriage. This is a most agreeable part of Burr's life to those who regret the later clouds that injured his reputation. Mr. Tyson has told the story with much cleverness and refinement. In literary craftsmanship he has risen to a level distinctly above the average in current fiction.

A Whaleman's Wife

By F. T. BULLEN, author of "The Cruise of the Cachalot," "Deep-Sea Plunderings," etc. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.50. Second Edition.

A Virginia Girl in the Civil War

Being the Authentic Experiences of a Confederate Major's Wife who followed her Husband into Camp at the outbreak of the War, dined and supped with General J. E. B. Stuart, ran the Blockade to Baltimore, and was in Richmond when it was evacuated. Collected and Edited by Myrta Lockett Avary. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.25 net (postage 12 cents additional).

For a Maiden Brave

By CHAUNCEY C. HOTCHKISS, author of "A Colonial Free-Lance," "The Strength of the Weak," etc. With 4 illustrations in color by Frank T. Merrill. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.50. Fifth Edition.

New Volumes in "EXPANSION OF THE REPUBLIC SERIES"

Steps in the Expansion of Our Territory

By OSCAR P. AUSTIN, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics in the Treasury Department at Washington. Illustrated with many Maps. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.25 net (postage 12 cents additional).

The History of Puerto Rico

By R. A. VAN MIDDELDYKE. With an introduction by Professor Martin C. Brumbaugh. 12mo. Illustrated. Cloth, \$1.25 net (postage 12 cents additional).

The Conquest of the Southwest

By CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.25 net (postage 12 cents additional).

Rocky Mountain Exploration

By REUBEN GOLD THWAITES, Editor of "The Jesuit Relations," and author of "Father Marquette," and "Daniel Boone." Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.25 net (postage 12 cents additional).

New Volumes in "APPLETONS' BUSINESS SERIES"

Trust Finance

By DR. E. S. MEADE, of the University of Pennsylvania. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.25 net (postage 12 cents additional).

The Modern Bank

By AMOS K. FISKE. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.25 net (postage 12 cents additional).

American Railway Transportation

By EMORY R. JOHNSON, of the University of Pennsylvania. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.25 net (postage 12 cents additional).

D. Appleton & Company, Publishers, New York

LONGMANS, GREEN & Co.'s NEW BOOKS

AMERICAN CITIZEN SERIES—New Volume

FINANCIAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

By DAVIS RICH DEWEY, Ph.D., Professor of Economics and Statistics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. With Charts, Bibliographies, Chapter References, Index, etc. Large crown octavo, 568 pages, cloth, \$2.00.

THE MAKING OF OUR MIDDLE SCHOOLS:

An Account of the Development of Secondary Education in the United States.

By ELMER ELSWORTH BROWN, Ph.D., Professor of the "Theory and Practice of Education" in the University of California. With full Bibliographies and General Index. Large crown octavo, pages xii-547, \$3.00.

THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT

By THOMAS FRANCIS MORAN, Ph.D., Professor of History and Economics in Purdue University. Crown octavo, pages xii-379, \$1.20, *net*, (postage additional).

The purpose of this book is to place before American readers a concise account of the theory and practice of the English Government. An effort has been made to present within reasonable compass a description of the actual working of the English Government with some reference to its history and theory.

PRINCIPLES OF CRITICISM

An Introduction to the Study of Literature.

By BASIL WORSFOLD. A New and Cheaper Edition. Crown 8vo, 264 pages, cloth, \$1.12, *net*. By mail, \$1.22.

The purpose of this book is to present an account of the main principles of literary criticism, and to illustrate these principles by passages from great writers. The book will be found to contain (in addition to the text) a collection of noteworthy critical utterances. The volume contains a complete index of authors and writings quoted, as well as an index of subjects.

BRITISH SOLDIERS IN THE FIELD

By the Right Hon. Sir HERBERT MAXWELL, Bart. With 15 illustrations (4 in color). (BOYS' LIBRARY.) \$2.00.

" . . . Sir Herbert is himself a soldier, and he has given a military man's reasons for the different details of the battles he describes. Add to this unusual vividness of description, two illustrations in color and numerous maps, and it would be difficult to find a better book."—*Chicago Daily News*.

NEW FICTION

THE RAMPARTS OF JEZREEL

By ARNOLD DAVENPORT. Crown 8vo, cloth, ornamental, \$1.50.

A romantic novel founded on the Biblical narrative of events leading to the ascension of Jehu to the throne of Israel and to the death of Jezebel. Jehu, the Prophet of Elisha, and a supposed daughter of Elijah, are leading characters, and the Siege and Capture of Jezreel is the climax of the story.

KARL OF ERBACH *A Tale of Lichtenstein and Soigau.*

By H. C. BAILEY. Crown 8vo, cloth, ornamental, \$1.50.

"This new novel by the author of 'My Lady of Orange' deals with events in two German principalities during the latter part of the Thirty Years' War. Vicomte de Turenne, Father Joseph, and other leading personages of the time, are important and active characters in the story."

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO., 93 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Some of Henry Holt & Co.'s Spring Books

The Triumph of Count Ostermann. By GRAHAM HOPE. 12mo, \$1.50.

The love story of Peter the Great's German prime minister. In the opening chapter a vivid picture is given of the semi-barbarous people that the great Czar was to mold into one of the leading nations of the earth. Peter, dissolute and violent, but glorified by his will and noble purpose, is strongly drawn. Along with Ostermann's experiences with his patrician wife is sketched his brave struggle to continue Peter's work in spite of the punier rulers that followed.

A Summer in New York. By EDWARD W. TOWNSEND, author of "Chimmie Fadden." 12mo, \$1.25.

His cheery humor strongly characterizes this new "love story told in letters," but its characters are largely of the "smart set," and far removed from "Chimmie." The heroine and some others who figure in the story come from the great spaces outside the Metropolis, and increase the breeziness of the tale. The idea of these people making holiday in the city in the dog days is certainly a novel one. The characters and scenes are sketched in a few telling lines. The tower of the Madison Square Garden bathed in moonlight adorns the cover, while the illustrated chapter heads emphasize the local color.

Lord Leonard, the Luckless. By W. E. NORRIS. 12mo, \$1.50.

A new novel by the author of those truly great novels, "Matrimony" and "No New Thing." The book is in a more serious vein than even they, and impressively tells a story that a less able writer would have been liable to make sensational. Some of the episodes are decidedly tragic, but Mr. Norris's humor does not desert him, and is used in effective contrast.

The Princess of Hanover. By MARGARET L. WOODS, author of "A Village Tragedy." 12mo, \$1.50 net (postage 7 cents).

Thomas Hardy calls this play "the book I have read with most interest and pleasure in the year." *The London Times* said: "It reminds us at every turn of some of the best of Elizabethan dramatists."

Tioba. By ARTHUR W. COLTON. With a frontispiece by A. B. FROST. 12mo, \$1.25.

Eleven tales presenting a gallery of very varied Americans. Mr. Colton's sympathy and descriptive power are notable, he has the saving grace of humor, and makes us think well of our fellow men. *Tioba* was a mountain which meant well but was mistaken. Other stories concern a country deacon and a Bowery boy at the battle of Fredericksburg, a tragedy in a meadow, in which it appears that death and sorrow are not less large because the actors are somewhat small; a comedy of hate; the falling in with certain outcasts of one who was unworldly; a return to the old home of childhood. In another, two friends of Conlon the Strong sit at the bedside of that violent politician, and observe more things than they can account for.

Red-Headed Gill. By RYE OWEN. 12mo, \$1.50.

A very original story. The characters and scenes are strong, interesting and often beautiful; and there is withal a very saving sense of humor. Red-Headed Gill is a splendid young country gentlewoman of Cornwall. Under a weird East Indian influence she is forced to live over again part of the life of a court beauty of the days of Queen Bess — the famous Gill Red-Head.

Money and Banking. By PROF. WILLIAM A. SCOTT. \$2.00 net.

Written in a plain, straightforward manner, intelligible to the general reader.

Variations in Animals and Plants. By DR. H. M. VERNON. 12mo, \$1.75 net (postage 13 cts.).

A treatise on biological variations and their relation to Darwinism, which will appeal to others as well as to specialists.

Tarde's Laws of Imitation. Translated by ELSIE CLEWS PARSONS, Ph.D. (*In Press.*)

The publishers are able to assure the scientific world, which has shown some impatience over the delay, that the book is at last in the printer's hands.

The Regency of Marie de Medici. By ARTHUR POWER LORD, with illustrations from old portraits. (*In Press.*)

3d Edition, with a new final chapter, of the charming automobile romance. 2d Impression of those remarkable parodies of contemporary authors.

The Lightning Conductor. \$1.50. **Borrowed Plumes.** \$1.25.

29 WEST 23d STREET, NEW YORK

HARPER'S APRIL PUBLICATIONS

The Triumph of Life

By WILLIAM FARQUHAR PAYSON, *Author of "John Vytal"*

A story essentially of modern life. It tells of the struggles of a young writer, Enoch Lloyd, with what seems to be financial success at the price of moral failure. There are two women in the case, the two opposing influences. One is Céleste Moreau, the worldly, mocking daughter of a French hotel-keeper; the other is Marion Lee, daughter of Lloyd's publisher. His struggle between these two influences—the one demoralizing, the other ennobling—is worked out through many intricacies of plot, and only after a series of intense dramatic situations, such as are found in stories of vivid strength, does he emerge triumphant from the final crisis.

Ornamented Cloth, \$1.50

The Bishop

By CYRUS
TOWNSEND BRADY

*Author of
"An Apostle of the Plains"*

Stories of a militant unmarried bishop, whose work among the rough-and-ready men of Western camps, forts, and villages results in his sharing in many incidents of frontier life—comedy, tragedy, always drama. He is a distinct American product, planted by the Church and grown in Western soil. His life is full of activity of the best kind, and he is a man you have to respect. He has many experiences, some amusing, some thrilling, and these stories afford excellent pictures of life in the roughest parts of the West.

Illustrated. Ornamented Cloth, \$1.50

Household Accounts

By CHARLES
WALDO HASKINS

*Late Dean and Professor of Auditing and of
the History of Accountancy in the School
of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance
of New York University*

A hand book of family finance. Its object is to save housekeepers time, money, and worry, by showing them the practical, easy way of keeping simple accounts. It requires no previous knowledge of bookkeeping. Its style is conversational and clear, and readily understood. Arranged with tables, etc., it makes a perfectly clear exposition of the best possible way of keeping family accounts, and will commend itself especially to women who do not like to be troubled with intricate calculations.

16mo, Cloth, \$1.00 net (postage extra)

HARPER & BROTHERS, FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK

MARK TWAIN'S "CHRISTIAN SCIENCE"

Address orders to THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, Franklin Sq., New York

THE
**MASTER OF
 WARLOCK**

By GEORGE CARY EGGLESTON.

Brooklyn Times says: "Like all Mr. Eggleston's stories, the atmosphere is clean and wholesome, the sentiment pure. It is an eminently readable story, whose characters are amiable, gentle folk." \$1.50, postpaid.

THE
SPENDERS

By HARRY LEON WILSON.

Mark Twain says: "It cost me my day yesterday. You owe me \$400. But never mind, I forgive you for the book's sake."

\$1.50, postpaid.

THE
CAPTAIN

By CHURCHILL WILLIAMS.

General Grant in fiction. *Baltimore Sun* says: "The best novel of its period that has ever been written." \$1.50, postpaid.

A
SOCIAL COCKATRICE

By F. W. ELDRIDGE.

A prominent and powerful society novel, with a heroine who climbs to social position upon the wrecks of the men who love her. \$1.50, postpaid.

THE
LIFE WITHIN

By an ANONYMOUS AUTHOR.

A Christian Science Novel. *New York Herald* says: "The book is not to be classed with ordinary fiction." \$1.50, postpaid.

CLIVEDEN

By KENYON WEST.

A romance of the American Revolution, the scene in the famous Chew House at Germantown.

\$1.50, postpaid.

**EXITS AND
 ENTRANCES**

By CHARLES WARREN STODDARD, author of the "South Sea Idyls."

A volume of essays containing two poems by Bret Harte and R. L. Stevenson, hitherto unpublished. Price, \$1.25 *net* (postage 14 cents extra).

**MESSEGE
 AND MELODY**

By RICHARD BURTON.

This book of poems is the fourth that Mr. Burton has issued, and contains his latest and most mature work in the lyric and ballad vein. Price, \$1.00 *net* (postage 10 cents extra).

LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY, BOSTON

SMALL GREAT BOOKS

POCKET EDITIONS OF

Dickens—Thackeray—Scott

Printed on NELSON'S INDIA PAPER—the thinnest printing paper in the world. By using this paper it is possible to condense 950 pages into a single volume no thicker than a magazine. The size is only $4\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and fits the pocket. Each novel is complete in a single volume.

The type is as large and easily read as that you are now reading.

THE NEW CENTURY LIBRARY

editions of these great works are the neatest, most convenient and readable ever published, and make choice library sets.

DICKENS, 17 Vols.; THACKERAY, 14 Vols.; SCOTT, 25 Vols. Handsomely bound in the following styles: Cloth, gilt top, \$1.00 a volume; Leather Limp, gilt top, \$1.25 a volume; Leather Boards, gilt edges, \$1.50 a volume. Also sets in cases in special fine bindings.

Selected Works of the Best Authors. Complete in Single Volumes.

BUNYAN. The Pilgrim's Progress, The Holy War and Grace Abounding. Cloth, \$1.00; Venetian Morocco Limp, \$1.50.

TENNYSON. The Poetical Works (1830-1859) of Alfred Lord Tennyson. Cloth, \$1.00; Leather Limp, \$1.50.

CARLYLE. The French Revolution. Cloth, gilt top, \$1.00; Leather Limp, gilt edges, \$1.50.

BURNS. The Poems and Songs of Robert Burns. Cloth, gilt top, \$1.25; Leather Limp, gilt edges, \$1.75.

ADVENTURES OF DON QUIXOTE. Cervantes. Translated from Spanish. Cloth, \$1.00; Leather Limp, \$1.50.

LAST DAYS OF POMPEII. By Lord Lytton. Cloth, \$1.00; Leather Limp, \$1.50.

TOM BURKE OF "OURS." By Charles Lever. Cloth, \$1.00; Leather Limp, \$1.50.

WESTWARD HO! By Charles Kingsley. Cloth, gilt top, frontispiece, \$1.00; Leather Limp, gilt top, frontispiece, \$1.50.

JANE EYRE. By Charlotte Brontë. Cloth, gilt top, frontispiece, \$1.00; Leather Limp, gilt top, frontispiece, \$1.50.

OTHER VOLUMES IN PREPARATION

"It sheds a glare of light upon many obscure verses in the King James version."

The American Standard Edition of the **REVISED BIBLE**

is being accepted wherever the English language is spoken. This is the only edition authorized by the American Revision Committee, whose attestation appears on the back of the title page.

"The standard translation of the Bible for the English-speaking world."—*Sunday School Times.*

"The most excellent translation of the Holy Scriptures ever published in the English tongue."—*The Interior.*

With references and topical headings prepared by the revisers.

Long Primer, 4to, White Paper Edition, prices, \$1.50 to \$9.00.

Long Primer, 4to, Nelson's India Paper Edition, prices, \$6.00 to \$18.00.

SMALLER EDITION JUST PUBLISHED, AS FOLLOWS:

Bourgeois, 8vo, White Paper Edition, prices, \$1.00 to \$7.00.

Bourgeois, 8vo, Nelson's India Paper Edition, prices, \$4.00 to \$9.00.

Revised New Testament, Minion, 32mo, prices, 55 cts. to \$2.50.

For sale by all leading booksellers, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Send for catalogue to

THOMAS NELSON & SONS, Publishers, 37-41 E. Eighteenth Street, New York

New Amsterdam Book Company's Spring List

JOE MILLER'S COMPLETE JEST BOOK.

Being a Complete Collection of the Wittiest Sayings, the Most Brilliant Jests and the Subtlest Repartee of the Men who have Made History. With an Introduction and an Index by ANDREW G. DICKINSON, JR. Two volumes, with two photogravures, cloth, gilt tops, \$1.25 net per volume.

NOTE.—Large Paper Edition limited to 250 numbered copies with the photogravures on India paper. \$3.00 net per volume.

THE TRAIL OF THE GRAND SEIGNEUR.

By OLIN L. LYMAN. With superb drawings in colors, by J. Steeple Davis and Clare Angell. Cloth, \$1.50.

The Publishers are confident that this novel will not only be one of the most successful books of the year, but will also take place in the front rank among the acknowledged American master works of Fiction. It is not often that the Publishers wax so enthusiastic over a story, but "The Trail of the Grand Seigneur" takes hold in a manner simply irresistible.

THE MAHONEY MILLION.

By CHARLES TOWNSEND. Illustrated by Clare Angell; frontispiece is in tint. Cloth, \$1.25.

The scene is laid in the old Greenwich section of the lower west side of New York City. Michael Mahoney, his saucily charming daughter Kitty, and Mrs. Mahoney are the principal characters in the quaint little comedy. The aspirations of Mrs. Mahoney for a society life after Mahoney has found oil in his Pennsylvania land, the quiet irony of Mahoney, who has plenty of "hard, common sense" and the affairs of Kitty furnish the action. The story is most interesting and full of wit and humor.

CHESS OPENINGS, ANCIENT AND MODERN.

By E. FREEBOROUGH and REV. C. E. RANKIN. A new and cheaper edition printed from new plates and containing all the diagrams. Cloth, \$1.50 net.

A BOOK OF CURIOUS FACTS OF GENERAL INTEREST

Relating to almost Everything Under the Sun.

Compiled by DON LEMON. Edited by HENRY WILLIAMS. With a complete index. 12mo, cloth, bound in a similar style to "Four Hundred Laughs," 75 cents.

POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE UNITED STATES, THEIR HISTORY AND INFLUENCE. From the Adoption of the Constitution to the Accession of Theodore Roosevelt to the Presidency, and the Close of the LVIth Congress, July 2, 1902.

By JACOB HARRIS PATTON, M. A., Ph. D., author of "A Concise History of the American People," "Political Economy for American Youth," etc. New and revised edition. With a complete index. Bound in silk cloth, \$1.25.

New Volumes in the Commonwealth Library.

A JOURNAL OF VOYAGES AND TRAVELS IN THE INTERIOR OF NORTH AMERICA, Between the 47th and 58th Degrees of N. Lat., Extending from Montreal Nearly to the Pacific, a Distance of about 5,000 miles, Including an Account of the Principal Occurrences During a Residence of 19 Years in Different Parts of the Country.

By DANIEL WILLIAMS HARMON, a Partner in the Northwest Company. With photogravure portrait and map. Post 8vo, cloth, gilt top, \$1.00 net.

THE WILD NORTHLAND.

Being the Story of a Winter Journey With Dog, Across Northern North America. By GEN. SIR WILLIAM FRANCIS BUTLER, K. C. B., author of "The Great Lone Land," "Life of General Gordon," etc. With a Route Map. Post 8vo, cloth, gilt top, \$1.00 net.

THE LIFE AND VOYAGES OF AMERICUS VESPUCIUS.

With illustrations concerning the Navigator and the Discovery of the New World. By C. EDWARDS LESTER, U. S. Consul to Genoa, 1845; assisted by Andrew Foster. With photogravure portrait. Post 8vo, cloth, gilt top, \$1.00 net.

SPECIAL NOTE.—A Large Paper Edition of these various titles in the Commonwealth Library, limited to 210 numbered copies on Dutch hand-made paper, with portraits on India paper, may be purchased at \$3.00 net per volume.

New Amsterdam Book Company, Publishers, 156 Fifth Ave., New York

THREE IMPORTANT NEW BOOKS

A Book for All Good Citizens.

The Blow From Behind

A Defense of the Flag in the Philippines.

By FRED C. CHAMBERLIN, LL.B. 12mo. Cloth, about 200 pages. Price, \$1.00 net. Postpaid, \$1.10.

This has been called the most effective reply to the traducers of our army, and the clearest and most logical statement of our whole Eastern problem yet laid before the public. Great interest centers around the refutation of favorite Anti-Imperialistic arguments. All that merit answering are met with authority. Mr. Chamberlin has been most careful in looking up matters of international law and is on sure ground throughout. His style is free from the dryness usually to be expected on such subjects.

A Remarkable Work of Scriptural and Metaphysical Study.

Spiritual Evolution or Regeneration

A connected series of Metaphysical Essays, based on the Genesis account of Creation, and on the Life of Jesus the Christ. By R. C. DOUGLASS. 12mo. Cloth, gold stamped, gilt top, 350 pages. Price, \$1.20 net. Postpaid, \$1.30.

The author is a close Bible student, a strong metaphysical reasoner and independent thinker, who has studied deeply into the spiritual meanings of the Scriptures. As a writer and lecturer he is favorably known in metaphysical circles.

Some ten years ago he came before the public in a modest way, as the Associate Editor of "Unity," a metaphysical magazine published in Kansas City by Charles Fillmore. Here, for several years, he wrote the spiritual interpretation of the S. S. Lessons, in which he showed himself to be a man of spiritual attainments and ability, winning universal favor with the readers of that magazine.

The Most Popular Juvenile of the Season.

Young Explorers of the Isthmus Or, American Boys in Central America.

Third volume of Pan-American series. By EDWARD STRATEMEYER. Illustrated by A. B. Shute. Cloth, with gold and colors, 310 pages. Price, \$1.00 net. Postpaid, \$1.12.

In this new volume the five young men, already so well known, land at Greytown, Nicaragua. They explore the proposed canal route up to Lake Nicaragua, stopping at many points of interest. They journey down the lake coast and go thence into Costa Rica. At Limon they take a steamer across the Mosquito Gulf to Colon (Aspinwall), and finish their interesting journey by a trip across the Isthmus to Panama, considering the other and, at present, favorite canal route. They are drawn into some exciting times and something of mystery, but quick wit and manliness under the direction of their admirable friend and guide, Professor Strong, bring them safely through.

LEE & SHEPARD :: Publishers :: BOSTON

"It is not easy to think of any book published for many years that is likely to make a greater sensation than this work."—DAILY MAIL.

HUMAN PERSONALITY AND ITS SURVIVAL OF BODILY DEATH

By FREDERIC W. H. MYERS

Edited by RICHARD HODGSON and ALICE JOHNSON

Two vols., 8vo. Vol. I., pp. xlvi-700. Vol. II., pp. xx-660. \$12.00 net.

By Express or Mail, \$12.50.

CONTENTS: Vol. I. Preface—Editorial Note—Glossary—Explanation of Plan of Arrangement and System of References—Syllabuses—Chap. I. Introduction—Chap. II. Disintegrations of Personality—III. Genius—IV. Sleep—V. Hypnotism—VI. Sensory Automatism—Appendices (cases, etc.) to Chapter II.—Appendices (cases, etc.) to Chapter IV.—Appendices (cases, etc.) to Chapter V.—Appendices (cases, etc.) to Chapter VI.—Vol. II. Syllabuses—Chap. VII. Phantasms of the Dead—VIII. Motor Automatism—Chap. IX. Trance, Possession, and Ecstasy—Chap. X. Epilogue—Appendices (cases, etc.) to Chapter VII.—Appendices (cases, etc.) to Chapter VIII.—Appendices (cases, etc.) to Chapter IX.—Index.

"No words of ours, nothing short of the study of the volumes from end to end, will convey an idea of the wide research, the wealth of old and new learning, of the profound philosophic grasp, of the almost eerie insight, and of the, at times, celestially soaring language with which the great theme is handled."—*Christian World*.

"Full of most fascinating stories of 'extra-normal' or 'supernatural' events—to every reader who really cares to know what science has to say on the question of a future life."—*Daily Mail*.

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO., PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK

Little, Brown, & Co.'s Spring Books

NOVELS. 12mo, illustrated, \$1.50 each.

THE DOMINANT STRAIN. By ANNA CHAPIN RAY, author of "Teddy: Her Book," etc. The story of a woman who married a man to reform him. Illustrated in color.

A ROSE OF NORMANDY. By WILLIAM R. A. WILSON.
The romance of Henri de Tonti, La Salle's faithful lieutenant.

A DETACHED PIRATE. By HELEN MILECETE.
A misunderstanding, a divorce, and a reconciliation furnish the theme of this clever society novel. Illustrated in color.

THE SIEGE OF YOUTH. By FRANCES CHARLES, author of "In the Country God Forgot" (4th Edition). A story dealing with art, journalism, and human nature.

BARBARA, A WOMAN OF THE WEST. By JOHN H. WHITSON.
A virile American novel, the action taking place in the West.

THE SPOILS OF EMPIRE. By FRANCIS NEWTON THORPE.
A brilliant romance of the Conquest of Mexico and the Spanish Inquisition.

LOVE THRIVES IN WAR. By MARY CATHERINE CROWLEY.
An absorbing romance of the War of 1812 by the popular author of "A Daughter of New France" and "The Heroine of the Strait."

SARAH TULDON. By ORME ANGUS, author of "Jan Oxber," etc.
A powerful story of an English peasant girl.

THE WARS OF PEACE. By A. F. WILSON.
A skilfully constructed industrial novel, dealing with a great trust, with abundant love interest.

OTHER SPRING BOOKS.

Nuttall's Birds. A Popular Handbook of the Birds of the United States and Canada. New edition, Revised and Annotated by MONTAGUE CHAMBERLAIN. One volume, with 20 colored plates and other illustrations. 8vo, \$3.00.

In and Around the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River in Arizona. By GEORGE WHARTON JAMES. New Tourist Edition. Illustrated. 8vo, \$2.50.

Salads, Sandwiches, and Chafing Dish Dainties. By JANET MACKENZIE HILL. New and enlarged edition, fully illustrated. 12mo, \$1.50.

Written in Florence. The last verses of HUGH McCULLOCH, author of "The Quest of Heracles." 12mo, \$1.25 net.

Little, Brown, & Co., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

G. P. Putnam's Sons' Spring Books

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

His Life, His Work, His Remains, as revealed by original Prints and Manuscript Records, together with an Essay on Peter Martyr of Angbera, and Bartolomé de las Casas, the First Historians of America.

By JOHN BOYD TRACHER, author of "The Continent of America," "The Cabotian Discovery," etc. Three volumes, royal 8vo, comprising about 2000 pages. Containing some 300 plates, which comprise portraits, reproductions in facsimile of manuscripts, views, and maps. Very handsomely printed and bound. Volume I., net, \$9.00. Sold in sets only.

No single work of greater or even of equal importance has been published on this subject, save the unconnected papers in the *Raccolta* issued by the Italian Government. This work is a whole library of Columbian literature in itself.

The Great Siberian Railway

From St. Petersburg to Peking. By MICHAEL MEYERS SHOEMAKER, author of "The Islands of the Southern Seas," etc. 8vo. Fully illustrated. Net, \$2.00.

The record of a journey taken during the spring of 1902 over this first great enterprise of the Twentieth Century. The writer has endeavored to place himself in the position of the Russians and to give their ideas upon their greatest work.

Augustus Cæsar

And the Organization of the Empire of Rome. By J. B. FIRTH, B.A. No. 35 in *Heroes of the Nations*. 12mo. Fully illustrated. Net, \$1.35. Half leather, net, \$1.60 (postage 15 cents).

A clear account of what Augustus achieved in the establishment of the Roman Empire, and at the same time a picture of the man in so far as he reveals himself by his actions.

Anthology of Russian Literature From the Earliest Times to the Present Day.

By LEO WIENER, Assistant Professor of Slavic Languages, Harvard University. In two parts, each complete in itself and indexed.

Part I. From the earliest times to the close of the Eighteenth Century.

Part II. The Nineteenth Century.

Each 8vo, net, \$3.00 (postage 25 cents).

"Should stand on the shelves of every library."—*The Nation*.

The Life and Times of Georg Joachim Goschen

Publisher and Printer of Leipzig, 1752-1829. With Extracts from his Correspondence with Goethe, Schiller, Klopstock, Wieland, Körner, and many other Leading Authors and Men of Letters of the Time. By his Grandson, Viscount GOSCHEN. Two volumes. 8vo. With 14 photogravure, 3 lithograph and 27 other Illustrations. Net, \$12.00.

Contemporary France

By GABRIEL HANOTAUX. Translated by JOHN CHARLES TARVER, M.A. To be completed in four volumes, each volume covering a complete and definite period. 8vo, with Portraits. Each, net, \$2.50.

Vol. I., France in 1870-1873.

Diplomatist, historian, and member of the French Academy, M. Gabriel Hanotaux is one of the most conspicuous politicians and men of affairs in France at the present day. His work is a record of the inner diplomacy of the Great Powers of Europe during the last thirty years.

Penal Servitude

By W. B. N. Being an Account of the Prison Experiences of Lord William Newell. 12mo, \$1.50 net.

The story of prison life written from actual experience.

AMERICAN POLITICS

I. The American Republic and Its Government

II. Political Parties & Party Problems in the United States

By JAMES ALBERT WOODBURN, Professor of American History and Politics, Indiana University.

Two Volumes, 8vo. Each complete in itself and indexed. Per volume, \$2.00 net.

These companion volumes are designed for advanced courses in Civics, and also for the use of the average American citizen, who will not fail to find full of interest these studies in government and politics.

SEND FOR FULL ANNOUNCEMENT LIST

New York

G. P. Putnam's Sons

London

SPRING IS COMING

ZOLA'S *New Novel*

FINISHED JUST BEFORE HIS DEATH.

Truth Truth Truth

TRANSLATED BY E. A. VIZETELLY.

12mo. \$1.50. *Just Out.*

Second Edition on the Press. Tenth Thousand.

This novel is the third of the group called "The Four Evangelists." Its plot is virtually a resetting of the celebrated Dreyfus case. The story sustains from cover to cover the reader's excitement and interest in a vivid dramatic situation.

The *Baltimore Sun* says: "A strong book; a fearfully strong book; the strongest novel Zola produced."

New Letters and Memorials of Jane Welsh Carlyle

A COLLECTION OF HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED LETTERS.

EDITED, WITH AN INTRODUCTION, BY
SIR JAMES CRICHTON BROWNE

Profusely illustrated in photogravure and lithography from hitherto unreproduced originals. *In two volumes. Buckram. 8vo. \$6.00 net.*

Mrs. Carlyle's letters are introduced and annotated with Thomas Carlyle's own characteristic tender comments, and entirely subvert James Froude's theories of their domestic relations.

A New Novel by

MRS. WILFRID WARD

The Light Behind

12mo. \$1.50. *Just Out.*

Mrs. Ward's previous novel, "One Poor Scruple," was a deft handling of one of the problems presented by Roman Catholic influence on modern society

An Interesting Study by

EDMUND J. CARPENTER

The American Advance

A Study in Territorial Expansion, with a map showing the growth of the United States of America from the beginning to the present day.

8vo. \$2.50 net. *Just Ready.*

By the same author: "America in Hawaii."

A New Novel by

DORA GREENWELL McCHESNEY

Cornet Strong Of Ireton's Horse

AN EPISODE OF THE IRONSIDES.

12mo. \$1.50. *Just Out*

Illustrated by MAURICE GREIFFENHAGEN.

By the author of "Beatrix Infelix," "Rupert, by the Grace of God," etc., etc.

A New Nature-book by

CHARLES GOODRICH WHITING

Walks in New England

With 24 Full-page Illustrations from Photographs
Large 12mo. \$1.50 net.

The same author's charming volume, "The Saunterer," together with the well-known columns in the *Springfield Republican*, make Mr. Whiting familiar to readers as a poet and essayist drawing his inspiration from Nature.

A New Rendering of

The Rubaiyat of Umar Khayyam

By

FREDERICK BARON CORVO

Done into English from the French of J. B. NICOLAS, with introduction by NATHAN HASKELL DOLE. Printed page for page with the French text. In two colours. Boards. 12mo. \$2.50 net.

A New Series of OUT-DOOR Books is being published by John Lane, called

The Country Handbooks

Edited by HARRY ROBERTS, Editor of "Handbooks of Practical Gardening," etc., etc. 12mo. *Limp cloth, \$1.00 net. Limp leather, \$1.20 net.*

The following volumes shortly:

Vol. I. The Tramp's Hand- book.	Vol. IV. The Bird Book.
Vol. II. The Motor Book.	Vol. V. The Tree Book.
Vol. III. The Still Room.	Vol. VI. The Woman Out of Doors.

JOHN LANE

THE BODLEY HEAD
67 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK

LIPPINCOTT BOOKS FOR EARLY SPRING

By PROF. ANGELO HEILPRIN, F.R.G.S.

Mont Pelee and the Tragedy of Martinique

THE first complete account of the catastrophic events of the island. There are nearly forty full-page plates, made up in greater part of reproductions from photographs taken by Prof. Heilprin himself. Many of these reveal the volcano in its climax of eruption.

Seventy illustrations.

Large 8vo, 370 pages, clo., \$3.00 net. Postage extra.

By WILLIAM ELEROY CURTIS, Author of "The True Thomas Jefferson."

The True Abraham Lincoln

THE most recent addition to the "True Biographies" which have won such wide popularity and distinct success for their presentation of great Americans in an intimate and at the same time dignified form. His picture of Lincoln is singularly interesting and suggestive.

24 illustrations.

8vo, decorated cloth, \$2.00 net. Postage extra.

By HORACE HOWARD FURNESS, Jr.

Macbeth. Revised Edition.

THE first volume to bear the name of Horace Howard Furness, Jr., in collaboration with that of Horace Howard Furness, his father. The most recent addition to the Variorum Edition of Shakespeare's plays. The notes have been revised. A collocation of texts is included in the volume.

Frontispiece.

8vo, cloth, \$4.00 net. Postage extra.

By MARCUS R. P. DORMAN, M.A.

A History of the British Empire in the Nineteenth Century

THE first of four volumes which deals authoritatively with that period of English history between the outbreak of the war with France and the death of Pitt (1793-1806). The remaining volumes will be issued as rapidly as possible. To be complete in four volumes.

Volume I. Illustrated. 8vo, cloth \$4.00 net.

By W. JAY MILLS, Author of "Historic Houses of New Jersey."

Through the Gates of Old Romance

COVERS the early life of all the colonies. Collected from many out-of-the-way sources, facts and figures of real life charmingly interwoven in a web of romance. Lavishly illustrated by John Rae.

Illustrated.

8vo, decorated cloth, \$1.50 net. Postage extra.

By CLARENCE M. WEED and NED DEARBORN.

Birds in Their Relations to Man

A MANUAL of economic ornithology for the United States and Canada. Intended to cover the ground comprehensively and to furnish the most recent data. A book for the non-technical as well as the technical reader.

Illustrated.

8vo, cloth, \$2.50 net. Postage extra.

Edited by W. JAY MILLS.

Glimpses of Colonial Society and Life at Princeton College, 1766-1773

By one of the Class of 1763.

NOTES and observations by a contemporary, a member of the class of 1763—William Patterson, one-time Governor of New Jersey. Arranged with a view to explaining and supplementing each other.

Illustrated.

8vo, cloth, \$2.00 net. Postage extra.

By A. MAYNARD BARBOUR, "Author of 'That Mainwaring Affair.'"

At the Time Appointed

A STORY of mystery which promises to exceed in popularity the clever detective story, "THAT MAINWARING AFFAIR," by the same author, which has passed through eight editions. The writer piques interest with a situation at once novel and apparently simple of explanation, but which holds interest to the very last page.

Illustrated. 12mo, decorated cloth, \$1.50.

By GEORGE MOORE, Author of "Sister Teresa."

The Untilled Field

MR. MOORE in his most matured and in many respects most brilliant imaginative writing. Mr. Moore has been as widely discussed as any writer of English fiction in many years.

12mo, decorated cloth. \$1.50.

By VANCE THOMPSON.

Spinners of Life

WILL surprise and appeal to the appetite for the esoteric. A modern novel of New York club and society life in the very best sense of the word. Mr. Thompson's short stories are widely known.

Illustrated by E. M. Ashe and Roland Kirby.

12mo, decorated cloth, \$1.50.

By MABELL SHIPPIC CLARKE PELTON.

A Tar-Heel Baron

IN the figure of the Baron himself, Mrs. Pelton has come very close to creating a new character. The Baron—tender, courteous, without fear, and proud to his finger tips—makes a strange figure in the North Carolina country, where he wins his way.

Illustrated by E. S. Holloway.

12mo, decorated cloth, \$1.50.

By G. G. CHISHOLM.

Europe—Volume II.

THE concluding volume of perhaps the most widely known and successful library of its kind—STANFORD'S COMPENDIUM OF GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL. It deals with the Northwestern part of the continent of Europe.

Illustrated.

Large crown 8vo, cloth, \$5.50 net.

By LOUIS BECKE, Author of "By Reef and Palm," "Yorke the Adventurer," "Breachley—Black Sheep," etc.

The Strange Adventures of James Shervinton

Illustrated.

8vo, cloth, \$1.50.

By JOHN STRANGE WINTER, Author of "The Peacemakers," "Heart and Sword," "Blaze of Glory."

Marty

12mo, decorated cloth, \$1.25.

Publishers :: J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY :: Philadelphia

A SELECTION FROM
Houghton, Mifflin & Company's Spring List

HISTORY

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY IN THE ORIENT

By John W. Foster, author of "A Century of American Diplomacy"

"A noteworthy contribution to diplomatic history. Its patriotic yet judicial tone, its easy and dignified style, and its comprehensive survey of the whole field give it lasting value."—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

8vo, \$3 00 net; postpaid, \$3.20.

TEXAS

(In the American Commonwealth Series.)

By George P. Garrison.

The interesting account of the stirring events which have marked Texan history. With map and facsimile letter. 16mo, \$1.10 net (postage extra).

**YOUNG PEOPLE'S HISTORY
OF HOLLAND**

By William Elliot Griffis, D. D.

How a very little country overcame great obstacles, and became so great a power in the world. Illustrated. Crown 8vo, \$1.50 net (postage extra).

NATURE AND ART

TRUE BIRD STORIES

From My Note Books.

By Olive Thorne Miller.

Mrs. Miller is particularly successful in interesting young people in the study of birds, and this new book is in her best style. Illustrated by Fuertes, and with a colored frontispiece. 12mo.

THE FLOWER BEAUTIFUL

By Clarence M. Weed.

An original and suggestive book on the decorative use of flowers, thoroughly practical, and rich in illustration. With 60 half-tone illustrations. 8vo.

FICTION

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

By Guy Wetmore Carryl.

A present-day story of political life in the coal regions. \$1.50.

JOHN PERCYFIELD

By C. Hanford Henderson.

An idyllic love story. \$1.50

THE LEGATEE

By Alice Prescott Smith.

A novel giving vivid pictures of life in a Wisconsin lumber town. \$1.50.

THE LOG OF A COWBOY

By Andy Adams.

The author tells of thrilling adventure as a cowboy. \$1.50.

THE MANNERINGS

By Alice Brown.

A double love story, whose scene is laid at a charming country house. \$1.50.

A SPECTRE OF POWER

By Charles Egbert Craddock.

A novel of love and adventure in the Tennessee mountains. \$1.50.

A DAUGHTER OF THE PIT

By Margaret Doyle Jackson.

Colliery life in an English mining town—a novel of compelling interest. \$1.50.

TRENT'S TRUST

By Bret Harte.

A volume of new short stories. 16mo, \$1.25.

BIOGRAPHY AND ESSAYS

WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING

By John White Chadwick.

The career of the great Liberal leader is drawn with a sure touch and full mastery of material. With two photographic portraits. Crown 8vo, \$1.75 net; postpaid, \$1.85.

THE ENJOYMENT OF ART

By Carleton Noyes.

A book setting forth in simple, untechnical fashion, the nature and the meaning of a work of art. Crown 8vo.

PHILLIPS BROOKS

By William Lawrence, Bishop of Massachusetts

A study of Phillips Brooks's permanent contribution to the religious thought and life of the time. 16mo, 50 cents net; Easter Edition, 60 cents net (postage 5 cents on both editions).

AIDS TO THE STUDY OF DANTE

By Charles A. Dinsmore.

The purpose of this book is to gather into one volume the best that has been written about the great Florentine poet. 12mo.

POETRY

COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS OF POPE

Cambridge Edition.

Edited by Henry W. Boynton.

With Portrait, Notes, Biographical Sketch, and Indexes. Large crown 8vo, \$2 00.

THE POETS OF TRANSCENDENTALISM

Edited by George Willis Cooke.

The first anthology of the poetry produced during the rise of the transcendental movement. Large crown 8vo, \$2.00 net (postage extra).

AN IMPORTANT WORK

LETTERS TO WASHINGTON

Edited by Stanislaus M. Hamilton.

Published for the Colonial Dames of America

The letters cover a period from 1752 to 1775, and are from men of different historical importance, but all are of positive value to students of history. Large crown 8vo, each \$5 00 net. The set, \$25.00 net. (Volume 1, published last autumn.)

Houghton, Mifflin & Company, Boston and New York

SHAKSPERE AND HIS FORERUNNERS

*Studies in Elizabethan Poetry and
its Development from Early English*

By **SIDNEY LANIER**

THE author's aim here is to present Shakspeare as the crowning glory and culmination of the most marvelous literary efflorescence the world has known. In order to do this adequately he gives first a most suggestive survey of the beginnings of English poetry; and then, after an elaborate treatment of the sonnet writers from Surrey to Shakspeare, he takes up in detail the study of the man, William Shakspeare, the social life which surrounded him, and his mental and spiritual evolution as shown by the growth of his art. From the existing evidence, and the "relation of man to his fellow man" in the various plays, Mr. Lanier constructs a probable sequence and grouping of the great master's work which bears largely upon its face the story of the man's own life struggle and mighty conquest of himself. Much of the best prose work Mr. Lanier left is contained in these two volumes.

Size, 7x10; 2 volumes, about 400 pages each; illustrations, about 100; binding, cloth; set by DeVinne; price, net, \$10.00. Holiday edition; three-quarters morocco; net, \$20.00. Edition de Luxe; 102 numbered copies on large paper, only a few copies left; net, \$25.00.

CONTENTS

- I **THE ELIZABETHAN WRITERS**—
The Formal Side of Poetry.
- II **THE SUPERNATURAL** in Early English and in Shakspeare: *Address of the Soul to the Dead Body* compared with *Hamlet*.
- III **NATURE** in Early English and in Shakspeare: *Beowulf* and *Midsummer Night's Dream*.
- IV **SOME BIRDS** of English Poetry: The *Phenix* of Cynewulf and of Shakspeare, and Dunbar's *Two Dourws*.
- V **WOMEN** of English Poetry Down to Shakspeare: *St. Juliana* and *Love's Labour Lost*.
- VI **THE WIFE** of Middle English Poetry.
- VII-X **SONNET-MAKERS** from Surrey to Shakspeare.
- XI-XII **PRONUNCIATION** of Shakspeare's Time. (With illustrations from *The Two Gentlemen of Verona*.)
- XIII-XIV **MUSIC** of Shakspeare's Time.
- XV-XVIII **DOMESTIC LIFE** of Shakspeare's Time.
- XIX **THE DOCTORS** of Shakspeare's Time.
- XX-XXI **GROWTH OF SHAKSPERE'S TECHNICAL ART.**
- XXII-XXIV **SHAKSPERE'S SPIRITUAL DEVELOPMENT.**

Send for our complete descriptive catalogue.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO., 34 Union Square, East, New York

THE PIT

By FRANK NORRIS

The best-selling book in the United States.

(Price, \$1.50.)

Second Large Printing Before Publication.

Journeys End

By JUSTUS MILES FORMAN

This entertaining romance of modern New York life has met with immediate success. Young Calthrop, with his embarrassment of riches in the matter of heroines, presents a problem in human nature that makes exceedingly good reading.

(Illustrated by Anderson, \$1.50.)

Helen Keller's Autobiography.

The Story of My Life

An extraordinary narrative of great human and educational interest; with selections from Miss Keller's letters, a study of her by John Albert Macy, assisted by her teacher, Miss Sullivan; and 20 portraits, views, and facsimiles.

(Price, net, \$1.50.)

Second Large Printing Ready.

The Woman Who Toils

A record of actual experiences as factory workers by Mrs. JOHN VAN VORST and MARIE VAN VORST, with a prefatory letter from Theodore Roosevelt. A book which has created a real sensation and aroused endless discussion here and in England.

(Illustrated, net, \$1.50.)

The Conquering of Kate

By "J. P. M." Author of "A Journey to Nature," "Tangled up in Beulah Land," "The Making of a Country Home," etc.

A fresh and charming love story dealing with the fortunes of two beautiful sisters and their family estate in Southern Pennsylvania.

(With frontispiece by Anderson, \$1.50.)

The Wind in the Rose-Bush

By MARY E. WILKINS-FREEMAN

Mrs. Freeman has won success in many literary fields, but this volume represents still a new achievement: a series of New England ghost-stories whose reality and "creepiness" are remarkable. It is an absorbing book.

(Illustrated by Peter Newell, \$1.50.)

More Money for the Schools

By President CHARLES W. ELIOT

In this small volume President Eliot, of Harvard University, sums up in a large way the results of public education — its benefits and its shortcomings.

(Net, \$1.00.)

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO., 34 Union Square E., NEW YORK

The Latest New Books

Mr. ZANGWILL'S *new book*

The Grey Wig

Illustrates the characteristic range of pathos, humor, keen sarcasm, and wit of a fiction writer who holds a curiously individual place in English literature. The author calls it "mainly a study of woman."

By ISRAEL ZANOWILL, author of "Children of the Ghetto," etc.

Cloth, \$1.50.

Mr. LAWSON'S *new novel*

From the Unvarying Star

A story of a country parish with touches of such tragedy as now and then underlies the quiet of country life; a passionate love story on a spiritual level which suggests George MacDonald's "Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood."

By ELSWORTH LAWSON, author of "Euphrosyne and Her Golden Book."

Cloth, \$1.50.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON'S *selection of* A Few of Hamilton's Letters

Including his description of the great West Indian Hurricane of 1772, and other papers of great interest to readers of the masterly delineation in "The Conqueror."

Selected by GERTRUDE ATHERTON, author of "The Conqueror," etc.

Cloth, \$1.50 net (postage 13 cents).

Mrs. ELY'S *charming book on*

A Woman's Hardy Garden

"By the wisest and most winning teacher of the fascinating art of gardening that we have met in modern print."

—*The New York Tribune.*

By HELENA RUTHERFURD ELY.

Second Edition.

Cloth, profusely illustrated, \$1.75 net (postage 13 cents).

CARL HILTY'S *Essays translated by Prof. F. G. PEABODY*

Happiness: Essays on the Meaning of Life

"An amazingly successful attempt to interpret with engaging directness the modern world to the end of achieving a happy, rational, and useful life."—*Boston Herald.*

Cloth, 16mo, \$1.25 net (postage 7 cents).

Mr. BROOKS'S *full and fair study of*

The Social Unrest

"I have found it a fascinating book. To me it is the clearest, sanest, most helpful discussion of present day economic problems which I have read for years."—ELISA PEABODY, editor of *The Atlantic Monthly.*

"I am exceedingly pleased with the book, and hope it will be widely read. It throws a most helpful light on existing problems."—Prof. E. W. BEMIS.

By JOHN GRAHAM BROOKS.

Second Edition.

Cloth, \$1.50 net (postage 13 cents).

Professor PATTEN'S *new book on*

Heredity and Social Progress

Does progress come by strengthening the strong or helping the weak? is one of the pertinent questions discussed here by the author of "The Theory of Prosperity," etc.

By SIMON N. PATTEN, Wharton School of Finance and Economy, University of Pennsylvania. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.25 net (postage 9 cents).

Dr. MERRIAM'S *history of*

American Political Theories

A description and analysis of the characteristic types of political theory that have from time to time been dominant in American political life.

By C. EDWARD MERRIAM, Ph.D., Associate in Political Science, Chicago University.

Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50 net (postage 11 cents).

Professor WARD'S *new book entitled*

Pure Sociology

Is a treatise in which with customary originality and boldness he discusses the origin and spontaneous development of society.

By LESTER F. WARD, Columbian University, Washington, D. C.

Cloth, 8vo, \$4.00 net (postage 26 cents).

CORREA MOYLAN WALSH'S

The Fundamental Problem in Monetary Science

Cloth, 12mo, x.+383 pp., \$1.50 net (postage 13 cents).

By the author of *The Measurement of General Exchange-Value, 1901*

Of the latter book the *Manchester Guardian*, England, writes:

"It is a work of special research of great value in a field where many others have labored, but none with such thoroughness."

Cloth, 8vo, xvi.+580 pp., \$3.00 net (postage 26 cents).

On net books ordered from the publisher carriage is an extra charge: for sale by all dealers at net rates.

Published by THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York

Send for their announcement list of the season's forthcoming books.

THE DIAL

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

No. 402. MARCH 16, 1903. Vol. XXXIV.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
THE AUTHOR OF "JOHN INGLESANT"	187
OUTLINE OF LINCOLN LITERATURE. <i>Lina Brown Reed</i>	189
THE EMERSON CENTENARY	191
COMMUNICATION	192
Poe and Aristotle. <i>John Albee.</i>	
DEMOCRACY AND POLITICAL PARTIES. <i>Edwin Burritt Smith</i>	193
DR. BOWDITCH OF MASSACHUSETTS. <i>Annie Russell Marble</i>	197
REMOTE REGIONS AND PEOPLES OF MEXICO. <i>Arthur Howard Noll</i>	198
SHAKESPEARE AND VOLTAIRE. <i>Arthur G. Canfield</i>	199
NEW YORK: PAST AND PRESENT. <i>Edith Granger</i>	202
BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS	203
A journalistic treatment of modern Germany.— Interesting art-criticism.— A definitive edition de luxe of FitzGerald.— Sanitary science and public health.— A volume on title-pages.— Some fresh bits of Tennysonianism.— "Eye-strain" and its consequences.— An account of Unitarianism in America.— An old story told again.— A mystical interpretation of Omar.	
BRIEFER MENTION	206
ANNOUNCEMENTS OF SPRING BOOKS	207
A classified list of over 750 titles of books to be issued by the American publishers during the Spring of 1903.	
NOTES	214

THE AUTHOR OF "JOHN INGLESANT."

The name of the late Mr. Shorthouse appears upon the title-pages of half a dozen books, but nine persons out of ten to whom his name means anything at all know him only as the author of "John Inglesant." The very titles of the later and slighter books have faded from the memory, but the solitary masterpiece given to the world by an absolutely unknown writer twenty-two years ago remains in the re-

collection of those who have read it, not as a name only, but as a collection of pictures and vivid impressions of the sort that become a permanent possession. There are many among those readers, no doubt, who have forgotten the author's name, there may be those who have forgotten the name of his titular hero; but even these can hardly have forgotten the account of the papal conclave and the plague at Naples, the Molinist philosophy of quietism, the sympathetic study of the English Cavalier, and the intimate revelation of life in seventeenth century Italy. We may have read many other works of fiction since, and the outline of "John Inglesant" may have grown dim in the retrospect, but its brilliancy and its spiritual content remain with us, and we never grow doubtful of its right to be held a part of English literature.

"Joseph Henry Shorthouse, manufacturer of sulphuric acid, etc., Birmingham." This, with a list of titles, and a statement that his favorite recreation is found in "books," is the information provided by "Who's Who." Neither the name nor the place nor the occupation is particularly suggestive of literature. So we might read in some similar handbook of Nathaniel Hawthorne that he was a gauger at the Boston custom house, surveyor of the port of Salem, and United States consul at Liverpool. These things do not seem to agree with "The Scarlet Letter" any more than Birmingham and sulphuric acid seem to agree with "John Inglesant." The moral appears to be that the free spirit of man will find self-expression under no matter how adverse an environment. We have brought Hawthorne into this discussion with deliberate intention, for Shorthouse recognized him as the supreme master in the species of composition to which "John Inglesant" belongs — "the philosophical romance." His tribute is paid in the following words: "There will at once occur to the reader's mind numerous works of fiction of the highest talent, where philosophical ideas have been introduced with surpassing effect. By Nathaniel Hawthorne this art was carried to such perfection that it is only with difficulty that we perceive how absolutely every character,

may, every word and line, is subordinated to the philosophical idea of the book."

When "John Inglesant" came to a second edition, the author took occasion to prepare a prefatory statement of his aim in writing it. Philosophy in the guise of fiction was what of deliberate purpose he offered his readers, and this called for a method of treatment quite different from that employed by novelists of the ordinary sort. "In books where fiction is only used to introduce philosophy, I believe that it is not to be expected that human life is to be described simply as such. The characters are, so to speak, sublimated: they are only introduced for a set purpose, and having fulfilled this purpose, — were it only to speak a dozen words — they vanish from the stage. Nor is this so unlike real life as may at first appear. Human life, as revealed to most of us, does not group itself in stage effect, does not arrange itself in elaborate plot; and brilliant dialogue declares the glory of the author more frequently than it increases reality of effect. If fiction, therefore, is allowed to select and to condense from life, surely philosophy may do so too." Concerning this declaration of guiding principle we are constrained to say that the author did not altogether live up to it, for "John Inglesant" is far from being the abstract production that he would have us believe. It has no small degree of warmth, and color, and dramatic effectiveness, and just because it is possessed of these qualities it is a better book than it would have been had Mr. Shorthouse held fast to the logic of his doctrinaire philosophy of fiction.

"John Inglesant" is a historical novel in the sense that it introduces the figures of men who have played real parts in history, and that its scene is set in a definite historical period. But it is very unlike the novel that is ordinarily styled historical, because it penetrates so much farther beneath the surface of life. The fault of the common historical novel is, as Mr. Shorthouse suggests, that the romance outweighs the history; and it is a further fault that what history is vouchsafed us concerns only the trappings and the suits of the period, leaving its spirit unrevealed. "All that is wanted," he tells us, "to constitute a historical romance of the highest interest is the recovery of the detailed incidents of everyday life, and the awakening of the individual need and striving, long since quiet in the grave." This is the sort of historical romance that we find in "John Inglesant," a story of the spiritual life essentially,

a story that we instinctively classify, because we find it in some way comparable, with such diverse masterpieces as "I Promessi Sposi," and "Wilhelm Meister," and "La Chartreuse de Parme," and "The Cloister and the Hearth." To name a more recent analogue, we might mention Mrs. Wharton's "The Valley of Decision." We do not read these books, nor do we read "John Inglesant," primarily for the story that is told; we read them rather because they interpret for us the modes of thought and the spiritual currents of other times and places. They are studies in the history of culture rather than pleasant imaginings about private individuals.

It is such books as these that redeem fiction from the reproach of catering to the mere entertainment of the reader, and that justify it as the typical form of modern literary art. Fiction has much to answer for, no doubt, in the way of sensationalism, and pettiness, and morbid imagination, and false idealism. But a book like "John Inglesant" shows that the writing of novels may be also one of the noblest forms of artistic and ethical endeavor. And the high mission of the serious novelist has not often found as fine an exemplification as in this very book, or as beautiful a statement as in this reply of the author to the sneer implied in the words: "It is only a romance." "True. It is only human life in the 'highways and hedges,' and in 'the streets and lanes of the city,' with the ceaseless throbbing of its quivering heart; it is only daily life from the workshop, from the court, from the market, and from the stage; it is only kindness and neighborhood and child-life, and the fresh wind of heaven, and the waste of sea and forest, and the sunbreak upon the starless peaks, and contempt of wrong and pain and death, and the passionate yearning for the face of God, and woman's tears, and woman's self-sacrifice and devotion, and woman's love. Yes, it is only a romance. It is only the ivory gates falling back at the fairy touch. It is only the leaden sky breaking for a moment above the bowed and weary head, revealing the fathomless Infinite through the gloom. It is only a romance."

Those who have come under the spell of this masterpiece of philosophical and historical fiction will doubtless wish to know the other work of Mr. Shorthouse. There are five volumes of these minor writings. "The Little Schoolmaster Mark," "Sir Percival," "Countess Eve," "A Teacher of the Violin, and Other Tales," and "Blanche, Lady Falaise." The note of spir-

ituality is dominant in them all, and tends to become so refined as to escape from ordinary human limitations. This is particularly true in the case of "Sir Percival," which teaches how, even under the conditions of modern life, the quest of the Grail may still be pursued. But these books are trifles in comparison with "John Inglesant." Of that masterpiece we are glad to note the stately three-volume edition which has just been published, and which gives a worthy setting to its contents. It remains to be said that Mr. Shorthouse was born in 1834, and was thus in his sixty-ninth year at the time of his death.

OUTLINE OF LINCOLN LITERATURE.

The recent appearance of Nicolay's "Short Life of Abraham Lincoln,"—the more purely biographical portion of Nicolay and Hay's great work, "Abraham Lincoln, a History,"—fitly completes, to date, the tale of immense *Lincolniana* already in print, and suggests an inquiry into the rise and progress of this remarkable literature. For its very beginnings we need to go back only a little more than forty years.

In an oration delivered before the Society of the Army of the Potomac, in October, 1899, by Major Lambert of Philadelphia, and subsequently printed, the following interesting bit of Lincoln chronology is established: "In a book published in New York in 1859, entitled 'Presidential Candidates,' containing sketches of prominent candidates for the Presidency in 1860, sketches are given of twenty-one distinguished men; in another, entitled 'Our Living Representative Men,' published in Philadelphia in 1860, thirty-four memoirs are given; in neither of these books is Abraham Lincoln named, except incidentally in one of the sketches of Douglas, where allusion is made to the defeat of the former."

Of these fifty-five formerly distinguished names, by far the larger number lie impacted in dictionaries which record a brief digest of their respective public careers; while the obscure individual so casually mentioned in connection with the great men of his day, and who before long was to do things undreamed of, comes to figure, some forty years later, as the subject of one of the fullest personal bibliographies known.

The earliest collection of *Lincolniana* is probably that of Mr. William V. Spencer, who published at Boston, in 1865, a quarto volume of some 350 pages of sermons, eulogies, letters, and publications on Mr. Lincoln's death. Following this, the next year, came the work of the Rhode Island scholar and biographer, John Russell Bartlett, with his "Literature of the Rebellion; a Catalogue of Books and Pamphlets Relating to the Civil War in the U. S.,

and on Subjects Growing out of that Event, Together with Works on American Slavery, and Essays and Reviews from Magazines on the same Subject." In this collection there are 81 title-entries relating to Lincoln, comprising a few of his own speeches, messages, and debates; a meagre record of his public life and policy; those of the early biographies which had come to the compiler's notice; a group of proceedings of cities, towns, and public bodies, on the occasion of his death; and lately, in a separate list, a catalogue of 300 commemorative eulogies, sermons, orations, and poems.

The next in point of time is the "Memorial Lincoln Bibliography" issued by Andrew Boyd, at Albany, New York, in 1870. This work is in two distinct parts. The second part is merely a catalogue of a collection owned by the publisher, consisting of prints, medals, handbills, commemorative miscellany of all sorts, such as decorative badges for special occasions, and the like,—matter of no especial literary interest. The first part is the real *Bibliographia Lincolniana*, being a somewhat annotated bibliography of the literature of the collection,—eulogies, orations, etc., set forth with fitting introduction by the compiler, Mr. Charles Henry Hart. In Joseph Sabin's monumental "Dictionary of Books Relating to America," Volume X., which contains several pages of references to works about Lincoln, the title "Bibliographia Lincolniana," with notes and introduction by C. H. Hart, has the following *naïve* comment appended thereto: "Includes most of the titles contained in Andrew Boyd's work on the same subject." The latter has the simple entry, "A Memorial Lincoln Bibliography by Andrew Boyd," with nothing to indicate Mr. Hart's collaboration; and when the latter's reprint of his catalogue was published, the mere juxtaposition of titles in the Sabin catalogue did not disclose their real relationship.

This early work of Mr. Hart's, prepared with such care and fulness in gathering material which might otherwise never have been recovered, has contributed to the increased value of the next most comprehensive publication of its kind, "Lincoln Literature, a Bibliographical Account of Books and Pamphlets Relating to Abraham Lincoln, Compiled by Daniel Fish, Member and Secretary Public Library Board, Minneapolis, Minn.; Published by the Board, 1900." This is an unbound book of 135 pages, royal octavo, in an attractive paper cover, and contains over 800 full titles, occasionally annotated, of books and pamphlets which have ever appeared as distinct issues. An interesting variety of foreign titles appear: In French, 14; nearly twice as many in German; a few each of Italian and Spanish; one Welsh, one Japanese, one Russian, and a translation of a popular life into modern Greek. Limiting the effort to separate publications excludes, of course, some of the most valuable material, as many of the best tributes to Lincoln lie embedded in an author's "Complete Works"; magazine articles also indexed in "Poole" are not referred to. But these exclu-

sions do not rob this work of its chief distinction, which lies in the volume and variety of writings about a man unknown to fame six years before his death, and who was never known in public life aside from one great question. What manner of man was this to evoke a literature so copious, so universal, and finally so unanimous? For one of the obvious characteristics of the collection is the meagre record left upon its pages of the violently hostile criticism belonging to the early sixties. Volumes of it can be found, it is true, in the files of the war-time newspapers. But of the bitterly arrogant opinion upon the conduct of the war, with which the atmosphere was charged even at the capital city itself, few traces remain. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe has preserved for us the flavor of much of the usual speech of the day in her book of reminiscences. Writing of the common estimate of Lincoln in the autumn of '61, she says:

"Few people praised or trusted him. Why did he not do this, or that, or the other? He a President, indeed! Look at this war, dragging on so slowly! Look at our many defeats and rare victories! Such was the talk that one constantly heard regarding him. The most charitable held that he meant well."

But to return to the obscurity of 1859,—considerably less an obscurity in Illinois, however, than in the Eastern publishing centres. The leading events of Lincoln's life from '58 to '60 can be picked out and strung on a very small inch of string. These were, the defeat for the Senate in 1858; the suggestion for the Presidency by an Illinois editor in 1859; the three years of speech-making from 1858 to 1860. Upon the untried occasion of the Cooper Institute speech, the dean of American letters, William Cullen Bryant, well within the limits of a conservative truthfulness, introduced the speaker as "an eminent citizen of the West, hitherto known to you only by reputation."

With 1860, however, and the accepted fact of Lincoln's candidacy for the office of President, a number of impromptu biographies scrambled into print. Most of these were campaign documents, written chiefly by newspaper men of experience, and not without merit in their brief fidelity to fact. For Lincoln's public career had offered so little, aside from his one term of service in Congress and his speech-making on a single theme, that the original material was easily mastered, his simple record presenting none of the stumbling-blocks in the path of one whose task it is to write of a long and sometimes wavering political career.

These early biographies were usually duodecimos in the ordinary newspaper print of that day. They bore upon their paper covers varying and utterly dissimilar likenesses of the candidate, in the form of dingy woodcuts. The engraver's effort to impose upon his subject all the air of distinction which the seasoned statesman is expected to carry is quite apparent.

Of these early volumes, five appeared anonymously in 1860; a number probably belonging to the same year have no imprint date; and of the re-

mainder, four are accredited respectively to J. H. Barrett, D. W. Bartlett, William D. Howells, and John Locke Scripps. Of these authors, Bartlett was Washington correspondent of the New York "Independent" and the "Evening Post," and was afterward known in a modest way as a writer of books which are still read. If J. H. Barrett achieved a subsequent fame, the anonymity of the double initial remains undisclosed. Mr. Howells's reputation has been gleaned in such different fields that few people, even among those counting themselves familiar with the facts of his career, ever recall this early work which appeared in the same year with "Poems by Two Friends." The Scripps life was published anonymously as No. 6 of "Tribune Tracts," the campaign literature put forth by the New York "Tribune" in the days when Horace Greeley was an aggressive Lincoln man. The author was at that time editor of the Chicago "Press and Tribune." At the date of publication, the pamphlet was sold at twenty dollars a thousand. It is now very scarce, a single copy having lately brought ten dollars. In 1900 this brochure was reprinted in a very attractive form by the Cranbrooke Press, Detroit, and claimed on its title-page to be the "first published life of Abraham Lincoln," a statement which obviously conflicts with the accepted belief that the anonymous "Wigwam edition" of Rudd & Carleton was the first. Since Judge Fish's Bibliography was issued, however, an overlooked biography by J. Q. Howard, published in Columbus by the Follett & Foster Company in 1860, has come to light, and may on close investigation prove to be the first. The preface of the latter is dated June, 1860. Thus began, in this comparatively light-hearted and irresponsible fashion, a series of writings upon a theme soon to expand into immeasurable dignity and importance.

In the following four years, during which history was made by the sword and not by the pen, naturally the printed records of the time are concentrated upon military and diplomatic questions for the full understanding of which recourse must be had to the literature of the Rebellion. But in this more purely personal literature little appears beyond a few isolated monographs, occasionally objecting to the war measures, and sometimes enjoining the duty of loyal support of the President's course. But with April, 1865, the biographical treatment begins in earnest. It would be interesting indeed to have a composite analysis of the volumes of sermons preached upon that memorable Easter Sunday, and upon subsequent fast days. What a tribute of mourning there was! And how the eyes of the people were opened, now that his mortal life had passed! Those who had clamored for a leader who should sweep all before him with the majesty of the whirlwind and the fire, were now hearing for the first time the voice of a strong and an honest man, and were not ashamed to go aside and wrap their faces in the mantle of self-reproach.

Some of the memorial volumes were in a differ-

ent key. A shower of hurriedly prepared "Lives" poured over the country upon the death of the President. Many of them make their appeal to a class of readers who never take their history except in a series of shocks. Vociferous titles of a number of them begin with the lurid word "Assassination" in bold type, recite the general contents in show-bill fashion throughout the length of the page, and frequently, in conclusion, depart from the subject, after the centrifugal habit of the uneducated, by a general discussion of all known assassins.

So full a bibliography as this is necessarily, in effect, and to a degree, stamped with the manner of thought and habit of the people who make the record; consequently a few of the aberrations of our national walk and conversation are revealed in its pages. Some of them are almost grotesque, others only odd or fanciful; all of them are characteristic of the feeble historic sense which uses the great facts of history merely as serviceable wires upon which fluttering fads of doctrine or experience alight sparrow-like and are gone. For instance, on page 80 of the "Lincoln Literature" we have an entry setting forth the "Interior Causes of the War; the Nation Demonized, and its President a Spirit-rapper; by a Citizen of Ohio"; also, "Africanus I.; his Secret Life, as Revealed under the Mesmeric Influence." A publisher of phrenological material undertakes to explain the character and constitution of Lincoln and Grant in accordance with the principles of phrenology; and an anonymous prophet demonstrates that Abraham Lincoln was the "Gog of the Bible, as foretold by the prophet Ezekiel in the XXXVIII. and XXXIX. chapters of his Book of Prophecy; the Thirteen Confederate States shown to be the mountains of Israel, and all the predictions contained in the Prophecy concerning them literally fulfilled in the late War between the North and South." This was no longer ago than 1868.

One opportune humorist announces "Old Abe's jokes, fresh from Abraham's Bosom; containing all his issues, excepting the Greenbacks, to call in some of which this work is issued." An inquiry into the "Religious Faith of those engaged in the Conspiracy that Resulted in the Assassination of President Lincoln" is really a lecture on Romanism delivered to an audience probably already too much engrossed with an unprofitable prejudice. One Confederate temperance-tract makes the sorrowful admission: "Better had we bowed the neck to Lincoln's yoke than made ourselves the willing slaves of grovelling passions and depraved appetites!" This suggests the description of Abraham Lincoln given to General Meade's nephew, the Honorable John S. Wise, by his schoolmaster, who was perfectly sincere in instructing his pupil that the republican candidate was, "in his origin, of that class of low whites who hate gentlemen because they are gentlemen; how, in personal appearance, he was more like a gorilla than a human being," and that he had gone "far beyond other leaders in advocacy of radical measures against slavery, and in abuse of the South." And,

adds the well-bred Southern lad who lived to write "The End of an Era," "that settled Abraham Lincoln with me."

Only a very few copies of "Lincoln Literature" remain unsold. The work has already attained at book-sales the distinction of a "scarce first edition." Should a second edition be in contemplation, it might be prefaced most fittingly by such a critical and biographical sketch as the one with which Ford, for instance, introduces his "Franklin Bibliography."

The approaching centennial of Lincoln's birth should present unusual opportunities to the reading public for fresh and vigorous study of Lincoln's life and work, together with a renewed interest in the Civil War and all that its results mean to us. Would not the anniversary year be most appropriately welcomed, and its observance put to the most patriotic use, if all interested students could have at their disposal such a well-arranged guide to their readings as Justin Winsor's "Readers' Handbook of the American Revolution," which itself was a result of the centennial interest in American independence? If the history of our country from 1858 to 1865 could be set forth chronologically, after the manner of the Winsor "Handbook," with reference to sources and to second-hand authorities, and with full valuation of the biographies, so that readers would know what the Arnold, Holland, Lamon, Herndon, Morse, Nicolay and Hay, and Tarbell "Lives" stand for, an exceedingly useful service would be rendered which should result in a great uplift of public intelligence. A second edition of the "Lincoln Literature" itself might be rearranged and recast on lines which would include the best features of both the Ford "Franklin Bibliography" and the Winsor "Handbook." A new edition, too, would include considerable material which has appeared since January, 1901.

Many of Lincoln's contemporaries gave utterance to the fear that the Lincoln history would fade into a Lincoln myth. There is no danger of that kind of intellectual atavism. So long as we are free from such "battles of crows and kites" as afflict our South American neighbors, we may go about our various duties with a thankful and reverent cherishing of the Lincoln spirit in our national life.

LINA BROWN REED.

THE EMERSON CENTENARY.

It is so short a time since the death of Emerson, and the impression of him as a living force among us is still so vivid, that it is hard to realize that the centenary of his birth is close at hand. The date of this event is May 25; and it will be fitly celebrated by Emerson societies and similar associations throughout the country. The most interesting of these events will doubtless be that at Emerson's home-town, Concord, where there will be addresses

by Senator Hoar, Colonel Higginson, Professor Charles Eliot Norton, and others; and on the preceding evening, Sunday, there will be a memorial observance in Symphony Hall, Boston, under the auspices of a large citizens' committee, with an address by President Eliot, a poem by Prof. George E. Woodberry, and choral music. The Free Religious Association, of which Emerson was one of the founders and vice-presidents, will devote the principal session of its annual convention in May to the subject of Emerson's Religious Influence. The after-dinner speeches at the evening festival will also for the most part take the form of tributes to Emerson's memory. Several of his old friends and associates will be among the speakers. The Association is arranging, also, for an Emerson Memorial School of Conference, for three weeks in July, beginning Monday the 13th. The morning sessions of the school will be held in Concord and the evening sessions in Boston. There will be thirty lectures in all, in which the various aspects of Emerson's great work and influence will be treated by the ablest scholars and thinkers who can be associated for the purpose. Special Sunday services, with sermons or addresses by eminent lovers of Emerson, will also be arranged both in Boston and Concord. Other similar events will doubtless be announced, and the whole effect cannot fail to be a reviving and freshening of the influence of our great Yankee idealist, very wholesome in our unspiritual times.

COMMUNICATION.

POE AND ARISTOTLE.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

In Mr. Moore's admirable and acute discussion of "Poe's Place as a Critic," published in THE DIAL of February 16, the writer dwells at considerable length on one of Poe's critical dicta, namely, that there can be no long poem in the nature of things. "The nature of things" is a loose phrase; he meant, probably, the natural powers of attention and memory. Mr. Moore objects that Poe has left us in doubt as to what measure of length he would fix in strictly defining a poem. Poe was apt to be whimsical and vague in criticism, but sometimes he hit the nail on the head. I think he had already anticipated the impatience of modern readers of poetry, as well as of poets themselves. Perhaps he was also thinking of the time when poetry was recited; which would naturally imply a time-limit. If he had said no long poems are now written and no one has time or mind to attend to them, he would have come near the truth. The longest poem has now the shortest life. And if read, it is for the purpose of finding and enjoying its gems, its striking passages. These, if really great, are soon disengaged and re-set as specimens, and are gathered at last into anthologies. Poe therefore laid down a rule in accordance with popular taste, possibly to cover his own work, and to justify his never attempting a poem of any length.

It used to be urged upon poets who attained some

fame in verse, that for the completion of their reputation, or for the honor of their country, their work should be crowned with one supreme effort,—if possible, an epic on a great theme. And poets themselves seem to have been impelled by the same desire for Aristotle's "certain magnitude" in their works. Yet I cannot quite agree with Mr. Moore in his application of Aristotle's "magnitude" as referring to the length of a poem. Is not Mr. Moore here speaking of long poems in distinction from short ones? Unless I mistake, he is. But in the place where Aristotle employs the expression "certain magnitude," chapter seven of the *Poetics*, he is not discussing length or quantity of poems. He is speaking only of tragedy; and he means by magnitude simply a consistent action, perfect and whole,—or, as we might express it, a large, beautiful, and orderly arrangement and treatment of the theme, and only long enough to be easily remembered. Aristotle expressly says that length with reference to dramatic representation does not fall under the consideration of art. In short, as I understand Aristotle he is not referring to poetry in general but to the construction of tragedies.

Yet there can be no doubt that in the classic period of Greek literature long poems were held in higher estimation than short ones. Lyrical and occasional verse had also its place of honor,—Pindar, Sappho, and many others, being as popular poets as Homer. In Aristotle's comment on magnitude it must be remembered that he refers solely to tragedies. As these were sometimes in the form of trilogies, he had to take into account magnitude, or length, and explain its propriety,—not as mere length but as duration of time in the action; yet to this he denies any part in artistic theory.

I would like to add to the list of great and authoritative critics cited by Mr. Moore, Goethe, who has left a larger though scattered body of purely literary criticism than either Aristotle or Lessing. And he is at one with Poe, in both theory and practice, in regard to long poems, if we leave out, as we ought, his dramatic works. For by a long poem I apprehend we mean such as "The Faërie Queene," "Paradise Lost" and "Paradise Regained," "Roman de la Rose," "The Divine Comedy," and the works of Homer and Virgil. It is to be noticed in all long poems, that when closely analysed they consist largely of episodes,—as if the authors realized that the reader's attention and memory could not be relied on to carry him through without a break. All long poems with which I am acquainted may be resolved into short ones, and were so resolved in the more ancient times when recited; and thus I think Poe was right in his philosophy in saying that in the nature of things—that is, in the constitution of the poet and of the hearer or reader, and for the perfect effects of poetry, including the shock of delighted surprise and the fixing in the memory,—there can be no long poems. Of course, Poe never intended to include dramatic composition in his dictum. There is where length—or, in Aristotle's word, "magnitude,"—has its appropriate place and rights; unless, as in Lessing's story, the "characters die of the Fifth Act."

Allow me to conclude with a line from a poet who was also a master critic, Horace; and to translate it into the vernacular:

"Verum operi longe fas est obrepere somnum."

(If you must read your long poem, don't take offense if I go to sleep occasionally.)

JOHN ALBEE.

Pequaket, N. H., March 7, 1903.

The New Books.

DEMOCRACY AND POLITICAL PARTIES.*

Democratic institutions have had attention, to the neglect of the political forces from which they have derived their life. Men have so busied themselves in spreading the machinery of democratic government over the world that they have not stopped to inquire whether democracy and its machinery are one. Indeed, to many the test of democracy itself is the efficiency of the machinery of democratic government. It was quite time to consider whether permanent political parties, having power as their end, with general contracts to solve all political problems as they arise, are essential to democratic government. Mr. M. Ostrogorski, a Russian who has long resided in Paris, in two large volumes entitled "Democracy and the Organization of Political Parties," sets forth with great clearness the results of a most exhaustive investigation of this question.

Mr. James Bryce, in a preface to the book, notes that no one has produced a treatise

"containing a systematic examination and description of the structure of parties as organizations governed by settled rules and working by established methods. Even in the United States, where party organization early attained a completeness and effective power unapproached in any other country, I could not find, when in 1883 I began to study and was seeking to portray the institutions of that country, any account of the very remarkable and well-compacted scheme of organization which had been at work there for forty or fifty years; and noted that among even the best-educated men there were few who had mastered its details."

Mr. Ostrogorski, in his preface, states it to be his purpose to "investigate the working of democratic government," and adds, "But it is not on political forms, it is on political forces that I dwell." He holds that

"The best way to study political forces is to study political methods; . . . to really understand the character of social action, its modes of procedure must be studied in the light of the character of those who apply them, and of the social and political conditions in which their wills are formed and manifested. It is only in this sense that the investigation of political methods will have, in addition to a philosophical value, a genuine practical value. It is a study of the methods of democratic government conceived in this spirit, a study of social and political psychology, based on observation, that I have tried to undertake, and it is that which is the aim of this book."

*DEMOCRACY AND THE ORGANIZATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES. By M. Ostrogorski. Translated from the French by Frederick Clarke. With a preface by James Bryce. In two volumes. New York: The Macmillan Co.

The author has indeed succeeded in his purpose of

"putting together a whole, which, under the form of a scientific investigation, alike historical and critical, of the régime of organized parties, is in reality an investigation of the working of government in democracy, and of the vital problems which it puts before existing society and which involve the whole future of our political civilization."

In pursuit of this great purpose, Mr. Ostrogorski has made a most painstaking and thorough study, extending over many years, of party organization and party action in both England and the United States. These countries were chosen, because in them liberty has attained its highest development; and because there political parties exhibit the greatest regularity of action. Though in England the organization of parties founded on a popular basis was more recent than in the United States, the author found there an excellent starting-point for his investigations.

The book opens with a striking and comprehensive view of "The Old Unity"; of a political society, organized on the basis of aristocracy; of the absolute domination of an aristocratic class. This is followed by an equally strong and clear description of the break-up of the old society; of the advent of democracy, shattering in its course "a social fabric which was too narrow to contain the national life"; of the exaltation of the individual; of the assertion by the many of the right of self-government. Then comes an account of the attempts at reaction against the rising tide of individualism; of the effort of the Church to restore the old unity; of the Oxford movement, which, starting under the banner of authority and tradition, "succeeded in proving that liberty is, after all, the safest principle of conduct in modern society"; of the "Young England" movement "to combat the destruction of the old political creed which knit classes and individuals together"; of the war waged by Thomas Carlyle against "the new social system bred of Benthamism and industrialism," due to his contempt for and hatred of democracy; of the Christian Socialist movement to oppose the principle of free competition by means of industrial associations.

The author next describes "The Triumph of the New Order," the realization of individualism in the sphere of politics. With the passing of the domination of an aristocratic class and the substitution of numbers as the supreme power in the state, a new danger appeared. The newly emancipated individual ran the

risk of being crushed by numbers. It was not enough for him to share sovereignty with his fellows. If he would participate in the government, he had to find some extra-legal means of coöperation with others seeking similar ends. If he would realize his objects in society and the state, he must come to an understanding with his fellow citizens.

Liberty emancipated the individual. The preservation of liberty itself called for the union of individual efforts. Hence arose political parties. Here lies the field which Mr. Ostrogorski has explored with a thoroughness all his own. No such examination of the extra-legal coöperation which has supplied motive power to democratic government has before been attempted. The book is a veritable storehouse of facts. Many of its chapters are purely descriptive. Take, for example, the chapter entitled "The National Convention." This masterly description of the vast and tumultuous assemblages, in which quadrennially, the party champions are chosen, is complete even to the smallest accessories. One who has never even heard of these modern olympics can see, as he reads, the colossal travesties of popular institutions from whence issue the names of those to whom our choice of a chief magistrate is limited. Without fear or favor, the author clearly states the results of the most searching personal investigations, extending over some fifteen years, into the organization and action of political parties in England and America. Holding his conclusions well in reserve until he has fully set forth the facts, he has given the descriptive parts of his work the force of a judicial finding.

Mr. Bryce is not wholly pleased with Mr. Ostrogorski's picture of party organization in England. While frankly conceding the author's description to be on the whole both accurate and fair, that taken one by one the facts stated are almost always correctly stated, he thinks that the author exaggerates the power and poison of the Caucus and does not sufficiently allow for the healthy influences that tend to correct the dangers its growth may involve. However, Mr. Bryce proceeds to break the force of his "word of caution." He says: "I am myself an optimist, almost a professional optimist, as indeed politics would be intolerable were not a man grimly resolved to see between the clouds all the blue sky he can." He adds: "Party organization is a totally different thing in England from what it is in the United States. It is in the hands of a different class of men."

The word of caution uttered by Mr. Bryce

touching Mr. Ostrogorski's picture of English partyism will be repeated here with reference to the vast canvas whereon he has painted American partyism with all its deformities. Already an American critic has said: "He does not mean to exaggerate, and nearly every statement, taken by itself, is substantially correct. Yet, admitting the several parts of the argument, one finds himself objecting to the whole."

It is not enough that one who admits that every line is correctly drawn shall object to the picture as a whole. He must point out some omission or want of proportion, if his objection is to have weight. Has Mr. Ostrogorski omitted anything essential from his picture of partyism in the United States? Do its lines betray any material lack of proportion? Is it overcharged with gloom? Gloomy it unquestionably is, as Mr. Bryce remarks. Yet one will search in vain for any important omission from the author's description of our party machinery and of our party methods. He has faithfully examined and correctly described their every detail of construction, their every mode of action; and he has summarized with substantial accuracy the results. His most obvious error lies in his underestimate of the benefits that have resulted from the introduction of the Australian ballot. Had he been in America in 1888, as well as in 1896, Mr. Ostrogorski would have realized more fully than he does the value of this reform. Its value becomes even more clear with every passing year.

There is a factor, indefinite but real, for which Mr. Ostrogorski has not sufficiently allowed. This is public opinion. Over all our political activities broods a public opinion which nearly always restrains and sometimes directs. The wholesome fear of it usually entertained among politicians accounts for the fact, noted by Mr. Ostrogorski, that from the nominees of our national conventions the people have chosen a line of Presidents who, "if they have not all been great men,—far from it,—were all honorable men." The influence of public opinion cannot be measured. Mr. Ostrogorski notes some of its affirmative triumphs in the passage of the civil service, the Australian ballot, and recent monetary laws. It is not strange that a foreign student should fail fully to realize its value as a restraining force and as a ground of hope. The marvel is that he has so completely mastered and so justly appraised what may be really known of our political methods. The scientific investigator may be excused from

appraising what may not be examined. Each reader, according to his vision, will, with Mr. Bryce, see what blue sky he can between the clouds of party politics.

Mr. Ostrogorski passes from party organization and the evils of permanent political parties, to a survey of our struggles for emancipation since the Civil War, and to a discussion of remedies. As the years pass, voluntary associations, alliances, committees, federations, and leagues appear; "scratchers," "mugwumps," and "independents" multiply. The sporadic committee organized to crush this boss, or to smash that machine, at length gives place to the compact league of independent voters having a definite common purpose. Men, emancipated from a party bondage which held them while special interests despoiled a continent of vast public resources, gradually unite in a wide co-operation to rescue their government from party spoliemen.

Thus far the movement against the evils of party domination has been largely confined to the sphere of municipal government. Here the need was more obvious, but not more real, than in the state and nation.

"Yet the independent movements which have taken place in the sphere of the national parties have not remained unfruitful. If nonpartisanship has made such strides in the municipal field, this is owing to their dissolvent action; mugwumpism, too weak to produce ravages in the national parties, penetrated into the municipal sphere following the lines of least resistance. . . . However, the national political life itself did not wholly escape the new notions about the independence of the elector's conscience . . . ; these notions pervaded the political atmosphere, exercising a subtle and deleterious influence on the traditional sentiments of party loyalty."

More important than its immediate results, the movement which thus far has found its main expression in the sphere of municipal reform has introduced new methods of public action, methods which may stamp or even determine the future of democracy. But the best political methods require the motive power supplied by an aggressive public spirit. Too few are yet imbued with this spirit.

"There is a sincere desire to see the machines and bosses disappear, but people would like this result to be obtained, if possible, in an automatic way, so to speak, which would make up for personal exertion. There is, therefore, a tendency to look to the legislator to arrange the legal machinery in such a fashion as to defeat the enemies of good government."

The constituted authorities have become, under party domination, more and more unequal to their official duties. The leaders of opinion rarely seek or occupy public station.

The initiative has passed even from Congress. It acts on impulses coming from without. It legislates, as to many matters, by direction of special interests; it registers, as to matters of peculiar public interest, the legislation of voluntary organizations of private citizens. How great has been the change from other days, is indicated by a single illustration. The demoralization of the finances due to the Civil War, having been allowed by Congress to continue for a generation, a national conference of private citizens finally initiated a remedial measure. Think of an Indianapolis Conference to prepare financial legislation when Alexander Hamilton or Salmon P. Chase was secretary of the treasury!

Modern society, when it came into possession of liberty, placed its chief reliance on parliaments. It sought to escape tyranny by hedging its executives about with legal restraints. Disappointed by a bitter experience, due at least in large part to the usurpations of party, it has turned for relief to a powerful executive supported by the negative authority of the courts. Dictators, from the Speaker of the House down to mayors of cities, find themselves possessed of the chief powers of government. Private initiative having detected and punished official malfeasance, cleansed the streets, secured public works, and framed legislation, found itself unable steadily and effectively to check the spoliation of the people by powerful groups of citizens acting impersonally as quasi-public corporations.

"To obtain more durable and more regular effects than could be achieved by these spasmodic efforts, attempts were made to straighten the relaxed governmental spring by main force; inadequacy of action being mistaken for inadequacy of powers, the latter were concentrated in the hands of a few persons."

This leads Mr. Ostrogorski, in his conclusion, to propose a remedy for existing evils. He regards permanent political parties, having power as their end, a mortal danger to democracy.

"The great parties, viewed as a whole, have been throughout their career nothing but agglomerates artificially brought together and kept together. . . . Always endeavoring to throw a veil over divergences of views and to eliminate principles, it substituted for the process of analysis and synthesis of opinions, which ought to take place in the electorate to create a legislative assembly animated by one mind and one will, a purely artificial analysis and synthesis, obtained by the saving grace of the party label. As soon as the manifold interests jumbled together under this label got admitted into the House, they naturally reverted to their own particular aspirations."

The sole concern of the party being to manage the elections and win the spoils of victory, it

did nothing to repress these centrifugal tendencies. The result was, in large measure, the paralysis of representative government. That individual rights have survived is due to the simplicity and limited scope of government in the United States and the constitutional guarantees of liberty which everywhere prevail,—in a word, to the remarkable success of written constitutions imposing limitations on government.

The author would substitute for permanent political parties, with power as their end, temporary combinations of citizens formed specially for particular political issues.

“Party, as a general contractor for the numerous and varied problems present and to come, awaiting solution, would give place to special organizations, limited to particular objects. It would cease to be a medley of groups and individuals united by a fictitious agreement, and would constitute an association, the homogeneity of which would be ensured by its single aim. Party holding its members, once they have joined it, in a vice-like grasp, would give place to combinations forming and re-forming spontaneously, according to the changing problems of life and the play of opinion brought about thereby. Citizens who part company on one question would join forces on another.”

Mr. Ostrogorski believes that the substitution of temporary for permanent political parties will emancipate the individual; that he will never wholly surrender himself to party, will always realize his liberty as a free man; and that, freed from the nightmare of party “regularity,” he will exercise his personal judgment. Unlike parties of agglomerate creeds, each single-issue association will devote itself wholly to the task of making converts. “Political society will be transformed into a vast school, and democratic government will become really a government of discussion.”

These suggestions are neither so novel nor so impracticable as may at first appear. The old order, with its social unity, is no longer possible. In an era of liberty, the harmony of the elements of society can be restored only by an agreement of wills. The new social synthesis required by an emancipated society lies in the free union of wills in varied and successive combinations. It cannot be effected once for all and about everything. Mr. Ostrogorski points out that the existing system is rapidly breaking up. Some of the old parties live on the credit of their past, which is well nigh exhausted. “Compact and stable majorities are only a historical reminiscence.” Already the new method appears in the form of “committees” and “leagues” for definite purposes. The struggle between the two modes of political action is on. The cry of

political evolution is, “Down with ‘party’; up with ‘league.’”

Mr. Ostrogorski holds no brief for absolution. It is not of democracy, but of party, that he declares: Its life is “only one long school of servile submission. All the lessons the citizen receives in it are lessons in cowardice.” He loves democracy so well that he would save it from deadly peril.

“Men must be taught to use their judgment, and to act independently. It is on the accomplishment of this work of liberation that the whole future of democracy depends. Hitherto the victorious struggle which democracy has carried on in the world has been mainly, and necessarily, a struggle for material liberty; moral liberty, which consists in thinking and acting as free reason dictates, has yet to be achieved by it. It has carried the *habeas corpus* by force, but the decisive battle of democracy will be fought on the *habeas animus*. . . . It is the political and social forms anterior to democracy that are dead. . . . Democracy has brought with it liberty, and it has renewed the life of societies.”

The author is under no illusions as to what it means to overcome the formalism that oppresses democratic government. To him, victory does not mean the complete realization by means of a single effort of the end proposed.

“The victories which bring about the political or social transformations consist of changes in the trend of society towards the one or the other of the opposing principles. However far they may go, these changes never entail the absolute triumph of principles, . . . but they turn or move society in the direction leading to that ideal point to which it can draw nearer by means of fresh efforts, without ever reaching it. To gain a few points on the indefinite series of degrees,—that is the task which confronts each generation, and which should satisfy its ambition and its ardor, and also its pride when the task is performed.”

The contribution of Mr. Ostrogorski to the literature of democracy is a great and valuable one. Into this book he has compressed the results of many years of exhaustive study. Its pages exhibit ripe scholarship, unusual capacity for thinking clearly, and a just sense of proportion. Taken as a whole, it will please neither the cheerful optimist who ignores the facts, nor the friend of privilege who hates liberty. It will be welcomed everywhere by the real friends of democracy.

De Tocqueville wrote a brilliant treatise on democracy, illustrated by observations on American institutions. Professor Von Holst produced an exhaustive history of American constitutions. Mr. Bryce contributed a careful survey of the American Commonwealth, particularly of its government and politics as a whole. Mr. Ostrogorski now adds to this great series a scientific and philosophical study of the political forces by means of which American

government lives. Each of these foreign observers of the greatest of democratic societies has made a lasting contribution to the study of democracy. Without seeking to compare works of dissimilar scope and purpose, it is but just to say that the contribution of this Russian scholar is one of the most valuable of the series. Students of government, the world over, will turn to this book for exact information and critical discussion of its most vital problem.

EDWIN BURRITT SMITH.

DR. BOWDITCH OF MASSACHUSETTS.*

For three generations the name of Bowditch has been identified with original research in two important branches of science — mathematics and medicine. It has also an honorable position in public life and in the records of good citizenship. The eminent physician who, with rare success, has edited the two volumes containing the biography and correspondence of his distinguished father, has rendered a valuable service not only to students of science but to students of American history as well. As he prefaces the work with the statement that here is “the personal experience of an active Abolitionist,” so he has recalled the vital incidents of that movement for which his father paid willing sacrifice; at the same time he has interwoven abundant revelations of his father’s devotion to the progress of medicine. The public and personal incidents are tactfully blended. The childhood days in the Salem home, next to the Old Witch House, are told with charm. The reader finds in this picture of Nathaniel Bowditch, the wise, inspiring father of the subject of this sketch, a new familiarity of relation with one who is most often recalled as the translator of La Place’s “*Mécanique Céleste*.” With a mind keen for research, young Henry Bowditch decided, with some reluctance, to adopt medicine as his profession; and, college days ended, he went abroad to stay two years at foreign schools and hospitals. His father’s fame as a mathematician was his passport to many a noted *salon* besides that of Madame La Place, while his enthusiasm for his work increased rapidly under the best of Parisian doctors, notably Dr. Louis, who became not alone a teacher but a life-friend to the American student. Science, in its theo-

retical and applied phases, did not submerge the romantic tendencies of the young physician, as revealed in letters descriptive of his vacation rambles amid the haunts of Burns and “Highland Mary.” Still more tender and reserved is the story of his love for the English girl, comrade of his *pension* experience, whose face smiles at the reader with the gracious beauty and “sweet records” of seventy years.

Almost before Dr. Bowditch could establish his professional life in Boston, came the opening discords, soon to become open rupture and war, between North and South. In this life-history, the familiar incidents of the Garrison mob, the escape of the Crafts, and the rendition of Simms, are retold with the vividness of personal experience. The extracts covering these events are taken from the letters of Dr. Bowditch, and from his journal-compilation entitled “Thirty Years’ War of Anti-Slavery.” In token of friendship for him and common zeal in the cause he served, Whittier wrote the stirring poem called “Massachusetts to Virginia,” to be read by Dr. Bowditch at a meeting in Ipswich; while Lowell, for a similar occasion, wrote the lines associated with the death of Charles Torrey, “Woe Worth the Hour.” For the imported sun-dial, with quaint history, placed in front of the Bowditch homestead at Weston, Whittier, in further attestation of his friendship, wrote the beautiful stanza of aspiration, —

“With warning hand I mark Time’s rapid flight,
From life’s glad morning to its solemn night;
Yet, through the dear God’s love I also show
There’s light above me by the shade below.”

When the exciting events of the fifties had been succeeded by the actual conflict, the patriotic heart and practical mind of Dr. Bowditch gave their noble services to his country. Even when his first-born lay dead on a Southern battle-field, the father stifled his grief and worked with renewed vigor to gain better ambulances and hospital-service. In the midst of political crises, Dr. Bowditch had continued his medical studies, as well as practice, urging new modes of treatment for diseases of chest and lungs. In this phase of medicine he was pioneer in the modern methods that have reached further efficiency through the skill of his son. His fame in his profession brought him appointments of honor in this country, notably as a member of the National Board of Health; and when he paid visits to Europe, in later life, he was greeted with dual acclaim, on his own as well as his father’s record, by

*LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF HENRY INGERSOLL BOWDITCH. By his son, Vincent Y. Bowditch. In two volumes. Illustrated. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

scientists of England and the continent. He modestly makes but casual mention of these tributes, but prefers to narrate at length a night walk with the police through East London streets, — interesting to him in his philanthropic profession, and especially associated with memories of Dickens and his studies of London life. If the latter portion of the biography seems somewhat discursive and commonplace in contrast with the earlier events of more vital interest, there is a delight in following the serene years to their close in 1892,—the fitting end of a life of pure, high service to humanity.

ANNIE RUSSELL MARBLE.

REMOTE REGIONS AND PEOPLES OF MEXICO.*

For the past twenty years, Mexico has been a much "written-up" country. There have been books upon books about Mexico, until it seemed that every phase of the subject had been exhaustively treated, and that Mexico was no longer *terra incognita*. But it occurred to the mind of Dr. Carl Lumholtz, a few years ago, that there was still an unknown Mexico, — a region that had escaped the attention of the railroad and mining prospectors and of pleasure-seeking travellers; a region beyond the ken of the Mexican scientists, and even of the Mexican Government; a region that might hold a secret of great importance regarding the native races of America. A year or more spent among cannibalistic blacks in Australia had deepened his interest in the study of savage and barbaric races, and he had decided to make that study his life-work. This scientifically unexplored region was therefore more attractive to him than any other, and he began forthwith to devise ways and means for a journey of discovery thither. By dint of much effort, he succeeded in engaging the interests of the American Museum of Natural History, the American Geographical Society, and many public-spirited men and women of the United States, and a fund was subscribed to enable him to pursue his scientific researches. In 1890 he made a preliminary visit to the Zuñi, Navajo, and Moqui Indians, upon our Southwestern borders; and then proceeded to the City of Mexico, to secure

*UNKNOWN MEXICO. A Record of Five Years' Exploration among the Tribes of the Western Sierra Madre; in the Tierra Caliente of Tepic and Jalisco; and among the Tarascos of Michoacan. By Carl Lumholtz, M.A., Member of the Royal Society of Science, Norway, etc. In two volumes. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

the interest of President Diaz in his scientific enterprises. There is in Mexico no Bureau of Ethnology, such as we have in this country; but the broad-minded and progressive statesman who is the President of the Mexican Republic hailed with enthusiasm the proposition of Dr. Lumholtz, and furthered the ends of the enterprise to the fullest extent in his power.

Thus accredited and equipped, Dr. Lumholtz set out upon his explorations in the western ranges of the Sierra Madre in Northwestern Mexico, at the head of an organized party of thirty men, including geographers, geologists, mineralogists, zoölogists, botanists, archæologists, photographers, guides, cooks, muleteers, and requiring the services of nearly a hundred animals. But the corps of scientific assistants was gradually reduced, and finally altogether disbanded. The enterprising explorer was left alone to continue his researches. An early result was that he was able to return to the United States, in August, 1893, with an extensive collection of Tarahumare and Tepehuane ethnological specimens to be exhibited at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago.

Meanwhile, his fullest expectations had been realized by his finding among the Tarahumare Indians actual cave-dwellers. With deepened interest, he set out, in March, 1894, upon a more extensive expedition, which lasted three years. On this trip he was without scientific companions, and "roughed it" for the most part with the Indians. During these years the privileged few who had access to the published proceedings and bulletins of the American Museum of Natural History, the American Geographical Society, and kindred organizations, might have informed themselves of some very important ethnological and archæological discoveries that were being made in Northwestern Mexico; and readers of "Scribner's Magazine" could not have failed to become interested in some articles from the pen of Dr. Lumholtz, regarding the cave-dwelling of the Tarahumares. Eighteen months were spent among these Indians, and ten months among the Coras and Huichols; and much knowledge was gained of the North and South Tepehuanes, the Tepecanos, the Nahuas (whom we usually call the Aztecs), and the Tarascos. A supplementary expedition was made, with Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, in 1898, extending over three or four months, and including another visit to the Tarahumares and Huichols.

In his intercourse with the various tribes, Dr. Lumholtz so won the confidence of the people that in many cases he was permitted to

witness their most sacred religious ceremonies, to take photographs of the various ethnological types which presented themselves for his investigation, to make collections of articles used in their ceremonials and even of skulls from their burial-places. He not only filled his note-books with data regarding the geology, the flora and fauna of the country, and with ethnological observations of the most valuable character, but he acquired a general knowledge of the languages in use among these tribes, and made extensive collections of anthropological measurements, samples of hair, osseous remains, aboriginal melodies, folk-lore, myths, and traditions.

The story of these expeditions by Dr. Lumholtz, and of his life among the Indians, we now have in two sumptuous octavo volumes, containing more than 1000 pages, illustrated with 530 half-tone reproductions of photographs taken by the author, besides sixteen plates in color and three excellent maps, — altogether the most valuable contribution that has been made of recent years to the literature of scientific exploration and discovery in the Western World. The author's pleasant literary style, his keen sense of humor, and his kindly philosophy, take these volumes out of the category of purely scientific works and make them of deep interest to the general reader, who will find scarcely a dull page in either volume. The story is one of adventures of an unusual sort, all simply told and without any striving after effects. More than once the author and his scientific treasures had a narrow escape from total destruction, as was the case at a ranch in the state of Michoacan, where he accepted the proffer of a bed-room. His Indian servant lit a candle, and, perceiving a jar in a box near the bed, tried to use it as a candlestick. Fortunately, his efforts to stick the taper in the mouth of the jar were unsuccessful, for the host presently stepped forward, remarking quietly, "It is better to put the candle somewhere else, because this is dynamite."

The summing up by Dr. Lumholtz, of his experiences after he had reached quasi-civilization, is calculated to make ethnologists of us all. Only those who have enjoyed the delights of being in close touch with nature can understand and appreciate the fascination which that region, not yet reached by man's aggressive spirit, had for him. He suffered much in Mexico. Malaria has a peculiar power of making one feel the misery of life; but the pleasant memories of his stay in Northwestern

Mexico far outranked the disagreeable. He never felt lonely among the Indians. So much was constantly happening in that little world of theirs, that he could not help feeling interested and stimulated in observing and studying them. Sharing their joys and sorrows, entering into their thoughts, and learning to understand their lore and their traditions, he felt himself carried back thousands of years into the early stages of human history. Primitive people taught him a new philosophy of life, for their ignorance is nearer the truth than our prejudice; and though they have much to learn from us, we also have many things to learn from them besides those things which are coldly set down in scientific reports.

ARTHUR HOWARD NOLL.

SHAKESPEARE AND VOLTAIRE.*

An exceedingly interesting chapter of literary history is that which recounts the gradual progress of the revolt against the spirit and doctrine of classicism, as they had been elaborated and refined in France in the *grand siècle*, and had triumphantly invaded the other literatures of Europe. The part that the works of Shakespeare played in this reaction is well known. It has several times been made the subject of special studies. It is a portion of this field that Professor Lounsbury cultivates in the second volume of his series on "Shakespearean Wars." In this volume he has set himself the task of telling the story of Voltaire's relations to Shakespeare, "of the influence originally exerted upon him by the English dramatist, of the war he waged against the latter's growing reputation on the continent, of the hostility evoked in turn towards himself in England." It is the latter story that has professedly engaged the author's particular attention, and the chapters devoted to it contain perhaps the freshest material of the volume. But these chapters make up rather less than a quarter of the four hundred and fifty pages of the whole. The others turn pretty closely about Voltaire's dealings with Shakespeare, and this story has long since been made familiar to us. After the special studies of which it had been the object, there was not much of real importance to be gleaned from a new search of the field. Of Voltaire's first references to Shakespeare, from which we might infer an appreciation that he

*SHAKESPEARE AND VOLTAIRE. By Thomas R. Lounsbury. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

really never had, and which afterwards seemed to him to have been responsible for the spreading knowledge of the English dramatist in France; of his later efforts to undo the mischief he fancied he had wrought; of his numerous borrowings from Shakespeare, and his reticence with regard to them; of his unscrupulous tactics in controversy and his shameless mendacity, — of all this we were already abundantly informed. Professor Lounsbury has gone into this story with greater detail than his predecessors, but without modifying essentially our view of Voltaire's attitude toward works so teeming with interest and power and human reality that they compelled his curious wonder and surprise, yet cast in a mould alike so repugnant æsthetically to his sense of beauty and irreconcilable with his reasoned theories of art, and mirroring a world of feeling and action so innocent of the jurisdiction of the *convenances* of life in a *salon*, that he was sincerely repelled, shocked, and disgusted. Indeed, our general view of Voltaire's attitude is rather obscured by the fulness of the narrative and the emphasis laid upon its separate episodes. The stress laid upon the bitterness of Voltaire's later criticisms of Shakespeare easily creates the impression that his view of the qualities of his dramatic works had shifted with time and the dangerous literary toleration that he observed about him. The correcting statement of the concluding chapter, that "there was never any real change in Voltaire's opinion about Shakespeare," is therefore distinctly called for.

Professor Lounsbury is careful to tell us, in his preface, that he proposes to confine himself strictly to the story of Voltaire's relations with Shakespeare; and he distinctly disclaims all intention of setting these in their historical perspective as a part of the history of Shakespeare's invasion of France. That, in spite of this disclaimer, he feels the disadvantage of thus isolating his actors from their background, is shown by his filling it in at several points, seeing rightly that it was necessary to the understanding of their feelings and utterances. It is to be regretted that he did not also bring them into connection with the larger background of the general movement of ideas of the time. One might easily carry away the impression that the revolt against classicism was wholly a result of the spreading knowledge of Shakespeare's works. One does not feel quite sure that this is not Professor Lounsbury's view, so completely does he ignore that part of the anti-classical current

that was wholly independent of Shakespeare. The influence of Shakespeare's works in breaking down the tradition of classicism was enormous, doubtless; but it was not alone, nor would it have been of itself sufficient. To give it such exclusive emphasis magnifies unduly the doctrinal and formal element among literary influences, and leaves out of account the close dependence of literature upon life. No amount of familiarity with the works of Shakespeare in the original tongue could have given the public of the age of Louis XIV. any misgivings as to the authority of the classical rules. Those rules, and the conception of dramatic art which they embody, were too closely connected with the ideas upon which the whole life and society of the time rested, and no amount of argument and no sympathetic interpretation of foreign literatures could have availed to shake the authority of those rules so long as life conformed unhesitatingly to those ideas. The romantic drama of Spain was by no means unknown to the founders of the French classical tradition, but this knowledge did not modify in any degree the rigorous development of the classical formula. Could the works of Shakespeare have circulated in France in the latter half of the seventeenth century, it is impossible to believe that representatives of French culture could have read them except by a powerful and constant effort of the will. That these works were greeted with eager curiosity by a considerable public in the middle of the eighteenth century, is not more prophetic of changes that were to overtake the received poetic creed in France than significant of changes that had already taken place in French society and ideas. The famous quarrel between the Ancients and the Moderns was a very empty affair so long as both parties were at one as to the sufficiency of the ideals that shaped life and conduct throughout the recognized "*monde*" under the great Louis. It was not till the insufficiency of these ideals began to be felt, with an accompanying sense of irritation and restlessness at the narrowness of the horizons to which, with all their distinction and elegance, they had condemned men's outlook over the world, that the forms of classical art were seriously questioned. And if, after all, the eighteenth century came but to a very imperfect comprehension of Shakespeare's art, it was primarily because it still came to the picture of life he gave with the inherited habits and preconceptions of the elegant courtly ideal. Indeed, it may be suggested that if Voltaire seemed at the moment of leaving England more

open to the appeal of Shakespeare than ever afterward, it was because the outlines of his courtly ideal were at that moment a little dimmed, and the immediate impressions of life uppermost with him were those received from English society. It is to be regretted, then, that Professor Lounsbury did not give us a glimpse of those new elements of a wider and different outlook on life that the eighteenth century was accumulating.

If this dependence of literary form and theory upon the larger background of national culture and the general theory and practice of living is not taken account of as one would wish it were, it is yet here and there more or less fully implied, and once at least plainly asserted. "No literature of any sort," the author says, "can succeed permanently which does not strike its roots deep down into the national character and life." The application he makes of this view to French literature shows perhaps why it seems to have been so generally disregarded in his treatment of his subject. For he denies to the drama of French classicism that deep foundation in the national character and life that alone may support enduring fame. One must conclude, then, that the works of Racine and Corneille have lost their power to charm French audiences, or that Professor Lounsbury knows that they certainly will lose it. The question of the future may very well be appealed to that court of last resort that alone can pronounce the final judgment. But as to the present, does Professor Lounsbury mean to say that the success of the French classical drama has already come to an end? With what grief and horror such an opinion would fill M. Brunetière! And on what shall we base our judgment of the present success of authors of more than two centuries ago? What proofs could we give of the vitality of Shakespeare's works for the great English-speaking world that could not be matched with equal evidences of the continued favor of the classical masterpieces for the French public? This is one of the difficulties that arise from Professor Lounsbury's view that the French classical drama is not a national product, and that the differences that separate the drama of the age of Louis XIV. from that of the age of Elizabeth are not those which separate the two nations, but only such as separate a special class, an elite aristocracy, from the whole people.

"The English theatre was the theatre of the nation; the French was the theatre of a class. The energy, the liberty, the disregard of useless conventions which Voltaire had found in the drama of the land to which

he had come, were not really due, as he fancied, to the different character of the people, any more than was what was in his eyes its rudeness, its license, its disregard of decorum. Similarly, the elegance, the delicacy, the beauty of the drama of which he boasted, did not owe their existence to the character of the people he had left behind, any more than did the monotony, the lifelessness, the dull dialogue of which he constantly complained. These are not and cannot be distinctive features of the stages of different nations in which social life is essentially the same; they are the marks which distinguish the drama of an aristocracy from that of a whole people. Results essentially alike would have followed in each country, had the conditions been alike."

Yes, — no doubt like results would have followed like conditions. But just in the likeness or unlikeness of conditions lies the whole matter. Has unlikeness of conditions no significance as to likeness of national character? Could conditions so immensely different as those of France and England at the time of their literary blossoming have come about with essential identity of character in the two peoples? Or, if such different conditions could be imposed upon two peoples of like characters, would they not of necessity speedily diverge? Without stopping to examine within what limits, if at all, the assertion is true that the French classical drama is that of an aristocracy, while that of England is the drama of a whole people, one cannot help wondering upon what it depended, if national character was in no wise concerned, that the theatres played such a vastly different part in the two countries.

It is, no doubt, Professor Lounsbury's enthusiastic devotion to Shakespeare that has kept him from putting himself at the standpoint of French classicism and doing it full justice, as it has led him to emphasize so specially the rôle of Shakespeare's works as a literary influence. It is this same devotion that has prompted him to ascribe to Voltaire a feeling that he pretty certainly never had. "It is hard to escape from the impression that in Voltaire's inmost soul there lurked, in spite of his colossal self-conceit, a vague consciousness of inferiority, whenever he came to measure himself with the great dramatist. He was overpowered by something, he knew not what." Surely, French observers of Voltaire have had no difficulty in escaping from this impression.

But we shall not blame this devotion, since to it we owe also the fullest and most minute presentation that the relations of Voltaire to Shakespeare have yet found, or are likely to find; and we need not find fault if it is fuller than we think it need have been.

ARTHUR G. CANFIELD.

NEW YORK: PAST AND PRESENT.*

The author of "New Amsterdam and Its People," Mr. J. H. Innes, is inclined to regret that the "Knickerbocker History of New York" was ever written, inasmuch as its burlesque creations have become impressed on the popular mind to the exclusion of the real facts regarding the city, which even in its early days was cosmopolitan in population, containing men of many nations besides the Dutch. Mr. Innes's work bears as a secondary title, "Studies, Social and Topographical, of the Town under Dutch and Early English Rule"; but the latter part of this caption is scarcely accurate, for after a rapid sketch of the earlier history of the settlement, the author selects the year 1655 — when, as he says, New Amsterdam had begun to assume the appearance of a settled town — as the period of his survey. One is inclined to wonder why he did not decide on 1653, when the burgomasters were appointed, and which year, as Fiske says, "may be cited as marking a new era for the Dutch province."

The author's plan is simple. Starting with the White Horse Tavern, at the head of Broad Street, he works gradually down to the neighborhood known as "the Ferry," where the remotest houses stood in 1655. He describes the topography of the town, street by street, comparing it constantly with the same streets of to-day. He gives a sketch of the history of each building and its owners or dwellers, of necessity looking backwards and forwards from his chosen date. Among the more interesting chapters are those dealing with the West India Company and its Colonial Officers, Dominie Bogardus, Cornelis Melyn the patroon of Staten Island, Jacob Steendam the poet, the "Great Tavern" afterwards the Stadt Huys or Town Hall, and Govert Loockermans and his family. The author goes somewhat out of his way to give the history of Captain Kidd, who does not belong to this period, and to discuss the identity of William Paterson, a Scotchman who settled in New Amsterdam for a time, and who may possibly have been the founder of the Bank of England.

Mr. Innes, who has obtained his information from the original records, frequently differs

*NEW AMSTERDAM AND ITS PEOPLE. Studies, Social and Topographical, of the Town under Dutch and Early English Rule. By J. H. Innes. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

NEW YORK, OLD AND NEW. Its Story, Streets, and Landmarks. By Rufus Rockwell Wilson. In two volumes. Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

from the former investigators, notably Valentine; but he fortifies himself by proofs, generally beyond dispute, — as in his claim for Jan Vinje (Jean Vigne), rather than Sarah Rapalje, as being the first child of European parentage born in New Netherlands. The author's rhetorical style is not especially to be commended, and he has a fashion of somewhat lengthy sentimental allusions to old-world scenes and events that is somewhat confusing. Nevertheless, the book is full of the material of history and romance, and worthy of careful study.

Mr. Rufus Rockwell Wilson's "New York, Old and New" is larger in plan and less minute in detail than the work of Mr. Innes. It is, moreover, intended primarily as a gift-book, and is therefore more popular in style. It is bound in two attractive volumes, with numerous illustrations but no maps, and a fairly good index. To those who have read the author's previous works it is unnecessary to say that these volumes are entertaining, and to many they will certainly be instructive as well.

Mr. Wilson does not name the authorities for his facts, except in a few scattered instances; but inasmuch as he does not put forward any new discoveries, we may reasonably infer that he bases his work upon Mrs. Lamb, Valentine, and other well-known writers. Indeed, he says in his preface that "the preparation of this work necessarily involved a study of every noteworthy authority." In other words, he is the conservative chronicler, rather than an original investigator like Mr. Innes. He has succeeded very well in his endeavors to make an interesting sketch of New York's history "for the busy reader of slender purse," and to give it careful and impartial treatment.

The first volume contains a consecutive history of the city, outlining briefly the main events from Hudson's time down to the formation of "Greater New York." The survey is necessarily rapid, but the author finds space for descriptive chapters touching the social and topographical conditions in each period. He has placed emphasis throughout on what he calls the personal element; that is, he has the story-teller's touch, and has seized upon the picturesque at some sacrifice of dry details, dates, etc. The second volume is concerned with New York of the present day, and takes the reader on numerous strolls through the city, locating places that have historic or other interest. Here there is necessarily some repe-

tion of matter that is in the first volume, but not enough to be annoying. The district covered includes not only the old city, as in "New Amsterdam and its People," but also the northern end of the island, including Harlem and the "Neutral ground." There is also a chapter entitled "Little Sisters of Manhattan," treating of the neighboring islands — Governor's, Bedloe's, Ward's, etc. Many interesting anecdotes bearing on the old Dutch burghers, governors, and lords of the manor, on the town under English rule, and on the Revolutionary period, are here given, as well as much pleasant gossip about the players, writers, and other residents of the town in the early and middle part of the last century. Some items are familiar enough, but many are altogether new.

The most serious fault of Mr. Wilson's work, in our estimation, is the frequent use of quotations without specifying their authors, and the entire absence of notes. The author also stands convicted of the use of the split infinitive, annoying to so many readers. However, these faults do not prevent the work from being a more complete supplementary guide-book to New York than any of its predecessors, as well as very interesting reading besides.

EDITH GRANGER.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

A journalistic treatment of modern Germany.

Several articles on the political and social aspects of modern Germany, by Mr. Wolf von Schierbrand, have appeared in recent years in our prominent periodicals. Their author has now collected them and extended the series to a good-sized volume, which is published under the title, "Germany; the Welding of a World Power" (Doubleday, Page & Co.). Mr. von Schierbrand is a naturalized American citizen, and for a number of years represented the Associated Press in Berlin. He has therefore had exceptional advantages for the preparation of his book; he has not, however, risen above the style or the view-point of the ordinary newspaper correspondent. His book is interesting, at times gossipy, occasionally suggestive, but never profound or discriminating. Thus, the chapters on the Emperor present him simply as known by common report in the better classes of Berlin society. It is not a picture that adds to our knowledge of the man or to our appreciation of his motives. Occasionally the illustrations of contradictory elements in the imperial policy—the phrase "imperial antics" is, by the way, to be deprecated—are striking. Thus, William II. championed the reduction of classics and the introduction of broader technical training

in the schools; at the same time he urged the *Lex Arous*, which subjected University tutors to the rigid supervision of the Minister of Education, and thus threatened the boasted *Lehrfreiheit* of German academic instruction. Some examination of the reasons for this and similar contradictory positions would be instructive and valuable. The point of view throughout is that of modern Berlin, and the author's attitude is unsympathetic. The description of social life is startling in the frankness with which it deals with certain phases of contemporary society, but it would be deplorable were we to believe that the German nation is really so corrupt and so given over to luxury as it would seem. The journalist's desire to be "readable" is too apparent. No doubt the modern Berlin professor is a man of the world, but the picture drawn by Mr. von Schierbrand is as little typical of German academic teachers, as a class, as was the caricature of *Fliegende Blätter*, which he mistook for a type. Life in general is really more genuine and less "*schneidig*" than it appears on the surface, or as presented in this book. Certain chapters, especially those on the Agrarian and the Socialist movements, are worth commendation; that on Literature and Art, on the contrary, is singularly weak and unsatisfactory. On the whole the book is entertaining, but it can by no means be accepted as an authoritative discussion of the problems with which it deals.

Interesting art-criticism.

Remarkable for its clearness and breadth of insight is the art-criticism given us by Mr. W. E. Henley in his little volume of "Views and Reviews: Essays in Art Appreciation" (Scribner). The book consists of short essays and notes, most of them written a dozen years ago; and, as the author states in the preface, scarcely changed and in no way modernized. He has written with a fine contempt not only for public opinion, but also for all other critics, with the two exceptions of Eugene Fromentin and R. A. M. Stevenson (a cousin of Robert Louis), in praise of whom he devotes his last essay, under the title: "A Critic of Art." What Mr. Henley's own art-criticism aims at, is best told in his own language: "At least I may claim to have read few books into my pictures, to have done my best to keep my painting more or less unlettered, to have proffered my conclusions, such as they are, fairly well purged of sentiment. So did not Hazlitt, nor Ruskin; and, if it must be that I fail with these, I doubt not (such is the vanity of man) that I shall take a sour pleasure in reflecting that, be things as they may, my failure is not on all-fours with theirs." He begins with early romanticism, of which movement he has a great deal to say, and always from the point of view of the worshipper of a cult. In tracing the development of the painter's art, he brings into close comparison the products of the sculptors, musicians, poets, novelists, and even actors, of the same time; treating them all as parts of the great romantic movement, each influencing the others. He sometimes becomes involved

in the great mass of his material; but his first essay is headed "A Note on Romanticism," and so we cannot find fault if he has occasionally sacrificed logic for a delightful little side-excursion. "Profiles Romantiques," which forms the second part of the book, is a series of short and trenchant sketches of nearly all the great romantic artists. Each one is summed up with a keenness that displays a knowledge of technique extraordinary in a layman. Mr. Henley's enthusiasms are given to Corot, Delacroix, Rousseau, and Monticelli,—in general, everything French; for, in speaking of Meissonier, he says: "The truth is, he is French of the French: French in his care for microscopic detail, French in his patient ingenuity and his conscientious disdain for what seems to him bad work, French in the neatness of his ambitions, French in the dry impersonal quality of his color, the deftness of his handiwork, the logical effect of his line, the trim assurance of his effects." Only five Dutchmen are mentioned in the book; but the English are treated at length, and Constable is given the place of highest favor,—Constable, the disciple of Claude. In addition to its other excellencies, Mr. Henley's book succeeds in presenting a larger view of the scope of art and of the art-critic. He is not satisfied with himself till he has subjected each picture to the brightest searchlight of analysis; and he is not satisfied with a picture that cannot stand all his tests. One of his simplest tenets is that "Imitation for its own sake is the basest of aims, and the pursuit of it can have but the meanest of results."

*A definitive
édition de luxe
of FitzGerald.*

It was only a few months ago that an American firm began the publication of a "Variorum and Definitive" edition of Edward FitzGerald's writings, containing in seven large volumes the various versions and revisions of all the published works. Now we have before us the first instalment of a "definitive edition de luxe" of the same author, also in seven volumes, bearing in this case the imprint of FitzGerald's authorized publishers, the Messrs. Macmillan, and edited by his literary executor, Mr. W. Aldis Wright. The nearly simultaneous appearance of two such publishing enterprises would naturally bring them into rather direct comparison; but as it happens a just comparison is not possible in this instance, the editorial plans of the two editions being wholly dissimilar. Each supplements the other, and the FitzGerald enthusiast will not be content unless both repose upon his shelves. If confined to one or the other, our own choice would rest with the English edition, on several accounts. We are of those who prefer their English authors in English dress, for one thing. For another, we are content with FitzGerald's work in the form which he finally gave it, without regard to the intermediate revisions and changes—interesting as these often are. But the main reason for our preference lies in the fact that the English edition contains the Letters, which being still in copyright

were unavailable for the American undertaking. FitzGerald's other prose works are of small account in comparison with the Letters; even the Omar paraphrase has not so good a chance with posterity as those incomparable documents in which the Woodbridge philosopher revealed to a few intimate friends the depths of his rarely beautiful personality. The collection here given us by Mr. Wright includes all the known correspondence, comprising the original series published in 1889, the additional letters contained in the "Eversley" edition of 1894, the "Letters to Fanny Kemble" of 1895, and the "More Letters" of 1901. All these are now arranged, as they should be for the best enjoyment of the reader, in chronological order, instead of the previous arbitrary groups, and occupy four of the seven volumes comprising the present edition. The remaining volumes contain the sum of FitzGerald's published literary work and translations—the "little escapades in print," as he himself used to call them. Mr. Wright's introduction to the collected edition of 1889 and his elucidative passages and notes in the Letters are reprinted here, but otherwise the editorial matter is almost entirely FitzGerald's own. The external setting of the edition is irreproachable in nearly all details, the *de luxe* character being maintained without loss of simplicity or dignity. Possibly the binding might be considered a trifle too ornate to accord with the sober genius of "old Fitz"; but it is no less striking and effective on that account. Each volume contains a frontispiece portrait in photogravure. Unless the letters to James Spedding should miraculously come to light, this must remain the final edition of FitzGerald's complete writings.

*Sanitary science
and public health.*

It was Lecky who said that the triumphs of sanitary science form perhaps the brightest page in the history of our century, and Lord Derby who held that sanitary instruction is even more important than sanitary legislation. Those who wish to read of the successes of this branch of applied biology, and those who seek instruction in the art of sanitary living in matters of personal and public hygiene, will find Professor William T. Sedgwick's "Principles of Sanitary Science and Public Health" (Macmillan) a most complete and satisfactory treatise. The writer for many years has been the biologist of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, and has rendered public service in matters of water supplies, sewage disposal, and other phases of public hygiene under municipal or state control, unsurpassed for the scientific thoroughness with which the work has been done. This book is written with special reference to the causation and prevention of infectious diseases, and presents in simple and logical form the fundamental scientific principles on which the great practical arts of modern sanitation securely rest. It is the outcome of a course of lectures delivered to engineers, chemists, biologists, and architects, at the Massachusetts Insti-

tute of Technology; and its illustrations are drawn largely from the author's experience in dealing with problems of sanitation. It treats the subject broadly, dealing with the basic principles underlying the philosophy of cleanness, rather than their immediate application, and while it is thoroughly scientific it is by no means too technical for the intelligent reader. It treats of the nature of infectious and contagious diseases, and the means of their dissemination and control, of toxins and antitoxins, and of asepais and antiseptis, with simplicity and clearness. Not only will physicians and municipal engineers find the work of great value, but its presence in every institution and school and home would do much to lessen the risk of disease and death, and serve in no small measure to correct some popular and all too-prevalent fallacies concerning the nature and cause of diseases, and the necessity of preventative measures for the protection of the individual and the community.

A volume on title-pages.

An admirable treatise on "Title Pages," by Mr. Theodore L. De Vinne, is published by the Century Co. This book, which belongs to a series on the practice of typography, by one who is a master of the art, is like a spring of cool water in a dry land, or a good blast of common-sense in the weary waste of sentimental disquisitions about printing which has been so abundant of late from amateurs and pretenders. Mr. De Vinne divides his treatise into three parts—Historical, Practical, and Critical, which makes a very nice set of distinctions; and it has, furthermore, no less than twenty-three pages of index for four hundred of reading-matter. The text of a treatise on title-pages of course deals with type and other allied subjects; and Mr. De Vinne writes of them all in a style that is clear and sane,—qualities evidently due to that perspective and sense of proportion which come from long study and familiarity with a subject, and a conviction of its importance and interest. At the end is a title-page in ten different styles, showing the varieties of treatment possible. The illustrations are numerous, and fully carry out the clear expository character of the text. The treatise will be found indispensable to all in any way connected with the making of books, while its interest will not be confined to these, but will extend to all who have any taste or fancy in typography.

Some fresh bits of Tennysoniana.

If dealing with any one but a very famous personage, Miss Agnes Grace Weld's slender volume of reminiscences—"Glimpses of Tennyson and Some of his Relations and Friends" (imported by Scribner)—would hardly be entitled to hearty commendation. But the theme, rather than the treatment, invests these four short chapters with undeniable interest. Miss Weld's mother was Mrs. Tennyson's sister, and the niece by marriage enjoyed an intimacy with the poet that could hardly have been greater had she been a blood relation. Though showing us

less of Tennyson the man than of Tennyson the poet, the writer touches on some of his less familiar qualities. His artistic taste and skill are attested by the cover of the book, which bears a spray of ivy as carved by him from nature. The design was employed in the decorative terra-cotta moulding around the windows of a model cottage on his estate. To his young niece the poet gave a solemn charge to let the world know "how great a sacrifice" he had made in accepting, at Mr. Gladstone's pressing entreaty, the offered peerage. The devout side of his nature receives fresh illustration in these pages. The freedom of the human will and the starry heavens he considered the two greatest of marvels. Pointing to a recently felled horse-chestnut tree that still put forth its blossoms, he likened it "to some men who appear blooming outwardly whilst they are already dead within." His going down on his knees to kindle a fire for a newly arrived guest, and his haste to answer the letter of a frenzied German who threatened to kill himself unless he secured the poet's autograph before a certain date, illustrate the simple human kindness of the man. Reminiscences of Charles and Horatio Tennyson, Mrs. Cameron, Edward Bowen and his brother, W. G. Ward, and other of Tennyson's relatives and friends, give added value to the little book, which is rendered still further attractive by some interesting portraits and an appendix containing selections from the late Bertram Tennyson's privately printed prose and verse.

Dr. George M. Gould, a Philadelphia ophthalmologist, has written a little book on "Biographic Clinics" (Blakiston), that should prove a veritable eye-opener, in more senses than one. A pathological study of the lives of DeQuincey, Carlyle, Darwin, Huxley, and Browning, leads the author to the conclusion that their recorded physical ailments were largely due to eye-strain, resulting from astigmatism and easily curable at any time by spectacles of the right kind. It was not opium, he feels assured, that so nearly wrecked DeQuincey's life, but defective vision. Study thus brought on other disorders, and opium probably saved his life, instead of almost killing him as the "Confessions" would lead one to infer. Stress is laid on the theory of reflexes. The eye, an all-important and most delicate organ, shifts, if it can, the penalty of its abuse on to other and less delicate organs. Until recently the real cause of countless cases of headache, dyspepsia, insomnia, biliousness, etc., remained unsuspected. Dr. S. Weir Mitchell is duly honored as the one who, thirty years ago, first recognized the pathologic significance of astigmatism. A more than pathologic significance, according to Liebreich, the Berlin oculist, attaches to it in the case of the artist Turner, the peculiar character of whose pictures is thought to be due to the painter's astigmatism; so that if these pictures were viewed through proper astigmatic lenses, their Turnerism would vanish. The lay reader queries whether Dr. Gould does not push his theory pretty far; but

at any rate his book is suggestive and helpful. A very beneficent, practical application of his ideas would be, as he points out, the printing of all books, were it feasible, in white ink on black paper, and also the doing away with gaudy gilt picture-frames. Eye-strain would thus be materially lessened.

An account of Unitarianism in America.

Rev. George Willis Cooke, whose occasional writings on matters of church and religion in America have given indication of his capacity to grapple with these themes on a larger scale, has at last completed his history of "Unitarianism in America," which he had originally intended to bring out three years ago, at the time of the seventy-fifth anniversary celebration of the American Unitarian Association, by which body the book is now published; but the task of preparing the work was too great to admit of its earlier appearance. Mr. Cooke was neither born a Unitarian, nor was Unitarianism thrust upon him. He achieved it by struggle and search. Consequently he is well fitted to act as guide to other inquirers. He wisely chooses to dwell rather on what Unitarianism concretely is and what are its fruits, than on the theological controversies that marked its birth and early history. Hence he devotes large portions of his book to such matters as Sunday-school work, missions, reforms, philanthropies, education, Unitarian men and women, and Unitarianism in literature. Our early and middle nineteenth-century literature presents such a preponderance of Unitarian writers that they would seem to be more readily designated by noting exceptions than by giving a list. Other departments of worthy activity are almost equally rich in men and women of that liberal faith that so naturally prompts to good works and broad philanthropy. The book is a most serviceable manual of reference, and as a record of Unitarian achievement in America it supplies a want never before so satisfactorily filled.

An old story told again.

The last century has witnessed astounding strides in the science of philology; and perhaps in no branch of it has such progress been made as in the investigation of the old languages of Southwestern Asia. Mr. Arthur John Booth, in "The Discovery and Decipherment of the Trilingual Cuneiform Inscriptions" (Longmans), retells the story of Rawlinson's great feat in 1835-1846. He prefaces this, however, by two long chapters giving an account of the principal explorers of the Babylonian Valley and Persia, beginning with 1472 A.D. Here we find several incidents of value that have not been noticed by modern writers. Mr. Booth aims to give the reader a definite idea of the contribution made by each traveller to the final and culminating task of reading the ancient languages of Persia. To most scholars, especially to the archæologists, these first two chapters will be of most value. The remainder of the book is a rehearsal of matter already well known to scholars and amply spread before the pub-

lic in several popular works. The older literature has been utilized, and the author's method of treatment indicates that he is not handling the inscriptions as an expert. The publishers' catalogue of forty pages bound up with the book is in questionable taste.

A mystical interpretation of Omar.

Mr. C. H. A. Bjerregaard, the librarian of the New York Public Library, and a well-known authority on mystical and oriental subjects, has provided the material for the large volume entitled "Sufi Interpretations of the Quatrains of Omar Khayyam and FitzGerald" (J. F. Taylor & Co.). Necessarily, the labor and erudition which have gone into the making of this work are to be appreciated only by those who possess in some degree the mystical temperament. The language in which FitzGerald's pellucid stanzas are clothed have for such readers an interpretation far beyond the ordinary meaning of language, either prosaic or poetic. The universe and its most abstruse problems, the intricacies of all philosophy and morality, and the curious learning of recondite thinkers through many ages, are woven into the Rubáiyát as Mr. Bjerregaard reads them; and he discloses all these things to those who care for and can understand them.

BRIEFER MENTION.

Mr. T. H. Delabère May has prepared a blank verse translation of the "Æneid," which is published in two volumes by Mr. David Nutt. The translator's aim has been the production of a version "which should be as helpful to the student as an ordinary prose crib and more easily remembered." The translation is faithful and not unpleasing, and the lines are numbered according to those of Virgil, although of course considerably more numerous.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., have sent us the thirty-second annual edition of their popular "Satchel Guide for the Vacation Tourist in Europe," as revised and brought up to date by Dr. W. J. Rolfe, who happily combines Shakespearian editing with European touring, and thus indefinitely prolongs a useful life. Dr. Rolfe really *does* correct this little book every year, which is more than can be said for some books that pretend to undergo an annual revision. Even the fall of the Campanile at Venice is noted.

"La Perfecta Casada," a moral treatise of the sixteenth century by Fray Luys de Leon, is reprinted from the third edition (1587), with variants from the first, as a volume of the Decennial Publications of the University of Chicago. The editorial work is done by Miss Elizabeth Wallace, who contributes footnotes and an introduction. This editorial matter, which is all in Spanish, comprises a bibliography of the more important editions, a comparative study of the first and third, and some notes on the author's prose style. An index of quoted passages appears at the end of the volume, for the good priest drew freely upon the Scriptures, the Fathers of the Church, and the Greek and Latin writers. This work belongs to the octavo series of the University Publications.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF SPRING BOOKS.

Herewith is presented THE DIAL's annual list of books announced for Spring publication, containing this year upwards of 750 titles. With a few necessary exceptions, books recently issued which have been already entered in our regular List of New Books are not named in the present list; and all the books here given are presumably new books—new editions not being included unless having new form or matter. The list is compiled from authentic data supplied for this purpose by the publishers themselves, and presents a reliable survey of the Spring books of 1903.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

Letters of Charles Darwin, edited by Francis Darwin, in 2 vols., illus., \$5. net.—Literatures of the World series, new vol.: A History of American Literature, by William P. Trent, \$1.50 net. (D. Appleton & Co.) An Illustrated History of English Literature, by Richard Garnett, C.B., and Edmund Gosse, M.A., in 4 vols., Vol. I., From Earliest Times to 1500; Vol. III., From Milton to Johnson; illus. in color, etc.—A Few of Hamilton's Letters, selected by Gertrude Atherton, illus.—David and Bathsheba, a play, by Stephen Phillips.—The Age of Shakespeare, by Thomas Secombe and J. W. Allen, in 2 vols.—The Moral System of Shakespeare, a popular illustration of fiction as the experimental side of philosophy, by Richard G. Moulton.—Ideas of Good and Evil, by W. B. Yeats.—Columbia University Studies in Romance Literature and Philology, new vols.: Guyau, the man, the thinker, the writer, by Daniel Jordan; The Versification of Gonzalo de Berceo, by J. D. FitzGerald.—The Celtic Twilight, by W. B. Yeats, new edition, with additions. (Macmillan Co.) New Letters and Memorials of Jane Welsh Carlyle, edited by Sir James Crichton Browne, F. R. S., in 2 vols., illus., \$6 net.—Ars Heretica, by F. B. Money-Coutts, \$1 net.—A new volume of essays by Gilbert Chesterton, \$1.25 net.—Shakespeare and the Rival Poet, by Arthur Cheson, with portraits, \$1.25 net. (John Lane.) Elizabethan Critical Essays (1570-1603), edited by G. Gregory Smith, M.A., in 2 vols.—Studies in Dante, by Edward Moore, D.D., third series.—French Versification, by L. E. Kastner, M.A. (Oxford University Press.) Dante's Influence on English Poetry from Chancer to Tennyson, by Prof. Oscar W. Kuhns.—The Princess of Hanover, a play, by Margaret L. Woods. (Henry Holt & Co.) Aids to the Study of Dante, edited by Charles Allen Dinsmore.—Comments of John Ruskin on Passages in the Divine Comedy.—Phillips Brooks, a study, by William Lawrence, 50 cts. net. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) Through the Gates of Old Romance, by W. Jay Mills, illus., \$2.50 net.—Glimpses of Colonial Society and Life at Princeton College, 1766-1773, by one of the class of 1763, edited by W. Jay Mills, illus., \$2 net. (J. B. Lippincott Co.) Anthology of Russian Literature, by Leo Wiener, Part II., The Nineteenth Century, with frontispiece, \$3 net.—Writings of James Monroe, edited by S. M. Hamilton, Vol. VII., completing the work, \$5 net.—Writings of James Madison, edited by Galliard Hunt, Vol. IV., \$5 net. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.) Literary Essays, by Frank Norris, \$1.40 net. (Doubleday, Page & Co.) Exits and Entrances, by Charles Warren Stoddard. (Lothrop Publishing Co.) A New Book of Essays, by G. K. Chesterton, \$1.20 net. (Dodd, Mead & Co.) Reflections of a Lonely Man, by "A. C. M.," \$1 net.—A Selection from the Best English Essays, with historical and critical study of English prose style, by Sherwin Cody, \$1 net. (A. C. McClurg & Co.) The Kaiser's Speeches, with portrait, \$2.50. (Harper & Brothers.) The Diary and Correspondence of Wilhelm Muller, by Philip S. Allen and James Taft Hatfield, \$2 net. (University of Chicago Press.)

Unpublished Papers and Sketches of George Douglas Brown, with memoir by D. S. Meldrum, \$1.50.—Musings without Method, anonymous, \$1.25 net. (McClure, Phillips & Co.) Irish Saga Library, first vol.: The Courtship of Ferb, an old Irish romance, trans. into English prose and verse by A. H. Leahy, illus., 75 cts. net.—Sir Cliges, Sir Libeaus Desconus, two old English metrical romances, rendered into prose by Jessie L. Weston, illus., 75 cts. net.—The Chatelaine of Vergl, a 13th century French romance, trans. by Alice Kemp-Welch, with introduction by Prof. L. Brandin, illus., 75 cts. net. (New Amsterdam Book Co.) The Western Slope, essays, by Cella Parker Woolley, \$1.25. (William S. Lord.) Auto da Fe and Other Essays, some being essays in fiction, by the author of "Essays in Paradox," \$1.40 net.—The Minor Moralists, by Mrs. Hugh Bell, \$1.75.—Clytaemnestra, a tragedy, by Arnold Graves, with preface by Robert Y. Tyrrell, Litt.D. (Longmans, Green & Co.) Memoirs and Writings of the late Very Rev. James F. Callaghan, D.D., compiled by his sister, Emily A. Callaghan, \$2 net.—The Stage of Life, by E. Harrison, \$1.50.—A Study of Man, by J. D. Buck, second edition, \$1.50. (Robert Clarke Co.) On Seeing an Elizabethan Play, with some particular discourse of "The Knight of the Burning Pestle," illus., 75 cts. net. (Elder & Shepard.)

BIOGRAPHY AND REMINISCENCES.

Biographical Sketches, by James Bryce.—English Men of Letters series, new vols.: Jane Austen, by H. C. Beeching, M.A.; Crabbe, by Alfred Ainger; Hobbes, by Sir Leslie Stephen, Litt.D.; Browning, by G. K. Chesterton; Lowell, by Henry van Dyke, D.D.; Emerson, by George Edward Woodberry; Benjamin Franklin, by Owen Wister.—Life of Sir George Grove, by C. L. Graves.—Life of Charlotte M. Yonge, by Christabel R. Coleridge, illus.—Life of the Right Rev. Brook Foss Westcott, D.D., late Lord Bishop of Durham, by his son, Rev. Arthur Westcott, in 2 vols., illus.—Foreign Statesmen series, new vol.: Mazzini, by Arthur H. Hassall. (Macmillan Co.) The Sailor King: William IV., his court and his subjects, by J. Fitzgerald Molloy, in 2 vols., illus., \$6.50 net.—Authorized Biography of Bret Harte, by T. Edgar Pemberton, illus., \$4 net.—Modern English Writers, new vol.: Thackeray, by Charles Whibley, \$1 net. (Dodd, Mead & Co.) Prince Charles Edward Stuart, by Andrew Lang, cheaper edition, revised, with portrait.—The Bernards of Abington and Nether Winchendon, by Mrs. Napier Higgins, in 2 vols.—Naval and Military Biographies, edited by C. W. Oman, first vols.: My Adventures during the Late War, 1804-14, by Donat Henchy O'Brien, captain, R. N.; Adventures with the Connaught Rangers, 1809-1814, by William Grattan, Esq., late Lieutenant Connaught Rangers; each illus., \$2.50.—Journals of Field-Marshal Count von Blumenthal for 1866 and 1870-71, edited by Count Albrecht von Blumenthal, trans. by Major A. D. Gillespie Addison, with portrait, \$5.—The Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland: Flood, Grattan, O'Connell, by Right Hon. W. E. H. Lecky, new edition, rewritten and greatly enlarged, in 2 vols.—The Love of an Uncrowned Queen, by W. H. Wilkins, M.A., revised edition, with additions, illus. (Longmans, Green & Co.) Christopher Columbus, by John Boyd Thacher, in 3 vols., illus., \$27 net. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.) The Story of My Life, by Helen Keller, illus., \$1.50 net. (Doubleday, Page & Co.) The True Abraham Lincoln, by William Eleroy Curtis, illus., \$2 net. (J. B. Lippincott Co.) The Autobiography of Joseph Le Conte, with portrait, \$1.25 net.—Historic Lives series, new vol.: Horace Greeley, by William A. Linn, illus., \$1 net. (D. Appleton & Co.) Life and Letters of Edgar Allan Poe, by James A. Harrison, in 2 vols., illus., \$2.50 net. (T. Y. Crowell & Co.) The Bookman Biographies, new vols.: Robert Louis Stevenson, and Thomas Carlyle; each illus., 75 cts.—Women Authors of our Day in their Homes, personal descriptions and interviews, edited by Francis W. Halsey, illus., \$1.25 net. (James Pott & Co.)

William Ellery Channing, by John W. Chadwick, with portraits, \$1.75 net. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)
 Napoleon I., by August Fournier, trans. under the editorship of Prof. E. G. Bourne. (Henry Holt & Co.)
 Two Heroes of Cathay, an autobiography and a sketch, edited by Luella Miner, illus., \$1 net. (Fleming H. Revell Co.)

HISTORY.

- A History of the Confederate War, by George Cary Eggleston, in 2 vols., with maps.—A History of the United States since the Civil War, by William Garrett Brown, in 2 vols., Vol. I.—Historical Lectures, by the late Lord Acton, in 2 vols.—The Angevin Empire, the three reigns of Henry II., Richard I., and John, by Sir James H. Ramsay, illus.—The Cambridge Modern History, planned by the late Lord Acton, edited by A. W. Ward, Litt.D., G. W. Prothero, Litt.D., and Stanley Leathes, M.A., Vol. VII., The United States.—The Impeachment and Trial of Andrew Johnson, seventeenth President of the United States, a history, by David M. De Witt.—Cambridge Historical Series, new vols.: Germany and the Empire, 1500-1792, by A. F. Pollard, M.A.; Germany, 1815-1839, by J. W. Headlam, M.A.; Scandinavia, a history of the three northern kingdoms from the end of the 15th century to 1900, by R. Nisbet Bain; The Colonization of South America, by E. J. Payne; The Expansion of Russia, 1815-1900, by F. H. Skrine; Italy, 1492-1792, by Mrs. H. M. Vernon.—Mediæval Towns series, new vols.: Mediæval London, by H. B. Wheatley; Avignon, by Ellen Marriage; each illus.—The Early Age of Greece, by William Ridgeway, M.A., Vol. II. (Macmillan Co.)
- A Political History of Slavery, by William Henry Smith, with introduction by Whiteaw Reid, in 2 vols., \$4.50 net.—Contemporary France, by Gabriel Hanotaux, trans. by John Charles Tarver, M.A., Vol. I., France in 1870-73, \$2.50 net.—Story of the Nations Series, new vols.: Buddhist India, by T. W. Rhys-Davids, LL.D.; Constitutional England, by Edward Jenks, M.A.; The United States, 1775-1897, by Edwin Eric Sparks (2 vols.); each illus., per vol., \$1.35 net.—Social England, edited by H. D. Traill, D.C.L., King Edward edition, Vol. IV., From the Accession of James I. to the Death of Anne, illus., \$5 net. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)
- A History of the British Empire in the Nineteenth Century, by Marcus R. P. Dorman, M.A., in 4 vols., Vol. I., illus., \$4 net. (J. B. Lippincott Co.)
- The Philippine Islands, 1493-1803, explorations by early navigators, descriptions of the islands and their peoples, their history, and records of the Catholic Missions, as related in contemporaneous books and manuscripts, showing the political, economic, commercial, and religious conditions of the islands from their earliest relations with European nations to the beginning of the nineteenth century, edited and annotated by Emma Helen Blair, A.M., and James Alexander Robertson, Ph.B., with introduction and notes by Edward Gaylord Bourne, in 55 vols., to be issued in monthly vols., beginning March 1, per vol., \$4 net.—Historic Highways of America, by Archer Butler Hulbert, Vol. V., The Old Glade Road; Vol. VI., Boone's Wilderness Road; per vol., \$2.50 net. (Arthur H. Clark Co.)
- Sources of Roman History, by A. H. J. Greenidge, M.A., and A. M. Clay.—Napoleonic Statesmanship in Germany, by H. A. L. Fisher, M.A.—A History of the Peninsular War, by C. Oman, M.A., Vol. II. (Oxford University Press.)
- American Commonwealth Series, new vol.: Texas, by George P. Garrison, \$1.10 net.—Correspondence of the Colonial Governors of Rhode Island, 1723-1775, edited by Gertrude S. Kimball, Vol. II., completing the work, illus., \$5 net. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)
- The History of Lumsden's Horse, edited by H. H. S. Pearce, illus.—The Capture of Constantinople, by Edwin Pears, illus.—With Macdonald in Uganda, by Major Herbert H. Austin, C.M.G., illus., \$6.—History of the Commonwealth and Protectorate, by Samuel Rawson Gardiner, Hon.D.C.L., cheaper edition, in 4 vols., each \$2. (Longmans, Green & Co.)
- Expansion of the Republic Series, new vol.: The History of Puerto Rico, by R. A. Van Middeldyk, with introduction by Prof. Martin G. Brumbaugh, illus., \$1.25 net. (D. Appleton & Co.)

Side Lights on the Georgian Period, by George Paston, illus., \$3 net.—Social Germany in Luther's Time, being the memoirs of Bartholomew Saatrow, trans. by Albert D. Vandam, with introduction by Herbert A. L. Fisher, M.A., illus., \$2.50 net. (E. P. Dutton & Co.)

The Aaron Burr Conspiracy, by Walter F. McCaleb, Ph.D., \$2.50 net. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)
 The Regency of Marie de Medici, by Arthur Power Lord, illus. (Henry Holt & Co.)
 Development of Muslim Theory, Jurisprudence, and Constitutional Theory, by Duncan B. MacDonald, \$1.25 net. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

BOOKS OF VERSE.

- Poems, by Marie Van Vorst, illus., \$2.50 net.—Lyrics of Love and Laughter, by Paul Laurence Dunbar, \$1 net.—Love's Old Sweet Song, a sheaf of latter-day love lyrics garnered from numerous fields, with introduction by George H. Ellwanger, \$1 net. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)
- Candle Light, by Irving Bacheiler.—Message and Melody, by Richard Burton. (Lothrop Publishing Co.)
- Poems, by Ethel Clifford, \$1 net.—Poems, by Alice Herbert, \$1 net. (John Lane.)
- Notes from Nature's Lyre, by Howard Beck Reed, \$1.25 net.—Puerto Rican and Other Impressions, by William James, illus., \$1.50 net.—Echoes from Erin, and other poems, by William Westcott Finck, \$1.25 net. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)
- The Poets of Transcendentalism, an anthology, edited by George Willis Cooke, \$2 net. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)
- Charles di Tocca, a poetic drama, by Cale Young Rice, \$1 net. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)
- Fate and I, and other poems, by Gerda Dahlba, with portrait, \$1.50 net.—The Oceanides, by Percy W. Shedd, \$1.50 net. (Grafton Press.)
- Poems and Verses, by Carol Norton, \$1. (Dana Estes & Co.)
- Bigg'a Bar, and other Klondyke ballads, by Howard V. Sutherland, new edition, 75 cts. (Godfrey A. S. Wiencers.)

FICTION.

- Lady Rose's Daughter, by Mrs. Humphry Ward, illus., \$1.50; two-volume edition, \$3; two-volume autograph edition, \$5.—Questionable Shapes, by W. D. Howells, illus., \$1.50.—Six Trees, by Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, illus., \$1.25.—In the Garden of Charity, by Basil King, \$1.50.—Semper Idem, by Howard Pyrie, \$1.50.—The Bishop, by Cyrus Townsend Brady, illus., \$1.50.—The Triumph of Life, by William Farquhar Payson, \$1.50.—Waïda, by Mary Holland Kinkaid, \$1.50.—The Redfields Succession, by Henry B. Boone and Kenneth Brown, \$1.50.—Putnam Place, by Grace Lathrop Collin, \$1.50.—The Love of Monsieur, by George Gibbs, with frontispiece, \$1.50.—The Substitute, by Will N. Harben, \$1.50.—Sinful Peck, by Morgan Robertson, \$1.50. (Harper & Brothers.)
- New novels by James Lane Allen, Winston Churchill, Charles Major, William Stearns Davis, and Mrs. Nancy Huston Banks.—The Grey Wig, by Israel Zangwill, illus.—The People of the Whirlpool, by the author of "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife," illus.—The Birthright, by Gwendolen Overton.—Yesterday's Madness, by Alfred Hodder.—The Kempton-Wace Letters, anonymous.—Roderick Tallafiero, by George Cram Cook, illus.—From the Unvarying Star, by Elsworth Lawson. (Macmillan Co.)
- The Better Sort, by Henry James, \$1.50.—No Hero, by E. W. Hornung, \$1.25.—The Southerners, by Cyrus Townsend Brady, illus. in color, \$1.50.—The Turquoise Cup, by Arthur Cosslett Smith, illus., \$1.25.—Middle Age Love Stories, by Josephine Dodge Duskam, \$1.50.—Horses Nine, stories of harness and saddle, by Sewell Ford, illus., \$1.25.—A Girl of Ideas, by Annie Flint, \$1.50. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)
- His Daughter First, by Arthur Sherburne Hardy, \$1.50.—A new volume of stories by Bret Harte.—The Spectre of Power, by Charles Egbert Craddock, \$1.50.—The Mannerings, by Alice Brown, \$1.50.—The Lieutenant-Governor, by Guy Wetmore Carryl, \$1.50.—John Percyfield: The Anatomy of Cheerfulness, by C. Hanford Henderson, \$1.50.—Cap'n Simeon's Store, by George S. Wasson, with frontispiece.—The Legatee, by Alice Prescott Smith, \$1.50. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

- Cornet Strong of Ireton's Horse, an episode of the Ironsides, by Dora Greenwell McChesney, illus., \$1.50.—The House on the Sands, by Charles Marriott, \$1.50.—The Gap in the Garden, by Vanda Wathen-Bartlett, \$1.50.—The Light Behind, by Mrs. Wilfrid Ward, \$1.50.—Elizabeth's Children, anonymous, \$1.50.—The Twilight of the Gods, by Richard Garnett, LL.D., new and revised edition, with additional stories, \$1.50.—Contrasts, by Hon. Mrs. Henniker, \$1.50.—A new romance by Gilbert K. Chesterton, \$1.50.—Tommy Wideawake, by H. H. Bashford, \$1 net.—Treasure Trove, by Wilfrid Jackson, \$1.50.—A Girl's Life in a Hunting Country, anonymous, \$1 net. (John Lane.)
- Conjuror's House, by Stewart Edward White, illus., \$1.25.—The Chameleon, by James Weber Linn, \$1.50.—Golden Fleece, by David Graham Phillips, illus., \$1.50.—Lees and Leaven, by Edward W. Townsend, \$1.50.—The Voice in the Desert, by Pauline Bradford Mackie, \$1.50.—Out of the Heart, by Viola Roseboro', \$1.50.—Anna of the Five Towns, by Arnold Bennett, \$1.50.—The Squireen, by Shan F. Bullock, \$1.50.—True Love, a comedy of the affections, by Edith Wyatt, \$1.50.—The Rebellion of the Princess, by M. Imlay Taylor, \$1.50.—The Triumph, by Arthur Stanwood Pler, illus., \$1.50.—The Blue Goose, by F. L. Nason, \$1.50.—Flower o' the Corn, by S. R. Crockett, \$1.50.—Brigadier Gerard, Hero, by A. Conan Doyle, illus., \$1.50.—Youth, by Joseph Conrad, \$1.50.—Darby O'Gill and the Good People, by Hermine Templeton, \$1.50.—A Lad o' the O'Friels, by Seumas McManus, \$1.50. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)
- The Ward of King Canute, a romance of the Danish Conquest, by Otille A. Liljencrantz, illus. in color, \$1.50.—Felicitas, by Felix Dahn, trans. by Mary J. Safford, \$1.50. (A. C. McClurg & Co.)
- Darrel of the Blessed Isles, by Irving Bachelier.—Cliveden, by Kenyon West.—A Social Cockatrice, by F. W. Eldridge.—Return, by Alice MacGowan and Grace MacGowan Cooke.—A Parish of Two, by H. G. M. Vickar and Percy Collins.—Andy Barr, by Willis B. Hawkins. (Lothrop Publishing Co.)
- Richard Rosny, by Maxwell Gray, illus.—Unofficial, by Hon. Mrs. Walter R. D. Forbes, \$1.—Sacrilge Farm, by Mabel Hart, \$1. (D. Appleton & Co.)
- Marjorie, by Justin Huntly McCarthy, with colored frontispiece, \$1.50.—People You Know, by George Ade, illus., \$1.—The Black Lion Inn, by Alfred Henry Lewis, \$1.50. (R. H. Russell.)
- Love Thrives in War, a romance of the frontier in 1612, by Mary Catherine Crowley, illus., \$1.50.—The Siege of Youth, by Frances Charles, illus., \$1.50.—The Spoils of Empire, a romance of the Old World and the New, by Francis Newton Thorpe, illus., \$1.50.—The Dominant Strain, by Anna Chapin Ray, illus., \$1.50.—Barbara, a Woman of the West, by John H. Whitson, illus., \$1.50.—A Detached Pirate, by Helen Millecote, illus., \$1.50.—A Rose of Normandy, by William R. A. Wilson, illus., \$1.50.—Sarah Tuldon, by Orme Agnus, illus., \$1.50.—The Wars of Peace, by A. F. Wilson, illus., \$1.50. (Little, Brown & Co.)
- The Gold Wolf, by Max Pemberton, illus., \$1.50.—Our Neighbours, by Ian Maclaren, \$1.50.—Robin Brilliant, by Mrs. Henry Dudeney, \$1.50.—The Traitors, by E. Phillips Oppenheim, illus., \$1.50.—The Rise of Roderick Clowd, by Josiah Flynt, illus., \$1.50.—Handcapped among the Free, by Emma Rayner, \$1.50.—The Story of an East-Side Family, by Lillian W. Betts, illus., \$1.50. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)
- The Wind in the Rose-Bush, and other stories of the supernatural, by Mary E. Wilkins, illus., \$1.50.—Before the Dawn, by Joseph A. Altsheler, \$1.50.—Veronica, by Martha W. Austin, \$1.50.—The Land of Joy, by Ralph Henry Barbour, illus., \$1.50.—The Conquering of Kate, by J. P. Mowbray, with frontispiece, \$1.50. (Doubleday, Page & Co.)
- Lord Leonard the Luckless, by W. E. Norris.—Thoba, and other stories, by Arthur W. Colton.—A Summer in New York, a love story in letters, by Edward W. Townsend.—The Triumph of Count Ostermann, a romance of Peter the Great's prime minister, by Graham Hope.—Red Headed Gill, by Rye Owen. (Henry Holt & Co.)
- In Piccadilly, by Benjamin Swift, \$1 net.—Limanora, the island of progress, by Godfrey Sweren, \$1.50. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)
- The Untilled Field, by George Moore, \$1.50.—The Strange Adventures of James Shervinton, by Louis Becke, \$1.50.—A Tar-Heel Baron, by Mabel Shipple Clarke Pelton, illus., \$1.50.—Spinnners of Life, by Vance Thompson, illus., \$1.50.—At the Time Appointed, by A. Maynard Barbour, illus., \$1.50.—Marty, by John Strange Winter, \$1.25. (J. B. Lippincott Co.)
- Pearl-Maiden, a tale of the Fall of Jerusalem, by H. Rider Haggard, illus., \$1.50.—All on the Irish Shore, Irish sketches, by E. C. Somerville and Martin Ross, illus., \$1.50.—The Ramparts of Jezreel, by Arnold Davenport, \$1.50.—Karl of Erbach, a tale of Lichtenstein and Solgan, by H. C. Bailey, \$1.50. (Longmans, Green & Co.)
- Under the Rose, by Frederic S. Isham, illus. in color, \$1.50.—What Manner of Man, by Edna Kenton, \$1.50.—The Fillgree Ball, by Anna Katherine Green, illus., \$1.50.—The Song of the Cardinal, by Gene Stratton-Porter, illus., \$1.50.—The Grey Cloak, by Harold MacGrath, illus., \$1.50.—Children of Destiny, by Molly Elliott Seawell, illus., \$1.50.—The Main Chance, by Meredith Nicholson, illus., \$1.50. (Bobbs-Merrill Co.)
- Dwellers in the Mist, a story of the Scottish Hebrides, by Norman Maclean, \$1.25 net.—Mary North, a story of a country girl's fall and rise under the influence of city life, by Mary North, \$1.50. (Fleming H. Revell Co.)
- The Eternal Woman, by Mrs. Dorothea Gerard, \$1.50.—A Mummer's Wife, by George Moore, new edition, \$1.25.—Confessions of a Young Man, by George Moore, new edition, \$1. (Brentano's.)
- The Trail of the Grand Seigneur, by Olin L. Lyman, illus. in color, \$1.50.—The Mahoney Million, by Charles Townsend, illus., \$1.25.—The Price of Freedom, by Arthur W. Marchmont, illus., \$1.25. (New Amsterdam Book Co.)
- Thyra Varrick, a love story, by Amelia E. Barr, illus. (J. F. Taylor & Co.)
- From a Thatched Cottage, by Eleanor G. Hayden, \$1.50. (T. Y. Crowell & Co.)
- The Siege of York, in the days of Thomas Lord Fairfax, by Beatrice Marshall, illus., \$1.50. (E. P. Dutton & Co.)
- Evenings in Little Russia, by Ulkolai Gogol, trans. by Edna W. Underwood and W. H. Clime, with introduction by the translators, \$1. (William S. Lord.)
- Angelo the Musician, by Harriet Bartnett, \$1.50. (Godfrey A. S. Wieners.)
- Much Married Saints, by Grace Hadley, \$1.25.—Confessions of a Chorus Girl, by Madge Merton, 75 cts. (Grafton Press.)

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

- Quebec, the place and the people, by Sir Gilbert Parker, in 2 vols., illus.—Poland, by George Brandes, Ph.D.—Greater Russia, by Wirt Gerrare, illus.—The Island of Formosa, a complete account of its condition, political and industrial, by James W. Davidson, illus.—Letters from the Holy Land, by Lady Butler (Elizabeth Thompson), illus. in color.—Italy, by Prof. W. Deecke, trans. by H. A. Nesbitt, M.A., illus. (Macmillan Co.)
- On the "Polar Star" in the Arctic Sea, by H. R. H. the Duke of the Abruzzi, in 2 vols., illus., \$12.50 net.—Down North and Up Along, by Margaret W. Morley, new edition, illus., \$1.50. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)
- The Turk and his Lost Provinces, sketches and studies of life and travel in the land of the sultan, by William Ellery Curtis, illus., \$2 net. (Fleming H. Revell Co.)
- Commonwealth Library, new vols.: A Journal of Voyages and Travels in the Interior of North America, by Daniel Williams Harmon, a partner in the Northwest Company; The Wild Northland, by Gen. Sir William Francis Butler, K.C.B.; Life and Voyages of Americus Vesputius, by C. Edwards Lester, assisted by Andrew Foster; each with portrait, \$1 net. (New Amsterdam Book Co.)
- Italy and the Italians, by Edward Hutton, illus., \$1.50 net.—True Tales of Mountain Adventure for Non-Climbers, young and old, by Mrs. Aubrey Le Blond, illus., \$3 net. (E. P. Dutton & Co.)
- Literary Landmarks of Oxford, by Laurence Hutton, illus. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

The Great Siberian Railway from St. Petersburg to Pekin, by Michael Myers Shoemaker, illus. \$2 net.—Florida Fancies, by Frederick R. Swift, illus., \$1.50 net. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)
 The Tale of a Tour in Macedonia, by G. F. Abbott, illus., \$5 net.—In the Land of the Boxers, by Captain James Henry Gordon Casserly, illus. (Longmans, Green & Co.)
 Down the Orinoco in a Canoe, by Senor Perez Triana, \$1.25. (T. Y. Crowell & Co.)
 Among the Palma, by Nina Larre Duryea, illus.—The National Capitol, by George Hazleton, Jr. (J. F. Taylor & Co.)
 The Log of a Cowboy, by Andy Adams, illus., \$1.50. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)
 A Book of Travel, by Albert Sonnichsen, \$1.50. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)
 Some By-Ways of California, by C. F. Carter, \$1.25 net. (Grafton Press.)
 In and around the Grand Canyon, by George Wharton James, tourist's edition, illus., \$2.50. (Little, Brown & Co.)

ART.—MUSIC.—THE DRAMA.

The History of American Art, edited by John C. Van Dyke, L.H.D., first vols.; History of American Sculpture, by Lorado Taft; History of American Painting, by Samuel Isham; History of American Music, by Louis C. Elson; each illus.—Art in the XIXth Century, by Charles Waldstein.—Great Masters in Painting and Sculpture, new vols.: Botticelli, by A. Streeter; Tintoretto, by J. B. Stoughton Holborn, M.A.; El Greco, by Manuel B. Cossio, Litt.D.; each illus., \$1.75.—Bell's Miniature Series of Painters, new vols.: Millet, by Edgcombe Staley, B.A.; Landseer, by W. McDougall Scott, M.A.; each illus., 50 cts. (Macmillan Co.)
 A History of the New York Stage, by Col. T. Allston Brown, limited edition, in 3 vols., \$30 net. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)
 The Mediaeval Stage, by E. K. Chambers, B.A., in 2 vols.—Oxford History of Music, Vol. V., The Romantic Period, by E. Dannreuther.—Oxford Art Collections, reproductions of drawings by the old masters preserved in the collections of the University and of Christ Church, edited by Sidney Colvin, M.A. (Oxford University Press.)
 Musical Education, by A. Lavignac, trans. by Esther Singleton. (D. Appleton & Co.)
 Pictorial Composition, and the critical judgment of pictures, a handbook for students and lovers of art, by H. R. Poore, A.N.A., illus., \$1.50 net. (Baker & Taylor Co.)
 The Enjoyment of Art, by Carleton Noyes. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)
 Modern Civic Art, by Charles Mulford Robinson, illus. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)
 Popular Library of Art, new vol.: Millet, by Román Rolland, illus., 75 cts. net. (E. P. Dutton & Co.)

NATURE AND OUT-DOOR BOOKS.

My Kalendar of Country Delights, by Helen Millan (Mrs. Caldwell Crofton), illus., \$1.25 net.—Walks in New England, by Charles Goodrich Whiting, illus., \$1.50 net.—The Country Handbooks, edited by Harry Roberts, first vols.: The Tramp's Handbook, by Harry Roberts; The Motor Book, by R. J. McCreedy; The Still Room, by Mrs. Charles Roundell; The Bird Book, by A. J. R. Roberts; The Tree Book, by Mary Rowles Jarvis; The Woman Out of Doors, by Mente Marlet Dowle; each \$1 net.—Handbooks of Practical Gardening, edited by Harry Roberts, new vols.: Herba, by Lady Rosalind Northcote; The Wild Garden, by S. W. Fitzherbert; The Honey Bee, by Chas. Harrison; Shrubs, by George Gordon, V. M. H.; The Daffodil, by Rev. S. Eugene Bourne; The Lily, by W. Goldring; Toplary, by W. Gibson; each illus., \$1 net. (John Lane.)
 The Nature-Study Idea, by L. H. Bailey, \$1 net.—The Poultry Book, by Harrison Weir, F.R.H.S., and many American specialists, under the editorship of Prof. W. G. Johnson and George O. Brown, in 18 parts, illus. in color, etc., per part, 50 cts. net. (Doubleday, Page & Co.)
 With the Trees, by Maud Goings, illus., \$1 net.—My Woodland Intimates, by Effie Bignell, illus., \$1 net. (Baker & Taylor Co.)

The Flower Beautiful, by Clarence Moores Weed, illus.—Trees and Shrubs, edited by Charles Sprague Sargent, Vol. I., Part II., illus., \$5 net. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)
 Our Northern Shrubs, by Harriet L. Keeler, illus., \$2 net.—Trees, Shrubs, and Vines, of the northeastern United States, by H. E. Parkhurst, illus., \$1.50 net. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)
 Birds in their Relations to Man, by Clarence M. Weed and Ned Dearborn, illus., \$2.50 net. (J. B. Lippincott Co.)
 The Flower Garden, by Ida Bennett, \$2 net. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)
 Nuttall's Birds, tourist's edition, revised and annotated, with additions by Montague Chamberlain, illus. in color, etc., \$3. (Little, Brown & Co.)

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

Essays in Heredity, by Karl Pearson, F.R.S.—A Treatise on Spherical Astronomy, by Sir Robert S. Ball, M.A.—Climatology, by Julius Hann, authorized translation, with additional references and notes by Robert De Courcy Ward.—Elements of Electromagnetic Theory, by S. J. Barnett, Ph.D.—The Electrical Properties of Gases, by J. J. Thompson, M.A.—The Sub-Mechanics of the Universe, by Osborne Reynolds, M.A.—Solutions of the Examples in the Elements of Hydrostatics, by S. L. Loney, M.A.—Experiments with Vacuum Tubes, by Sir David Salomons, illus.—Elementary Practical Optics, by T. H. Blakealey.—A Treatise on Determinants, by R. F. Scott, M.A., new edition, by G. B. Matthews, M.A.—The Algebra of Invariants, by J. H. Grace, M.A., and A. Young, M.A.—The Principles of Mathematics, by Bertrand Russell, M.A., Vol. I.—A Treatise in Zoology, edited by E. Ray Lankester, M.A., Part I., Introduction and the Protozoa, illus.—Rural Science Series, new vols.: The Principles of Stock Breeding, by W. H. Brewer, Ph.D.; The Care of Stock, by N. S. Mayo; The Farmer's Business Handbook, by Prof. I. P. Roberts.—Mechanical Refrigeration, by Hal Williams, A. M. I., M. E., illus.—Horseless Road Locomotion, its history and modern development, by A. I. Sennett, in 2 vols., illus.—Electric Traction, by J. H. Rider, A.M.I.C.E., illus.—Telephone Lines, their construction and maintenance, overhead and underground, by W. C. Owen, illus.—Friction and its Reduction by Means of Oils, Lubricants, and Friction Bearings, by G. U. Wheeler, Wh.Sc., illus.—Electric Lighting and Power Distribution, by W. Perren Maycock, M.I.E.E., illus.—Hints to Automobilists, trans. from the French of Baudry de Saunier by C. V. Biggs, edited by Sir David Salomons.—Whittaker's Electrical Engineer's Pocket Book, edited by Kenelm Edgcombe, A.M.I.E.E., illus. (Macmillan Co.)
 Harriman Alaska Expedition, Scientific Volumes, Vol. I., Glaciers, by G. K. Gilbert, illus., \$7.50 net.—The Moon, by Wm. H. Pickering, illus., \$10 net. (Doubleday, Page & Co.)
 Studies in General Physiology, by Jacques Loeb, Part I., \$3 net.—Glacial Studies in Greenland, by Thomas C. Chamberlain.—The Study of Stellar Evolution, a popular account of modern methods of astrophysical research, by George Ellery Hale, illus.—Light Waves and their Uses, by Albert A. Michelson, illus. in color, etc., \$2 net.—Physiological Norms in Men and Women, by Helen Bradford Thompson, \$1.50 net.—The Role of Diffusion and Osmotic Pressure in Plants, by Burton E. Livingston, \$1.50 net.—Lectures on the Calculus of Variations, by Oskar Bolza. (University of Chicago Press.)
 Bacteria in Daily Life, by Mrs. Percy Frankland, \$1.75 net.—Practical Physiology, by A. P. Beddard, M.A., and others, illus., \$5.20 net.—The Mycology of the Mouth, a textbook of oral bacteria, by Kenneth W. Goadby, illus., \$3 net.—Mechanics, theoretical, applied, and experimental, by W. W. F. Pullen, illus., \$1.50.—Fermentation Organisms in the Theory and Practice of the Alcoholic Fermentation Industry, trans. from the German of Alb. Klocker, illus.—Chemical Changes and Products resulting from Fermentation, by R. H. Aders Plimmer, D.Sc. (Longmans, Green & Co.)
 New Conceptions in Science, by Carl Snyder, illus., \$2 net. (Harper & Brothers.)

POLITICS.—ECONOMICS.—SOCIOLOGY.

- Citizen's Library, new vols.: Colonial Administration, by Paul S. Reinsch, Ph.D.; American Cities and their Problems, by Delos F. Wilcox, Ph.D.; British Cities and their Problems, by Milo Roy Maitble, Ph.D.; Ethical Gains through Legislation, by Mrs. Florence Kelly; An Introduction to Social Theory, by George E. Vincent, Ph.D., and Ralph G. Kimble; Railway Legislation in the United States, by Balthasar H. Meyer, Ph.D.; Labor Problems, by Thomas S. Adams, Ph.D.; The Evolution of Industrial Society, by Richard T. Ely, LL.D.—Getting a Living, a plain account of profits, wages, and trade unionism, by George L. Bolen.—A History of the Appointing Power, by Lucy M. Salmon.—American Philanthropy Series, new vol.: Supervision and Education in Philanthropy, by Jeffrey R. Brackett, Ph.D.—Theory and Practice in Boys' Self-Governing Clubs, by Winifred Buck.—The Fundamental Problem in Monetary Science, by Correa Moylan Walsh.—Handbooks of American Government, new vols.: The Government of Ohio, its history and administration, by Wilbur H. Siebert, A.M.; The Government of Michigan, its history and administration, by Webster Cook, Ph.D. (Macmillan Co.)
- The English People, a study of its political, social, and psychological methods, by Emile Bontmy, trans. by Elsie English.—Political Parties and Party Problems in the United States, by James Albert Woodburn, \$2 net.—Sociology, the science of human society, by J. H. W. Stuckenbergh, D.D., in 2 vols. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)
- The Souls of Black Folk, by William Burghardt DuBois, \$1.20 net. (A. C. McClurg & Co.)
- The Principles of Money, by J. Laurence Laughlin, \$3 net.—The American Cotton Industry, a study of work and workers, by T. M. Young, with introduction by Elijah Helm, M.A., 75 cts. net. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)
- Legal Tender, a study in English and American monetary history, by Sophonisba P. Breckinridge, \$1.50 net.—A History of the Greenbacks, with special reference to the economic consequences of their issue, by Wesley Clair Mitchell. (University of Chicago Press.)
- The American Advance, a study in territorial expansion, by E. J. Carpenter, \$2.50 net. (John Lane.)
- Appleton's Business Series, new vol.: Trust Finance, by Dr. E. S. Meade, \$1.25 net. (D. Appleton & Co.)
- Reciprocity, by Profs. J. Laurence Laughlin and H. Parker Willis, \$2 net.—Social Ethics, by Prof. J. M. Coleman, \$1.25 net.—If Not the Saloon, What? by Rev. James E. Freeman, 50 cts. net. (Baker & Taylor Co.)
- American Citizen Series, new vols.: Financial History of the United States, by Davis Rich Dewey, Ph.D.; Outline of Practical Sociology, with special reference to American conditions, by Carroll D. Wright, LL.D., fifth edition, revised; each \$2.—The New Revolution, by A. H. Gilkes. (Longmans, Green & Co.)
- The New America, a study of the imperial republic, by Beckles Willson, \$2.50 net. (E. P. Dutton & Co.)
- American Industrial Problems, by W. B. Lawson, \$1.50 net. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)
- How to Keep Household Accounts, a handbook of family finance, by Charles Waldo Haskins, C.P.A., \$1 net. (Harper & Brothers.)
- Political Parties in the United States, their history and influence, by Jacob Harris Patton, M.A., revised edition, \$1.25. (New Amsterdam Book Co.)

PHILOSOPHY.—PSYCHOLOGY.—ETHICS.

- Human Personality and its Survival of Bodily Death, by Frederic W. H. Myers, edited by Richard Hodgson and Alice Johnson, in 2 vols., \$12 net. (Longmans, Green & Co.)
- Outlines of Psychology, by Josiah Royce, Ph.D.—Experimental Psychology and its Bearings on Culture, by George Malcolm Stratton, M.A.—An Introduction to Philosophy, by Walter T. Marvin.—Why the Mind Has a Body, by C. A. Strong. (Macmillan Co.)
- Studies in Logical Theory, edited by John Dewey, \$2.50 net. (University of Chicago Press.)
- Life and Destiny, by Felix Adler, \$1 net.—The Better Way, by Charles Wagner, \$1 net. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

THEOLOGY AND RELIGION.

- University and Other Sermons, by Mandell Creighton, D.D., edited by Louise Creighton.—God and the Individual, by Very Rev. T. B. Strong, D.D.—The Law of Likeness, by David Bates.—Meditations on the New Testament, by Rev. B. W. Randolph, D.D.—The Catholic Church from Within, with a preface by Cardinal Vaughan, new edition, \$2.30 net.—Gospel Records Interpreted by Human Experience, by H. A. Dallas.—Holy Orders, by Rev. A. R. Whitam, M.A., \$1.40 net.—The Glory of the Cross, sermons, by Rev. John Wakeford, M.A.—Rennion Essays, by Rev. W. R. Carson.—Spiritual Studies in St. Matthew's Gospel, by Rev. Arthur Ritchie, Vol. II., completing the work, \$1.50.—A History of the Church of Christ, by Herbert Kelly, Vol. II., 324-430, A. D., \$1.25.—Books of Devotion, by Rev. Charles Bodington, \$1.40 net.—Meditations on the Passion of Our Most Holy Redeemer, by Rev. A. G. Mortimer, D.D., \$1 net.—Sacrificial Worship, by Rev. W. J. Gold, D.D., with portrait, \$1.—Pastoral Visitation, by Rev. H. E. Savage, M.A., 90 cts. net.—A Manual of Short Daily Prayers for Families, compiled by Rev. Samuel Hart, D.D., 60 cts. net. (Longmans, Green & Co.)
- The Bible and Modern Criticism, by Sir Robert Anderson, \$1.50 net.—The Theology of Christ's Keeping, by John E. King, D.D., \$2.50 net.—Studies in Christian Character, work and experience, by William L. Watkinson, 2 vols., each \$1 net.—India's Problem, Krishna or Christ, by John P. Jones, D.D., illus., \$1.50 net.—Side Lights on Immortality, practical studies, by Levi H. Gilbert, \$1 net.—Earthly Discords and How to Heal Them, by Malcolm J. McLeod, 75 cts. net. (Fleming H. Revell Co.)
- The Son of Man and the Son of God in Modern Theology, by Nathaniel Schmidt.—Jesus Christ and the Christian Character, by Francis Greenwood Peabody.—A Life of Jesus, by Professor Holtzmann.—A Manual of Theology, by Very Rev. T. B. Strong, D.D.—Following the Master, short studies in the Christian life, by Ernest E. Day.—Early Christian Literature, from Paul to Eusebius, by J. W. Plafner, D.D. (Macmillan Co.)
- The Testament of the Twelve Patriarchs, edited by R. H. Charles, M.A.—Notes on the Hebrew Text of the Book of Kings, by C. F. Burney, M.A.—Praeparatio Evangelicæ, by Eusebius, trans. and edited by E. H. Gifford, D.D., in 4 vols.—Eusebii Chronicorum Liber, reproduced in collotype, with introduction by J. K. Fotheringham, M.A.—The Coptic Version of the New Testament, in the Northern dialect, with introduction, notes, and literal English translation, Vols. III. and IV., completing the work.—Sacred Sites of the Gospels, by W. Sanday, D.D., illus.—The Early History of Baptism, by Clement F. Rogers, M.A., illus.—An Italian Version of the Lost Apocryphal Gospel of Barnabas, with Arabic glosses, with introduction, translation, and notes. (Oxford University Press.)
- Story of the Churches series, first vols.: The Baptists, by Henry C. Vedder, D.D.; The Presbyterians, by Charles L. Thompson, D.D.; each with frontispiece, \$1 net.—Present-Day Evangelism, by Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, 60 cts. net.—God and Music, by Rev. John Harrington Edwards, \$1.25 net.—Leavening the Nation, the story of American home missions, by Dr. J. B. Clark, illus., \$1.25 net. (Baker & Taylor Co.)
- The Place of Apocalyptic Messianism in the New Testament, by Shailer Mathews.—Principles and Ideals for the Sunday School, by E. D. Burton and Shailer Mathews, \$1 net.—The Kingdom of God in the Writings of the Fathers, by Henry Martyn Herrick, 50 cts. net.—The Virgin Birth, by T. Allen Hoben, 50 cts. net. (University of Chicago Press.)
- The Beauty of Holiness, meditations and addresses delivered chiefly at Cuddesdon, by Rev. C. W. Furse, edited by Rev. C. T. Abraham, \$2.50 net.—Jewish Forerunners of Christianity, by Adolph Danziger, \$1.50 net.—The Position of the Laity in the Church, by Alfred Barry, D.D., \$1 net. (E. P. Dutton & Co.)
- Spiritual Evolution or Regeneration, a connected series of metaphysical essays based on the Genesis account of creation and on the life of Jesus the Christ, by R. C. Douglass, \$1.20 net. (Lee & Shepard.)
- The Philosophy of Religion, by Auguste Sabatier. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

- Divinity and Man, by W. K. Roberts. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)
 The Expositor's Greek Testament, edited by W. Robertson Nicoll, Vol. III., \$7.50. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)
 Light in Dark Places, a spiritual imagination, by Rev. Newman Smyth, D.D., 28 cts. net. (T. Y. Crowell & Co.)

REFERENCE BOOKS.

- Cyclopedia of American Agriculture, edited by L. H. Bailey, in 4 vols., Vol. I., illus.—Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology, edited by James Mark Baldwin, Ph.D., Vol. III., Bibliography of Philosophy, completing the work, \$5 net.—Encyclopaedia Biblica, edited by Rev. T. K. Cheyne, M.A., and J. S. Black, M.A., Vol. IV., completing the work, \$5 net.—A Lexicon to the Poetical Works of John Milton, by Laura A. Lockwood, Ph.D.—A Guide to Fiction, by E. A. Baker.—A Bibliography of the Sanskrit Drama, by Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., M.A.—Temple Cyclopaedic Primers, new vols.: French History, by Arthur Hassall; Northern Mythology, by Dr. Friedrich Kauffmann; Greek Antiquities, by Professor Maisch; each illus. (Macmillan Co.)
 An Index to Poetry and Recitations, a practical manual for the librarian, teacher, and others, edited by Edith Granger, A.B., \$5 net. (A. C. McClurg & Co.)

SPORT AND GAMES.

- American Sportsman's Library, new vols.: Water-Fowl, by Leonard C. Sanford and T. S. Van Dyke; Big Game Fishes, by Charles F. Holder; Guns, Ammunition, and Tackle, by A. W. Money, W. E. Carlin, A. L. A. Himmelwright, and J. Harrington Keene; The Bison, Musk-Ox, Sheep and Goat Family, by George Bird Grinnell, Owen Wister, and Caspar Whitney; Photography for the Sportsman Naturalist, by W. E. Carlin; each illus.—Athletics and Outdoor Sports for Women, by various authors, edited by Lucille Eaton Hill, illus. (Macmillan Co.)
 Fishing and Shooting, by Sydney Buxton, illus., \$3.50 net. (E. P. Dutton & Co.)
 Chess Openings, Ancient and Modern, by E. Freeborough and Rev. C. E. Rankin, revised and corrected to date, new and cheaper edition, \$1.50 net. (New Amsterdam Book Co.)
 Modern Scientific Whist, by C. D. P. Hamilton, fifth edition, \$2. (Brentano's.)

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

- The Eye, its refraction and diseases, by Edward E. Gibbons, M.D., in 2 vols., illus.—Immunity in Infectious Diseases, by Elie Metchnikoff, authorized translation by F. G. Binnie, illus.—The Geography of Disease, by Frank G. Clemow, M.D.—A Manual of Medicine, edited by W. H. Alchin, M.D., Vol. IV. and V., completing the work.—A Text-Book of Operative Surgery, by Theodore Kocher, authorized translation by Harold J. Styles, M.B., author's edition, completely revised. (Macmillan Co.)
 A Nurse's Hand-book of Obstetrics, by Joseph Browne Cooke, M.D., illus.—Success in Practice, by Dr. C. N. Johnson, \$1.25 net. (J. B. Lippincott Co.)

LAW.

- The Constitutional Decisions of John Marshall, edited by Joseph P. Cotton, Jr., in 2 vols. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)
 Ohio Private Corporations, by A. T. Brewer and G. A. Laubscher, fifth edition, \$5 net.—Ohio Mechanic's Lien Law, by F. W. Treadway and W. H. Marlatt, second edition, \$4 net.—History of a Lawsuit, by A. Caruthers and A. B. Martin, fourth edition, \$6 net.—Guardian's Guide, by F. Glaucque, sixth edition, \$6 net. (Robert Clarke Co.)

NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD LITERATURE.

- Works of John Ruskin, complete and authorized Library edition, edited by E. T. Cook, M.A., and Alexander Wedderburn, K.C., in 30 vols., illus., per vol. \$7 net.—The Athenian Drama, new vol.: Euripides' Hippolytus and Bacchae and Aristophanes' Frogs, trans. and edited by Gilbert Murray, illus., \$2. (Longmans, Green & Co.)
 Complete Works of Ralph Waldo Emerson, Centenary edition, edited by Edward Waldo Emerson.—Complete Poems of Alexander Pope, Cambridge edition, edited by Henry W. Boynton, with portrait, \$2. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

- The Elizabethan Shakspeare, edited by Mark Harvey Liddell, to be completed in about 40 vols., Vol. I., Macbeth, \$12.50 net. (Doubleday, Page & Co.)
 The Letters of Horace Walpole, edited by Mrs. Paget Toynbee, in 16 vols., with portraits.—Selections from Gower's Confessio Amantis, edited by G. C. Macaulay, M.A.—Sir Thomas More's Utopia, edited by J. Churton Collins, M.A. (Oxford University Press.)
 Sophocles, trans. into English prose by Sir Richard Jebb, Litt.D.—Works of Edward FitzGerald, limited edition de luxe, Vols. IV., V., VI., and VII., completing the set, each with frontispiece, per set, \$21 net.—Representative English Comedies, edited by Charles Mills Gayley.—Golden Treasury Series, new vol.: Golden Sayings of Epictetus, trans. and edited by Hastings Crossley.—Prose Works of Thackeray, edited by Walter Jerrold, illus. by C. E. Brock, concluding volumes of the set, per vol., \$1.—Temple Classics, new vols.: Mabinogion, trans. by Lady Charlotte Guest, edited by Prof. Williams; Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome, edited by Olliphant Smeaton; Goldsmith's Essays, edited by Austin Dobson; Frances Burney's Evelina, 2 vols.; Thucydides' The Peloponnesian War, trans. by Robert Crawley, 2 vols.; Virgil's Aeneid, trans. by E. F. Taylor; Plato's Republic, trans. by W. H. D. Rouse; each with frontispiece, 50 cts. (Macmillan Co.)
 Shakespeare's Works, First Folio edition, edited by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke, in 40 vols., first vols.: A Midsummer Nights Dreame and Loves Labour's Lost; each with photogravure frontispiece, 50 cts. net. (T. Y. Crowell & Co.)
 Shakespeare's Macbeth, revised Variorum edition, edited by Horace Howard Furness, Jr., with frontispiece, \$4 net. (J. B. Lippincott Co.)
 Complete Works of Honore de Balzac, New Cabinet edition, in 36 vols., illus. with etchings and photogravures, \$54; the same, Sterling edition, 18 vols., illus., \$18. (Dana Estes & Co.)
 Forster's Life of Dickens, abridged and edited by George Gissing, \$2 net.—The Prayers of Dr. Johnson, edited by W. A. Bradley, \$1.25 net. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)
 New Pocket Library, new vols.: Framley Parsonage, by Anthony Trollope; Silas Marner, by George Eliot; Wild Wales, by George Borrow; each 50 cts. net.—Euphanor, a dialogue on Youth, by Edward FitzGerald, 75 cts. net.—Footprints of Former Men in Far Cornwall, by Robert Stephen Hawker, with a new life of Hawker by C. E. Byles, illus., \$1.25 net.—The Spanish Conquest in America, by Sir Arthur Helps, edited by M. Oppenheim, Vols. III. and IV., completing the work, per vol., \$1.50.—Flowers of Parnassus series, new vols.: Keats' Isabella, and Watson's Wordsworth's Grave; each illus., 50 cts. net.—The Lover's Library, new vols.: Love Songs from the Greek, by Jane Minot Sedgwick; Love Poems of Byron; each 50 cts. net. (John Lane.)
 Shakespeare's The Tempest, illus. by Robert Anning Bell, \$2.—Joe Miller's Complete Jest Book, an un-abridged reprint, edited by Andrew G. Dickinson, Jr., in 2 vols., with frontispieces, \$2.50 net. (New Amsterdam Book Co.)
 Obermann, by Etienne Pivert de Senancour, trans. by Arthur Edward Waite, \$1.50 net. (Brentano's.)
 The Eustace Diamonds, by Anthony Trollope, in 2 vols., illus., \$2.50. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)
 Lark Classics, new vols.: Tennyson's In Memoriam, Irving's Rip Van Winkle and The Legend of Sleepy Hollow (1 vol.), Mrs. Browning's Sonnets from the Portuguese and other poems, Lang's Aucassin and Nicolette, Thackeray's Chronicle of the Drum and other poems; each 50 cts. (Godfrey A. S. Wieners.)

EDUCATION.—BOOKS FOR SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

- The Meaning of Education, by Nicholas Murray Butler, M.A., new and revised edition, with additions.—Erasmus of Rotterdam Respecting the Aim and Method of Education, a study of educational doctrine during the Renaissance, by W. H. Woodward.—Contributions to the History of Educational Opinion since the Renaissance, by S. S. Laurie, A.M.—Teacher's Professional Library, new vol.: Suggestions as to the Study and Teaching of History, by Lucy Maynard Salmon.—Elementary Methods in Education, new

- vols.: *The Principles of General Method*, based on the ideas of Herbart, revised and enlarged edition; *School Management*; *Special Method in Primary Reading and Story*; each by Charles A. McMurry, Ph.D.—*First Lessons in United States History*, by Edward Channing, illus.—*Source Readers of American History*, by Albert Bushell Hart, Vol. IV., *Romance of the Civil War*, illus.—*The Story of Rome as Greeks and Romans Tell It*, an elementary source book, by George W. and Lillie Shaw Botsford, illus.—*First Lessons in Agriculture*, by L. H. Bailey, illus.—*Rural Readers, for the grades*, by L. H. Bailey, in 3 vols., illus.—*Physics*, by Ernest J. Andrews and H. N. Howland.—*A Laboratory Manual of Electro-Magnetic Machinery and Apparatus*, by B. V. Swenson, E.E., and Budd Frankenhof, E.E., in 2 vols.—*The Elements of Physics*, by Edward L. Nichols, B.S., and William S. Franklin, Vol. III., *Mechanics and Heat*, revised edition.—*Elementary Practical Chemistry*, on the Heuristic method, for secondary and technical schools, by Walter Harris, M.A., in 3 vols.—*Lessons in Elementary Chemistry*, by Sir Henry Roscoe, LL.D., revised edition.—*The Principles of Economics*, together with a sketch of economic history, for secondary schools, by Richard T. Ely, Ph.D., and George Ray Wicker, Ph.D.—*An Introduction to Latin*, by J. C. Kirtland, Jr., and G. B. Rogers.—*Selected Letters of the Younger Pliny*, edited by Elmer Truesdell Merrill.—*Cicero's Orations and Letters*, edited by R. A. von Mueckwitz and Mary E. Wilder.—*A Grammar of the German Language*, by George Oliver Curme, A.M.—*Elements of the Theory of Integers*, by Joseph Bowden, Ph.D.—*An Arithmetic for High Schools*, by O. N. Kelso.—*The Elements of Physiology*, by Walter M. Coleman, illus.—*Experimental Psychology*, by Edward B. Titchener, M.A., Vol. II., *Quantitative Experiments*.—*A Sanskrit Grammar for Beginners*, by A. V. Williams Jackson.—*A Middle English Reader*, by Oliver Farrar Emerson.—*The Child Life Sixth Reader*, by Etta Austin Blaisdell and Mary Frances Blaisdell, illus.—*The Advance System of Penmanship*, by Harry Houston.—*Teachers' Handbook of Manual Training, Metal Work*, by J. S. Miller.—*The Geography of Commerce*, by Spencer Trotter, Ph.D., illus.—*Physical Geography for Schools*, by R. S. Tarr.—*Virginia Supplement to Tarr and McMurry's Geography*, by J. A. C. Chandler.—*Macmillan French Classics, new vols.*: *La Chanson de Roland*, trans. into modern French, edited by J. Geddes, Jr., Ph.D.; *Bossuet's Oraison Funebre de Louis de Conde and Sermon sur les Devoirs des Rois*, edited by F. C. de Sumichrast; *Rabelais' Gargantua*, edited by Charles H. C. Wright.—*Macmillan's Pocket Classics, new vols.*: *Hamlet*, edited by L. A. Sherman; *Old English Ballads*, edited by W. D. Armes; *Bryant's Selected Poems*; *Selections from Browning and Selections from Tennyson*, each edited by R. H. Bowles and C. R. Nutton; *Spenser's Faery Queen, Book I*, edited by Prof. George A. Wauchope; *Wordsworth's Shorter Poems*; *Irving's Life of Goldsmith*; *Poe's Poems*, edited by Charles A. Kent; *Selections from Plutarch's Lives*, edited by Martha Brier. (Macmillan Co.)
- Essays on Education*, by Charles W. Elliot, \$1 net.—(Doubleday, Page & Co.)
- Co-Education*, a series of essays by various authors, edited by Alice Woods, with introduction by Michael E. Sadler. (Longmans, Green & Co.)
- The Place of Industries in Elementary Education*, by Katherine E. Dopp, \$1 net. (University of Chicago Press.)
- Educational Systems of Great Britain and Ireland*, by Graham Balfour, M.A., second edition. (Oxford University Press.)
- An Atlas of European History*, by Prof. Earle W. Dow.—*Specimens of English Verse*, edited by Prof. R. N. Alden.—*Macaulay's Essays on Milton and Addison*, edited by Prof. James Arthur Tufts.—*Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice*, edited by Prof. T. N. Parrott.—*Money and Banking*, an introduction to the study of modern currencies, by Prof. William A. Scott.—*Tarde's Laws of Imitation*, trans. by Elsie Clews Parsons, Ph.D., with introduction by Prof. F. H. Giddings.—*A Physical Chemistry for Biologists*, by Prof. Ernst Cohen, trans. by Dr. Martin H. Fischer.—*Variations in Animals and Plants*, by Dr. H. M. Vernon.—*A Plant Physiology*, by Prof. George J. Pierce.—*First Lessons in Zoology*, by Prof. Vernon L. Kellogg.—*An Organic Chemistry*, by Prof. William A. Noyes.—*Kerner and Oliver's Natural History of Plants*, new and cheaper edition, in 2 vols., illus.—*A volume of nature stories for children*, by Miss Arabella Buckley.—*Beginning German*, by Prof. H. C. Bierwirth.—*The Essentials of German*, by Prof. B. J. Vos.—*Wilbrandt's Jugendliebe*, edited by Dr. Theodore Henckels.—*Werner's Heimathsklang*, edited by Marian P. Whitney.—*Goethe's Egmont*, edited by Prof. Robert Waller Deering.—*Biedermann's Deutsche Bildungszustände im 18. Jahrhundert*, edited by John A. Walz.—*First French Reader*, by V. E. Francois and F. P. Giroud.—*Marguerite's Strassbourg*, edited by Prof. Oscar Kuhns.—*An Italian Grammar*, by Prof. Mary V. Young. (Henry Holt & Co.)
- Elements of Arithmetic*, by David M. Sausenig and Robert F. Anderson.—*First Days in Numbers*, by Della Van Amburgh.—*The New Century Arithmetic, Book I*, by Charles H. Gleason and W. S. Willis.—*Civics for Young People*, by Charles DeForest Hoxie.—*The Rational Method in Spelling*, by Edward G. Ward, first book.—*A Patriotic Reader*, compiled by Lucy L. E. Taylor, illus.—*The Rational Method in Reading*, by Edward G. Ward, fourth and fifth readers.—*Porto Rico, the Land of the Rich Port*, by Joseph B. Seabury, illus.—*Tools and Machines*, by Charles Barnard, illus.—*American Heroes and Heroisms*, by William A. Mowry, Ph.D., and Arthur May Mowry, illus.—*Stories of the Empire State*, by Jacques Redway, illus.—*Hans, the Eskimo*, by Christiana Scandlin, illus.—*Heroes of Chivalry*, by Louise Maitland, illus.—*Stories from the Hebrew*, by Josephine W. Heermans, with introduction by J. M. Greenwood, illus.—*Silver Series of Modern Language Text-Books, new vols.*: *Selections from Madame de Staël*, edited by Adeline Pellissier; *A History of the German People*, by Louis Viereck; *Spanish Composition*, by L. A. Loiseau, B.S.; *A Beginner's Book in Italian*, by George C. Howland, A.M. (Silver, Burdett & Co.)
- A Descriptive Chemistry*, by Lyman C. Newell, illus.—*Organic Chemistry*, by Ira Remsen, fourth revision, enlarged, illus.—*Principles of Political Economy*, by Charles Glde, trans. by C. W. A. Veditz.—*Elementary Zoology, descriptive and practical*, by B. P. Colton, illus.—*The High School Choralist*, by Charles E. Whiting.—*Macaulay's Life of Johnson*, edited by A. P. Walker.—*Old Time Stories of the Old North State*, by Mrs. Lutie A. McCorkle, illus.—*Gaidos's Marienela*, edited by Profs. Geddes and Josselyn.—*Hugo's Les Miserables*, edited by O. B. Super.—*Snow and Lebon's Easy French*, an elementary reader. (D. C. Heath & Co.)
- A New Commercial Geography for Grammar Schools*, being a revision of Tilden's *Grammar School Geography*, \$1.25.—*A New Commercial Geography*, by John N. Tilden and Albert Clarke, \$1.25.—*A New Plane Geometry, suggestive method*, by John A. Avery, 40 cts.—*An Anthology of English Poetry*, Chaucer to Kipling, compiled by Robert N. Whiteford.—*A New Academic Physiology*, by Orestes M. Brands. (Benj. H. Sanborn & Co.)
- The English Language*, by Frederick Manley and W. N. Hallmann, 75 cts.—*The Laurel Primer and First Reader*, by W. N. Hallmann, illus., 32 cts. (C. C. Birchard & Co.)
- Knickebocker Literature Series, new volume: The Fur Traders of the Columbia River and the Rocky Mountains*, by Washington Irving, edited by F. L. Olmsted. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)
- Riverside Literature Series, new number: Shakespeare's The Tempest*, edited by Edward Everett Hale, Jr., 15 cts. net. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

- Mara, by "Pansy."—*Ahead of the Army*, by W. O. Stoddard.—*On Special Assignment*, by S. T. Clover.—*Defending the Bank*, by Edward S. Van Zile.—*A Japanese Garland*, by Florence Pettier.—*The Mutineers*, by Eustace L. Williams.—*Ethel in Fairyland*, by Edith R. Bolster.—*A Partnership in Magic*, by Charles Battell Loomis. (Lothrop Publishing Co.)
- The Girl Rough Riders*, by Col. Prentiss Ingraham, illus., \$1 net.—*The Story Book House*, by Honor Walsh, illus., \$1 net.—*Little Owls at Redgates*, a new rebus book, by Ella Farman Pratt, illus., 60 cts. net.

—True Blue, a story of luck and pluck, by Edward S. Ellis, illus., \$1 net.—Gypsy Jane, by Harriet A. Cheever, illus., \$1 net.—The Green Satin Gown, by Laura E. Richards, illus., 75 cts. net.—Lord Dolphin, by Harriet A. Cheever, illus., 40 cts. net.—Mother Bunny, by Harriet A. Cheever, illus., 40 cts. net.—Daddy Joe's Fiddle, by Faith Bleckford, illus., 40 cts. net.—Little Dick's Christmas, by Etheldred B. Barry, illus., 40 cts. net. (Dana Estes & Co.)

Young People's History of Holland, by William Elliot Griffis, illus.—True Bird Stories from My Note-Books, by Olive Thorne Miller, illus. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

Trapper Jim, by Edwyn Sandys, illus.—Temple Classics for Young People, new vols.: Tom Brown's School Days, by Thomas Hughes; Rama and the Monkeys, by Geraldine Hodgson; each illus., 50 cts. (Macmillan Co.)

Young Explorers of the Isthmus, or American Boys in Central America, by Edward Stratemeyer, illus., \$1 net. (Lee & Shepard.)

Pearl Island, by Andrew Caster, illus., \$1.25 net. (Harper & Brothers.)

The Magical Monarch of Mo, by L. Frank Baum, illus. in color, \$1.25.—The Enchanted Island of Yew, by L. Frank Baum, illus. in color, \$1.25. (Bobbs-Merrill Co.)

Greek History for Young Readers, by Alice Zimmern, illus. (Longmans, Green & Co.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

The World's Children, by Dorothy Menpes, with 100 illustrations in color by Mortimer Menpes.—Haddon Hall Library, new vol.: Farming, by W. M. Tod.—An Introduction to Greek Epigraphy, edited by E. S. Roberts, M.A., and E. A. Gardner, M.A., Vol. II.—Kinship and Marriage in Early Arabia, by the late W. Robertson Smith, M.A., new edition. (Macmillan Co.)

Christian Science, by Mark Twain. (Harper & Brothers.)

Bookbinders and their Craft, by Miss S. T. Prideaux, limited edition, illus. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

Workers of the Nation, by Gilson Willets, in 2 vols., illus. in color, etc., \$4 net.—Business and Love, by Hugues Le Roux, \$1.20 net. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

Millionaire Households and their Domestic Economy, with hints upon fine living, by Mary Elizabeth Carter, \$1.40 net.—Library of Useful Stories, new vol.: The Story of a Grain of Wheat, by William C. Edgar, illus., 35 cts. net. (D. Appleton & Co.)

Cartoons by McCutcheon, with introduction by George Ade, \$1 net.—The Law of Mental Medicine, by Thomson J. Hudson, LL.D., \$1.20 net. (A. C. McClurg & Co.)

A New Portrait of Shakespeare, with special reference to the so-called Droeshout original and the Ely Palace portrait, by John Corbin, illus., \$1.25 net.—The Ancient Halls of the City Guilds, drawn in lithography by Thos. R. Way, with text by Phillip Norman, F.S.A., \$10 net.—Life in the Merchant Marine, by Charles Prothero, \$1.25 net. (John Lane.)

How to Keep Well, by Floyd M. Crandall, M.D., \$1.50 net.—How to Make Money, eighty practical suggestions to untrained women, edited by Katharine Newbold Birdsall, \$1 net.—More Baskets and How to Make Them, by Mary White, illus., \$1 net.—How to Build and Furnish the Home, by W. L. Price and W. M. Johnson, new edition, illus., \$1. (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

Twelve Portraits, by William Nicholson, new series, lithograph prints in color, \$7.50, single prints \$1.—Pierce's American Beauties, by Thomas Mitchell Pierce, photogravure plates colored by hand, \$10, single prints \$2.—Perverted Proverbs, comic verses by the author of "Ruthless Rhymes for Heartless Homes," \$1. (R. H. Russell.)

The Art of Heraldry, by Arthur Charles Fox-Davies, illus. in color, \$45 net. (Brentano's.)

A Book of Curious Facts, compiled by Don Lemon, edited by Henry Williams, 75 cts.—For Auld Acquaintance, a loving cup book, compiled by Adam Goodfellow, edited by William Payne, new and enlarged edition, 75 cts. net. (New Amsterdam Book Co.)

Penal Servitude, by W. B. N., being an account of the prison experiences of Lord William Nevill, \$1.50 net. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

Daily Training, by E. F. Benson and Eustace H. Miles, \$1.50 net. (E. P. Dutton & Co.)

The Blow from Behind, a defense of the flag in the Philippines, by Fred Chamberlin, LL.B., \$1 net. (Lee & Shepard.)

Ethics of the Body, by George Dana Boardman, \$1 net. (J. B. Lippincott Co.)

Practical Home Millinery, by Amy I. Reeve, illus. (Longmans, Green & Co.)

Marion Harland's Complete Cook Book, illus., \$2. (Bobbs-Merrill Co.)

Syntax of Moods and Tenses in New Testament Greek, by Ernest D. Burton, fifth edition, \$1.50 net. (University of Chicago Press.)

Salads, Sandwiches, and Chafing-Dish Dainties, by Janet Mackenzie Hill, new edition, with additions, illus., \$1.50. (Little, Brown & Co.)

NOTES.

An American edition of the well-known English quarterly, "The Library," will be published by the Scott-Thaw Co. of New York, beginning with the March issue.

"Advanced Algebra for Colleges and Schools," by Dr. William J. Milne, is a new publication of the American Book Co.

Mr. Harold Baker is the author of the "Stratford-on-Avon" volume in "Bell's Cathedral Series" just published by the Macmillan Co.

A new edition of Mr. W. Basil Worsfold's scholarly work on "The Principles of Criticism" is published by Messrs. Longmans, Green, & Co.

"School Composition for Use in Higher Grammar Classes," by Dr. W. H. Maxwell and Miss Emma L. Johnston, is a recent publication of the American Book Co.

A thin paper "Jane Eyre," in flexible leather binding, comes to us from Messrs. Thomas Nelson & Sons in their "New Century Library" of standard English reprints on India paper.

"The Vale of Cedars," by Grace Aguilar, together with a number of the author's shorter stories, are republished in a handsomely illustrated volume by the Jewish Publication Society of America.

"Stories of Old France," by Miss Leila Webster Pitman, is a reading-book for children, just published by the American Book Co. The stories are pleasantly told, and their pictures of an instructive sort.

"The Gate Beautiful," an elaborately-illustrated volume on art and the philosophy of beauty, prepared by Prof. John Ward Stimson, will be published this month by Mr. Albert Brandt, of Trenton, N. J.

Mr. Ralph Fletcher Seymour is the publisher of "Ceres and Persephone," a child-play by Miss Maud Menefee. The Demeter myth is retold for children in simple lyrical dialogue, and Mr. Lang's translation of the "Hymn to Demeter" is appended.

Mr. F. B. Sanborn's recollections of Emerson, with his account of Emerson's individuality viewed after a long and intimate acquaintance, will be published this Spring by Mr. Charles E. Goodspeed of Boston, in a volume entitled "The Personality of Emerson."

"A Short History of Rome," by Mr. W. S. Robinson, is published by Messrs. Longmans, Green, & Co. It is a schoolbook pure and simple, designed for the upper and middle forms of the English schools, and as interesting in treatment as is possible for a text so crammed with statements of bare fact.

A new and revised edition of Mr. Stephen Paget's "Experiments on Animals," with an introduction by Lord Lister, is published by the Messrs. Putnam. It is a work particularly to be commended to the attention of the anti-vivisectionists, although they will hardly find its sober scientific method to their liking.

Mr. Basil Lubbock's "Round the Horn before the Mast" (Dutton), is a lively account, in sailor language, of a voyage from San Francisco to Queenstown in a sailing vessel. It is realistic enough, and the boy who reads it is likely to have some of his sea-going ideas shocked,—which perhaps may not be so bad a thing for him, after all.

The Chautauqua reading for this year includes a Russian element of interest, which is the explanation of Miss Isabel F. Hapgood's "Survey of Russian Literature, with Selections," just issued from the Chautauqua Press. The book is essentially a compilation of the opinions of Russian critics, in which character is its special value.

The series of "English Classics" published by Messrs. Longmans, Green, & Co. has just been increased by three volumes. Scott's "Lady of the Lake" is edited by Professor G. R. Carpenter, Irving's "Oliver Goldsmith" is edited by Dr. Lewis B. Semple, and a volume containing three of Tennyson's "Idyls of the King" is edited by Miss Sophie Chantal Hart.

To "Bell's Miniature Series of Painters" (Macmillan) have been added volumes on Murillo, Lord Leighton, and Holman Hunt, by Mr. George C. Williamson, editor of the series; and on Greuze and Millais, by Messrs. Harold Armitage and A. L. Baldry respectively. This valuable little series may now be had in attractive red leather binding, with a photogravure frontispiece to each volume.

The special Riverside Press editions to be issued this Spring by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., include Gabriel Naudé's "Instructions Concerning Erecting of a Library," in the English translation of John Evelyn; Emerson's essay on "Compensation," with an introduction by Mr. Bliss Perry; and a new translation, made by Mr. Curtis Hidden Page, of the songs and sonnets of Pierre de Ronsard.

"Funds and their Uses," by Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland, is a volume in the "Business Series" of Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. The book offers a description of "the methods, instruments, and institutions employed in modern financial transactions," and is illustrated by many facsimile engravings of cheques, drafts, bonds, and stock certificates. It is a very useful sort of book, and one much needed.

"La Lignée des Poètes Français au XIXe Siècle," by M. Charles Bonnier, is a pretty booklet published by the Oxford Clarendon Press. It contains a series of extracts from French poetry, from Lamartine and Vigny to Régulier and Verhaeren, forming the "links in an unbroken chain" of development in form and thought. An essay "à la Mémoire de Stéphane Mallarmé" is given at the close of the volume.

While the best of our printing trade journals do not overlook altogether the artistic aspects of their subject, it is the technical and commercial phases that chiefly occupy their space. So there has long been not only room, but actual need, for such a periodical as "The Printing Art," lately launched by the University Press of Cambridge, which intends to deal with modern typography and book-making entirely from the artistic stand-

point. To teach more by example than precept is the aim of the magazine, and to this end each issue will present, in its own general make-up and by means of inserted specimens of work produced by outside printers, an exhibit of the best ideas in current typographic taste. If "The Printing Art" can be held to the high level of its first issue, it must prove indispensable to everyone concerned in any way with the practice of typography.

In connection with a well-known English house, Messrs. Tennant & Ward of New York have begun publication of "The Cloister Library," a series of reprints devoted to the classics of meditative literature, under the editorship of Mr. A. R. Waller. Three volumes are now ready, comprising Sir Arthur Helps's "Thoughts in the Cloister and the Crowd," Saint Teresa's "Way of Perfection," and George Herbert's "The Temple."

A new work by Captain Hiram Martin Chittenden, author of "The American Fur Trade of the Far West," will be added next month to the "American Explorers Series" published by Mr. Francis P. Harper. "A History of Early Steamboat Navigation on the Missouri River: Life and Adventures of Joseph La Barge, Pioneer Navigator and Indian Trader for Fifty Years Identified with the Commerce of the Missouri Valley," is the full title of the forthcoming book.

The four-volume reissue of John Fiske's "Outlines of Cosmic Philosophy" (Houghton) is made noticeable by the extensive introduction contributed by Professor Josiah Royce. This introduction, which fills nearly half of the first volume, is peculiarly necessary in the case of a work thirty years old, which the author never found opportunity to rewrite. These volumes are the first in a series of twenty-four which will give us a uniform library edition of Fiske's complete writings.

The latest addition to Mr. Leon H. Vincent's excellent series of studies of French society and letters in the seventeenth century is a volume on Molière (Houghton). In a style that never grows dull or prolix, the author has succeeded admirably—by a series of deft and felicitous allusions, rather than by the detailed biographical method—in bringing the noteworthy events in the career of the illustrious Frenchman before his readers.

A volume of "Assyrian and Babylonian Letters," edited by Professor Robert Francis Harper, is now added to the Decennial Publications of the University of Chicago. This volume represents the first fruits of a large undertaking, which is nothing less than the publication of the entire Kouyunjik Collection of the British Museum, which will require from thirty to forty volumes. We cannot recommend this volume to the general reader, for the excellent reason that the text is printed in cuneiform, without any translation.

Professor James Albert Woodburn is the author of a treatise upon "The American Republic and Its Government" (Putnam), which stands midway between Bryce and the ordinary text-book of elementary scope, and is designed for advanced high-school work or for the early years of the college. It is essentially a study of the national government in its history, its political philosophy, and its practical workings. There are, to be sure, two brief chapters on the states and territories, but these are clearly in the nature of an appendix to the main work. Professor Woodburn's volume seems to us an eminently successful production, and one that will be found highly useful by teachers of political science.

To Librarians

We carry a larger and more general stock of the publications of all American publishers than any other house in the United States.

We invite librarians and book committees to call and avail themselves of the opportunity to select from our large stock.

A. C. McCLURG & CO.
CHICAGO

The STUDEBAKER

Fine Arts Building

Michigan Boulevard, between Congress and Van Buren Streets.

AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS!

George Ade's
NEW MUSICAL
COMEDY.

Music by
WILLIAM LORRAINE.

PEGGY
FROM PARIS

FREDERICK BRUEGGER

Singing

Tone Placing. Voice Culture.
Style.

720-721 Fine Arts Building,
203 Michigan Blvd. - - Chicago.

GRAND CANYON of Arizona

Pictures of it: For 25 cents will send the season's novelty — a Grand Canyon photochrome view, uniquely mounted for desk use; accurately reproduces the Canyon tints. Or, for same price, a set of four black-and-white prints, ready for framing.

Books about it: For 50 cents will send a Grand Canyon book, 128 pages, 93 illustrations, map and cover in colors; contains articles by noted authors, travellers, and scientists. Worthy a place in any library. Or will mail free pamphlet, "Titan of Chasms."

Visit it: Take the Santa Fe for California. Stop off at Williams, Ariz., and go by rail only 64 miles to Grand Canyon. Stay there one, two, or more days. You have seen Earth's greatest wonder, the Titan of chasms, a mile deep, many miles wide.

General Passenger Office
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway
1301 Great Northern Bldg., Chicago

Santa Fe

OBERMANN

Etienne Pivert de Senancour's Masterpiece.

A series of philosophical, descriptive, familiar, and sentimental letters published originally in the early years of the nineteenth century, and now for the first time presented in English by ARTHUR EDWARD WAITE

Beautifully bound in cloth, with striking cover design.

12mo, \$1.50 net. By mail, \$1.65.

Brentano's, Union Square, New York

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS

OF FAMOUS PERSONS

Bought and Sold
WALTER R. BENJAMIN, 1125 Broadway, New York. Send for Price Lists.

Authors' Agency

Mention The Dial.

ELEVENTH YEAR. Candid, suggestive Criticism, literary and technical Revision. Advice, Disposal.

REFERENCES: Noah Brooks, Mrs. Deland, Mrs. Burton Harrison, W. D. Howells, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Thomas Nelson Page, Mary E. Wilkins, and others.

Send stamp for Booklet to
WM. A. DRESSER, 400 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass.

STORY-WRITERS, Biographers, Historians, Poets—Do you desire the honest criticism of your book, or its skilled revision and correction, or advice as to publication? Each work, said George William Curtis, is "done as it should be by The Easy Chair's friend and fellow laborer in letters, Dr. Titus M. Coan." Terms by agreement. Send for circular D, or forward your book or MS. to the New York Bureau of Revision, 70 Fifth Ave., New York.

AUTHORS SEEKING A PUBLISHER

Manuscripts suitable for issuing in volume form required by established house; liberal terms; prompt, straightforward treatment.

Address BOOKS, 141 Herald Twenty-Third Street, New York

Do You Write?

Instruction by mail in literary composition. Courses suited to all needs. Revision, criticism, and sale of MSS. Send for circular.

EDITORIAL BUREAU

26 W. 33d St. (opp. Waldorf-Astoria), N. Y.

Was Shakespeare a Roman Catholic?

By James Appleton Morgan, President N. Y. Shakespeare Society. STAMMERING, Townsend Southwick, in December "Action and Utterance," 10 cents. From your newsdealer or N. Y. School of Expression, 318 West 5th St., New York.

Beautiful Summer Home FOR RENT

EIGHT-ROOM COTTAGE, comfortably furnished, on one of the most ideally beautiful sites on Lake Michigan; bluff 100 feet high; nearly one-fourth mile of broad sandy beach; splendid bathing, boating, and fishing; bath-house and boat-house on beach, with two good boats, one practically new; about seven acres of land; grand old apple-orchard; also pears, plums, and cherries, just coming into bearing; views, both land and water, unsurpassed. Only two hours ride by train from Chicago, with low fares in season. A charming, healthful, quiet home for the Summer, and pleasant through the Fall until November. Rent for the season, \$400. For further information address, A. E., care THE DIAL.

ASK FOR CROWELL'S POETS

"SHERLOCK HOLMES." French, for home study, mailed at 25c. E. BOTH, 1135 Pine Street, PHILADELPHIA.

OLD BOOKS AND MAGAZINES. Send for Catalogue. Address
A. J. CRAWFORD, Tenth and Pine Streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

CHARLES H. ROBERTS,

Attorney at Law. Law and Patents.
614 Roanoke Building, 145 LaSalle Street, CHICAGO.
Patents, Trade-Marks, Copyright; and Claims in Chicago and Washington.

RARE ROYCROFT BOOKS

Book of Koheleth - - - \$10.00
Book of Job, three-quarters levant 25.00
One copy of each.

KENNETH B. ELLIMAN, 419 West 118th St., New York

BOOKS AT LIBERAL DISCOUNTS

WHEN CALLING, PLEASE ASK FOR MR. GRANT. WHENEVER YOU NEED A BOOK, Address MR. GRANT.

Before buying Books, write for quotations. An assortment of catalogues, and special slips of books at reduced prices, will be sent for a ten-cent stamp.

F. E. GRANT, Books, 23 West 42d Street, New York.

Mention this advertisement and receive a discount.

BOOKS. ALL OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS SUPPLIED, no matter on what subject. Write us. We can get you any book ever published. Please state wants. When in England call BAKER'S GREAT BOOK-SHOP, 14-16 Bright Street, BIRMINGHAM.

OLD AND RARE BOOKS

Pickering & Cbatto,
66, Haymarket,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Dealers in Rare Ancient and Modern English literature—History, Poetry, Drama, and Fiction. Fine Old English and Foreign bookbindings. Illuminated MSS. Catalogues issued. Price 12 Cents.

STUDY AND PRACTICE OF FRENCH in 4 Parts

L. C. BOXER, Author and Pub., 1930 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Well-graded series for Preparatory Schools and Colleges. No time wasted in superficial or mechanical work. *French Text*: Numerous exercises in conversation, translation, composition. *Part I.* (60 cts.): Primary grade; thorough drill in Pronunciation. *Part II.* (90 cts.): Intermediate grade; *Essentials of Grammar*; 4th edition, revised, with Vocabulary; most carefully graded. *Part III.* (\$1.00): Composition, Idioms, Syntax; meets requirements for admission to college. *Part IV.* (35 cts.): *Handbook of Pronunciation* for advanced grade; concise and comprehensive. Sent to teachers for examination, with a view to introduction.

Going Abroad?

If so, take a copy of
THE COMPLETE POCKET GUIDE TO EUROPE
Edited by E. C. and T. L. STEDMAN.

Concise, handy, clear and legible maps, and altogether the best of the kind.

Full flexible leather, postpaid, \$1.25.

WILLIAM R. JENKINS

851 and 853 Sixth Avenue : NEW YORK CITY

AS A WORKING TOOL

For the student and the writer, as an authoritative reference book for schools, families, and business men, there is one book which offers superior advantages both in the solid value of its information, and the ease with which it is obtained.

One's admiration for Webster's International Dictionary increases daily as it comes to be better known. It never refuses the information sought and it never overwhelms one with a mass of misinformation illogically arranged.

THE ST. JAMES GAZETTE of London, England, says: For the teacher, the pupil, the student, and the litterateur, there is nothing better; it covers everything.

The New and Enlarged Edition recently issued has 25,000 new words and phrases, 2364 pages and 5000 illustrations.

Our name is on the title-pages of all the authentic dictionaries of the Webster series.

LET US SEND YOU FREE

"A Test in Pronunciation" which affords a pleasant and instructive evening's entertainment. Illustrated pamphlet also free.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO. :: Publishers :: Springfield, Mass.

Bangs & Co.,

91 and 93 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK,

ANNOUNCE THE SALE OF A

Collection of Rare Books

FROM THE LIBRARY OF

MR. DANIEL F. APPLETON
OF NEW YORK.

A valuable and interesting collection, comprising many very scarce editions of the Holy Scriptures and the Book of Common Prayer — as Biblia Latina, Koburger, 1482; Biblia Mambobrectus, 1494; the first English Bible, by Myles Coverdale, 1535; the Genevan or Breeches Bible, printed at Geneva, 1560; the great Cranmer Bible, 1541; the Bishop's or Treacle Bible, 1072; Tyndale's New Testament, 1534; Luther's Bible, printed by Chr. Sauer, 1743; Book of Common Prayer, the second Prayer-Book of Edward VIth; Queen Elizabeth Prayer-Book; the Puritan Prayer-Book, 1644; Protestant Episcopal Prayer-Book, printed by Hall & Sellers, 1780 and 1790, and by Hugh Gainé, 1795; the Rhenish New Testament, 1582.

Henry VIIIth Primer, 1545; Mather's Magnalia, 1702; Cicero's Cato Major, printed by Franklin; Milton's Poems (1648), Paradise Lost (1669), and History of England (1670).

Also choice copies of many First Editions — Johnson's Rasselas; the Kilmarnock Edition of Burns's Poems; Shelley's Adonais, Queen Mab, Posthumous Poems, etc.; and many of Byron, Browning, Dickens, Emerson, Goldsmith, Hawthorne, Harte, Holmes, Longfellow, Lowell, Irving, Poe, Stowe, Whittier, many of them in handsome bindings. Also books by William Loring Andrews, Grolier Club Publications, etc., etc.

A Catalogue is in preparation and date of Sale announced later.

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO.

Library Department.

We have sold books to librarians for fifty years. We have the largest stock in the largest book market in the country.

We fill orders promptly, completely, and intelligently.

Send for our new Clearance Catalogue.

Wholesale Booksellers and Publishers,
33-37 East 17th Street, Union Square, North, NEW YORK

Richard Bagot's New Novel

DONNA DIANA

By RICHARD BAGOT, author of "Casting of Nets," "A Roman Mystery," etc. Crown 8vo, cloth, gilt top, \$1.50.

"Himself fascinated by Rome, Mr. Bagot has understood her exquisite poetry; he has studied her attributes as well as her humanity, and has given us a veritable *chef-d'œuvre* of observation, style, and interest. . . . A book which will stand out as a happy exception among novels on Italian subjects — a perfect work of art." — *L'Italie, Rome.*

"Whether Mr. Richard Bagot has really penetrated the recesses of Roman Catholic consciousness we may not know, but certainly if what he writes is not true it has a marvellous appearance of it. . . . Of the story, as a story, we have space to say only that it is well told, and holds the interest for its own sake unflagging to the end." — *Churchman, New York.*

"Mr. Bagot's substantial knowledge of Roman life has contributed a great deal toward giving vitality to the social groups depicted in the pages of 'Donna Diana,' and there is much else that gives the romance considerable human and artistic effect." — *Baltimore News.*

"The study of the heroine's temperament, wrought upon by experiences and circumstances with which she is ill-qualified to cope, is delicate and interesting." — *New York Tribune.*

Longmans, Green & Co., New York

The Western Slope

By

CELIA PARKER WOOLLEY

A book of charmingly optimistic and thoroughly helpful essays. The afternoon of life (The Western Slope) with its enlarged sympathies and softened beliefs, is shown to be the most delightful period of life. The writer reviews the general progress of ideas in matters of education, religion and social activity during the quarter century just past, with a notable sanity and comprehensiveness of view.

*Bound in boards, pasted label, beautifully printed, size 5 by 7, 250 pp.
Price, \$1.25.*

WILLIAM S. LORD, PUBLISHER
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

THE LOVER OF BOOKS WILL POSSESS FINE BOOKS

The Books with the
SCOTT-THAW CO.'S

Imprint are for him.

RELIGIO-MEDICI. By Sir Thomas Browne. With photogravure portrait. Square 8vo. Cream linen, with vellum back. \$2.50 net.

* Only 150 copies for American market. Printed on hand-made paper.

THE BOOK OF JOB, according to the English Authorized Version. Square 8vo. Uniform in printing and binding with above. \$2.50 net.

* Only 150 copies for American market. Printed on hand-made paper.

THE WAYSIDE LIBRARY. A Series of Select Works of favorite authors adapted for the lover of good literature and beautiful books. Small 12mo. Green boards and half cloth, with paper label. Gilt tops. Price, \$1.25 net per volume.

VOLUMES READY: White's Natural History of Selborne — Walton's Complete Angler — Lamb's Essays, 2 vols. — Meditations of Marcus Aurelius.

THE LIBRARY OF NOBLE AUTHORS:
Prospectuses and information as to this important series will be mailed on application

SCOTT-THAW CO., 542 Fifth Avenue,
NEW YORK

Choice Reading for Lenten Days

THE CLOISTER LIBRARY

A series of volumes of meditative reading, edited by Mr. A. R. WALLER and published by J. M. Dent & Co. of London in the dainty form peculiar to the publications of this firm. Circular on request. Three volumes now ready:

I. **Thoughts In the Cloister and the Crowd and Companions of My Solitude.** By SIR ARTHUR HELPS.

II. **The Way of Perfection.** By SAINT TERESA.

III. **The Temple and A Priest to the Temple.** By GEORGE HERBERT.

Price, net, \$1.00 per volume.

THE LADY POVERTY

A XIIIth Century Allegory concerning Saint Francis of Assisi. The first English translation of this delightful idyll of mediæval days. By MONTGOMERY CARMICHAEL. Price, net, \$1.75. We can also supply copies of Carmichael's "In Tuscany," \$2.00, and "The Life of John W. Walshe," \$1.75.

TENNANT and WARD, Publishers
287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Newest Publications

MARJORIE

By JUSTIN HUNTLY McCARTHY, author of "If I Were King." A romantic novel of the best type, full of love and adventure. With colored frontispiece, decorated end-papers, etc. \$1.50.

PEOPLE YOU KNOW

By GEORGE ADE. Twenty-six studies of American character, matchless in humor and keen observation. More than 50 quaint pictures by J. T. McCutcheon and others. \$1.00.

THE BLACK LION INN

By ALFRED HENRY LEWIS, author of the "Wolfville" stories. A book of the American frontier. Dramatic; humorous. With a dozen striking illustrations by Frederic Remington. \$1.50.

TALES OF THE SPINNER

From the French by JEROME DOUCET. Imaginative fairy stories, with colored drawings on every page by Alfred Garth Jones. Edition limited to 500 numbered copies. \$5.00 net.

THE ROMANCE OF CINDERELLA

By ELLA M. BOULT. An elaboration of the old fairy tale, with exquisite illustrations in color by Beatrice Stevens. One of the most sumptuous of children's books. \$2.40 net.

PERVERTED PROVERBS

By "COL. D. STEAMER," author of "Ruthless Rhymes for Heartless Homes" and "The Baby's Baedeker." Witty and facile verse. \$1.00.

TWELVE PORTRAITS—New Series

By WILLIAM NICHOLSON. Rich lithographic likenesses of Theodore Roosevelt, Mark Twain, Thomas Edison, Pope Leo XIII, and eight other notable persons. Portfolio, \$7.50. Each print, \$1.00.

PIERCE'S AMERICAN BEAUTIES

By THOMAS MITCHELL PIERCE. Beautiful photogravure heads, colored by hand. Portfolio, \$10.00. Each print, \$2.00. The same in black and white. Portfolio, \$5.00. Each print, \$1.50.

These new publications are to be found at all bookstores, or on receipt of price will be sent to any address by the publisher.

R. H. Russell, 3 W. 29th St., New York

NEW AND IMPORTANT PUBLICATIONS

THE PRIVATE LIFE OF THE ROMANS

By

HAROLD W. JOHNSTON, Ph.D.

Professor of Latin in the Indiana University.

The following topics among others are discussed by Dr. Johnston in this book: The Family; The Roman Name; Marriage and the Position of Women; Children and Education; Slaves; Clients; The House and its Furniture; Clothing; Food and Meals; Amusements; Travel and Correspondence; Funeral Ceremonies; Burial Customs, etc.

344 pages. Cloth with gilt side and back stamps. Over 200 illustrations. **Price, \$1.50.**

GREEK COMPOSITION FOR SCHOOLS

By

ROBERT J. BONNER

Professor in John B. Stetson University.

PART I. Greek Constructions: studied and fully illustrated with simple exercises from the text of the Anabasis.

PART II. Exercises for translation, sentences and connected paragraphs, based on the continuous chapters of Books I-III of the Anabasis. College entrance examinations. Original selections.

PART III. Classified lists of words and phrases from Anabasis. Adjectives. Adverbs. Index to word lists.

Cloth, gilt title, 256 pages. **Price, \$1.00.**

SCHILLER'S MARIA STUART

Edited, with Notes and Introduction, by **CARL EDGAR EGGERT** of the University of Michigan, together with a chapter entitled the "Storm and Stress" and the "New Humanism" from the history of German Literature, by **JOHN S. NOLLEN** of Iowa College, successive chapters of which are to be incorporated in the several volumes that will constitute the Lake German Classics.

Cloth, 280 pages. Illustrated. **Price, 70 cts.**

MECHANICS, MOLECULAR PHYSICS, AND HEAT

By

ROBERT ANDREWS MILLIKAN, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor of Physics in the University of Chicago.

The aim of this book is to give the reader an insight into the real significance of physical things — to put him into touch with the method and instruments of modern physical investigation and to carry him through the processes of close reasoning by which the present science of physics has been developed.

Large Svo. 242 pages. 126 illustrations. Full cloth, gilt side and back stamps. Fully indexed. With tables of Logarithms, Sines, etc. **Price, \$1.50.**

A MANUAL OF ADVANCED OPTICS

By

C. RIBORG MANN

Assistant Professor of Physics in the University of Chicago.

Professor A. A. Michelson of the University of Chicago has written a Special Introduction for the book from which we quote:

"Those who desire to enter into optical investigation cannot get a better foundation for future work than by studying the optical theories here presented, and performing the experiments described."

Large Svo. 196 pages. 41 illustrations. Full cloth, gilt side and back stamps. Fully indexed. With Tables of Logarithms, Sines, etc. **Price, \$2.00.**

SCOTT, FORESMAN AND COMPANY

CHICAGO

PUBLISHERS

NEW YORK



THE DIAL

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF
Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

EDITED BY FRANCIS F. BROWNE. } Volume XXXIV. No. 403.

CHICAGO, APRIL 1, 1903.

10 cts. a copy. } FINE ARTS BUILDING. \$2. a year. } 203 Michigan Blvd.

BOOKS JUST PUBLISHED

A YOUNG PEOPLE'S HISTORY OF HOLLAND.

In spite of many obstacles, this little country has come to be so strong among other nations. The narrative is enlivened by many anecdotes, and by twenty-four full-page illustrations.

Dr. William Elliot Griffis writes in a way to make history very real both to young and to old. In this book he follows the Dutch from the time when they first won their land from the ocean, and tells how, in spite of many obstacles, this little country has come to be so strong among other nations. The narrative is enlivened by many anecdotes, and by twenty-four full-page illustrations. \$1.50 net (postage extra).

ALICE BROWN'S NEW NOVEL THE MANNERINGS.

Life have a beauty and variety which will surprise even her many admirers. \$1.50.

Miss Brown's stories are one of the delights of the literary world, which will find in this new novel a style more powerful and emotional than in her earlier books. The story passes in or near a charming country house, remote from the towns, and the author's descriptions of this free and unconventional country life have a beauty and variety which will surprise even her many admirers. \$1.50.

THE LEGATEE.

The love affair which runs through the story is a singularly attractive one. \$1.50.

A novel which strikes an entirely modern note, and withal, a sincere one, will be welcomed by the many readers of fiction. Such is "The Legatee," by Alice Prescott Smith, picturing, as it does, the life in a Wisconsin lumber town, its labor antagonisms, and the terrors of a forest fire. The love affair which runs through the story is a singularly attractive one. \$1.50.

THE ENJOYMENT OF ART.

\$1.00 net (postage extra).

The purpose of this book is to set forth in simple, untechnical fashion the nature and the meaning of a work of art. In the words of the author, Mr. Carleton Noyes, "it is a book for all lovers of pictures, music, or books."

BOOKS TO APPEAR DURING APRIL

THE CAMBRIDGE POPE.

The volume is edited by Henry W. Boynton, and is believed to present the most accurate and satisfactory edition of Pope obtainable. With a Portrait, Notes, etc. \$2.00.

This edition of Pope's poems shares with the other volumes in the Cambridge Edition their excellence of manufacture, text, and editorial equipment. The volume is edited by Henry W. Boynton, and is believed to present the most accurate and satisfactory edition of Pope obtainable. With a Portrait, Notes, etc. \$2.00.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF FLOWERS.

exceedingly attractive. Sixty half-tone illustrations increase its value. \$2.50 net (postage extra).

"The Flower Beautiful," by Clarence Moores Weed, is probably the first book on the interior decorative use of flowers. It is a book thoroughly practical, and one which lovers of flowers and beauty in the home will find exceedingly attractive. Sixty half-tone illustrations increase its value. \$2.50 net (postage extra).

TRUE BIRD STORIES.

a colored frontispiece. 12mo, \$1.00 net (postage extra).

Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller is particularly successful in interesting young people in the study of birds. From her note books she here gives us thirty-four stories of her feathered friends — outdoor and in. The book has many illustrations by Louis Agassiz Fuyertes, and a colored frontispiece. 12mo, \$1.00 net (postage extra).

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Lady Rose's Daughter

By

Mrs. Humphry Ward

Author of "Eleanor" and "Robert Elsmere."

"It is such a delight as seldom comes to novel readers."

—LITERARY WORLD.

Editions

—
TWO VOLUME — Uniform with two-volume edition of "Eleanor." 16 full-page drawings by Christy. Crown 8vo, Gilt Tops, Deckel Edges, in Box.

\$3.00

ONE VOLUME — 8 full-page drawings by Christy. Post 8vo, Ornamented Cloth.

\$1.50

WALDA

By

Mary Holland Kinkaid

A love story of great beauty placed in a religious community where love and marriage are tacitly discouraged.

\$1.50

Though of humble birth, George Buckley has a natively fine character. He is adopted by an old man who desires to atone for a past sin by so educating and training Buckley that he may become his moral substitute in the eyes of Providence. Finally, interest centres in a love affair that has a noteworthy effect on the young man's character, and the end is a happy one. This story is full of the wit, philosophy, and quaint humor that made the author well known through "Abner Daniel." **\$1.50**

PUTNAM
PLACE

By Grace

Lathrop Collin

In "Putnam Place" every body knows everyone else, and the small happenings of the town become significant in the author's skilful hands. It is all in the way it is written.

\$1.50

THE
SUBSTITUTE

By

Will N. Harben

Author of "Abner Daniel"

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, NEW YORK

Mr. GEORGE HORTON'S Latest Book and Greatest Literary Success

IN ARGOLIS

Is meeting with praise from the highest authorities of ENGLAND and AMERICA

THE ATHENÆUM (London) says :

"We know no brief study of modern Greek life that is either more true or more attractive. His wanderings through lemon orchards and green lanes, with the sea in hearing, and the nightingales forgetting that it is day, make charming pages. . . . For Mr. Horton is both a poet and a humorist. . . . We warmly commend his charming book to all classes of our readers."

THE NATION (New York) says :

"Any one who has ever sojourned in Greece, or loved it from afar, will enjoy 'In Argolis,' and will read it more than once, in memory of skies and scenes and a people that must always haunt his imagination. And any gentle reader who knows nothing of Greece will find in these little pictures of a life that is far from strenuous something rare and genuine that approaches the qualities of a classic. He, too, will read this little book, if not for love of Greece, for love of literature and humanity."

THE CHURCHMAN (New York) says :

"We cannot say good-by to this really charming book without a word of commendation to the publishers for the singularly attractive form they have given alike to the pages and their binding."

"In Argolis" is a beautiful little volume to be read and kept and lovingly re-read. It is printed in the most distinctive manner of the Merrymount Press, Boston, and illustrated with full-page pictures in tint. In box, \$1.20 net.

A. C. McCLURG & CO., PUBLISHERS, CHICAGO

BOOKS FOR NATURE LOVERS

In Mr. JOHN BURROUGHS'S remarkable paper in the March "Atlantic" on "Real and Sham Natural History," he says :

"Mr. Leander S. Keyser's *Birds of the Rockies* tells me just what I want to know about the Western birds—their place in the landscape and in the season, and how they agree with and differ from our Eastern species. Mr. Keyser belongs to the noble order of walkers and trampers, and is a true observer and bird-lover."

Beautifully Illustrated, \$3.00 net.

It is of especial importance to the reader of a nature book to have it *accurate*, he must also feel that it is *comprehensive*, and if in addition it is delightfully written he has discovered a really good book indeed.

*This is exactly what may
be said of Mrs. Wheelock's*

Nestlings of Forest and Marsh

"Her keenness of observation and her enthusiasm are displayed with charming results in her graphic narrative," says the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

With over 60 Illustrations, \$1.20 net.

A. C. McCLURG & CO., PUBLISHERS, CHICAGO

THE GRIFFIN SERIES

OF HIGH CLASS NEW FICTION AT A LOW PRICE

Fourth Edition.

The Westcotes

By A. T. QUILLER-COUCH. (*Griffin Series, No. 1.*) Illustrated by J. L. G. Ferris.
12mo, cloth, gilt, \$1.00.

"A delightful story, told in his usual felicitous style." — *Chicago Journal.*

"A sweet and tranquil idyll, fluttered, but not overwhelmed, by genuine passion."

— *New York Tribune.*

"The book shows that the author has progressed in his art to a position warranting a belief in his permanence." — *New York Times Saturday Review.*

"A tale of rare delicacy and feeling."

— *Detroit Free Press.*

JUST PUBLISHED

Kent Fort Manor

By WILLIAM HENRY BABCOCK, author of "The Tower of Wye." (*Griffin Series.*)
Illustrated by W. Sherman Potts. 12mo, cloth, \$1.00.

The scene of Mr. Babcock's new novel is laid in the Chesapeake Bay, and several of the chief characters are descendants of the William Claiborne who figures in his former book, but the time is that of the Civil War. There is a curious psychological problem of inherited memory involved in the plot which is sure to attract attention and interest.

"The interest of this weird novel centres around a hypothesis tentatively broached by the author that there is such a thing as heredity of memory." — *Pittsburg Dispatch.*

The Archierey of Samara

A Russian novel, by HENRY ILIOWIZI, author of "The Weird Orient," "In the Pale," etc. (*Griffin Series.*) Illustrated by Stephen J. Ferris. 12mo, cloth, \$1.00.

This is a thrilling story of some very interesting phases of Russian life by one who knows his subject thoroughly, having been born and passed his early years in the Russian province of which he writes. It will be found of absorbing interest and of much sociological value.

"A romance, yet it is a great deal more than that. It is history, philosophy, and romance combined." — *Philadelphia Record.*

"A powerful protest and an effective story." — *Philadelphia Press.*

IN PRESS

IN THE GRIFFIN SERIES OF NEW FICTION

The Tu-Tze's Tower

By LOUISE BETTS EDWARDS

A Victim of Conscience

By MILTON GOLDSMITH

HENRY T. COATES & CO., PUBLISHERS, PHILADELPHIA

JUST PUBLISHED

Songs and Stories from Tennessee

By

JOHN TROTWOOD MOORE

Author of "A Summer Hymnal." 12mo. Illustrated by HOWARD WEEDEN and ROBERT DICKEY. \$1.25.

This volume contains the story of "Ole Mistis," which has attained a wide celebrity from its use by professional readers and reciters, and which first brought the author into notice; together with "Gray Gamma," "Miss Kitty's Funeral," and a number of others in Mr. Moore's inimitable vein of mingled pathos and humor. The illustrations are notably excellent.

"A Summer Hymnal" is selling with gathering popularity, and the many readers who have been charmed by it will want this book also.

"Will probably renew the success of 'A Summer Hymnal.' The stories are most effective, and the humor is of a first-rate order."—*Philadelphia Press*.

"A DELIGHT AND AN INSPIRATION"

A Summer Hymnal A Romance of Tennessee

By

JOHN TROTWOOD MOORE

Illustrated by STANLEY M. ARTHURS. 12mo, cloth extra, \$1.25.

MARION HARLAND says: "For we have in the 'Hymnal' one of the most exquisite pastorals of American life ever written. It is an Idyll—a 'Reverie,' than which nothing more charming has been offered to our reading public since Ik Marvel founded a school of his own fifty one years ago. . . . Our 'United Country' is proud of the State that has given us within a dozen years Charles Egbert Craddock and this later and gentler painter of Tennessee life."

"There is in the philosophy of this novel something deliciously sweet and comforting. . . . A book of this sort occasionally is a delight and an inspiration."—*Louisville Times*.

"Mr. Moore displays more sentiment than does Mr. Allen, and a shrewder philosophy."—*New York Times Saturday Review*.

HENRY T. COATES & CO., PUBLISHERS, PHILADELPHIA

IMPORTANT BOOKS OF THE SPRING SEASON

EDITH WYATT'S

New Book

True Love

A Comedy of the
Affections.

====

A satirical and humorous novel, the scene of which is laid in Chicago and vicinity. It is keenly observant, witty, and human. A rare literary quality in both conception and execution distinguishes it, and places it in a class by itself.

\$1.50. Second Edition.

In its Second Edition before date of publication.

The Chameleon

By JAMES WEBER LINN

(Of the University of Chicago)

The story of a man's wrestling match with his own character. There are two remarkably interesting people in the book; Bradford, the poseur with a hypersensitive conscience, and Murdoch, the millionaire pickle maker, who purchases a college.

\$1.50. Second Edition.

The Rebellion of the Princess

By M. IMLAY TAYLOR

A novel of love, adventure, and intrigue at the Russian court. Each page leads on irresistibly to the next, and the inevitable on-rushing quality of a "good story" is never lost for a moment. It is a book that once taken up cannot be laid down until finished.

\$1.50.

Companion Volume to "The Simple Life."

The Better Way

By CHARLES WAGNER

This new book indicates how the doctrines of the author's "Simple Life" can be applied to our everyday existence. Its aim is to show how peace and calm can be preserved through all the moods of doubt and despair that harrass us. It is filled with the same warm love of nature and of human kind that pervades the first book, but its counsel to the heart is even more intimate and kindly.

\$1.00 net; postpaid, \$1.07.

JOSEPH CONRAD'S

New Book

Youth

Three adventurous tales
of the world's
waterways.

====

The first work in several years from the greatest English writer of imaginative fiction, one who is recognized as the unchallenged master in his own field—the sea.

"Of intense human interest. Shows the same finish of style, the same extraordinary vividness and imaginativeness in the presentation of character that lift all Mr. Conrad's work far above the common novel."—*Baltimore Sun.*

\$1.50. Second Edition.

Anna of the Five Towns

By ARNOLD BENNETT

A remarkable novel, portraying with great realism the development of a sincere girl's character amid the cant and hypocrisy of a nonconformist community in Staffordshire, England.

"The most artistic story of the year."

N. Y. Times Saturday Review.

\$1.50. Second Edition.

MCCLURE, PHILLIPS & CO., NEW YORK CITY

The Important New Books

JUST READY

Mr. WIRT GERRARE'S

Greater Russia

THE CONTINENTAL EMPIRE OF THE
OLD WORLD

Describes present conditions, and the commercial and industrial development of the empire; incidentally, also, the best openings for foreign enterprise and investment.

Cloth, illustrated, 8vo, \$3.00 net. (Postage 22 cents.)

GERTRUDE ATHERTON'S *Selection of*

A Few of Hamilton's Letters

Including his description of the great West Indian hurricane of 1772. *Cloth, \$1.50 net. (Postage 13 cents.)*

"MRS. ATHERTON sifts from a mass of material the letters which throw light upon the man . . . a boon to the general reader."—*New York Herald.*

"Like the great portrait in her novel 'The Conquerer,' this stands in a place by itself among recent things of the sort."—*N. Y. Sun.*

CARL HILTY'S *Essays*

Translated by Prof. F. G. PEABODY

Happiness: Essays on the Meaning of Life

"An amazingly successful attempt to interpret with engaging directness the modern world to the end of achieving happy, rational, and useful life"—*Boston Herald.*

Cloth, 16mo, \$1.25 net. (Postage 7 cents.)

Mrs. ELY'S *Charming book on*

A Woman's Hardy Garden

is "one of the most attractively written and most practical" of garden books, says the *Philadelphia Ledger*, adding: "It is to be unqualifiedly recommended."

Third edition in press. Cloth, 12mo, illustrated, \$1.75 net. (Postage 13 cents.)

By C. M. WALSH

The Fundamental Problem in Monetary Science

Cloth, 12mo, x+383 pp., \$1.50 net. (Postage 13 cents.)

Author of

The Measurement of General Exchange-Value, 1901

Cloth, 580 pp., \$3.00 net. (Postage 26 cents.)

Mr. PAUL GWYNNE'S *Novel*

The Pagan at the Shrine

A story of the South of Spain during the Carlist troubles and the anti-Jesuit agitations. An intensely human, daring story of warring passions, by the author of "Marta."

Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50.

Mr. GEORGE CRAM COOK'S *Novel*

Roderick Taliaferro

Is a thrilling clear-cut story of the adventures in love and war of an ex-Confederate soldier, an officer in the Army of the Mexican Empire under the ill-fated Maximilian. Illustrated by SEYMOUR M. STONE.

Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50.

Mr. PERCY MACKAYE'S *Play*

The Canterbury Pilgrims

is a daring scheme carried out in so original a way that its production will be undertaken by Mr. E. H. Sothern. In this bright comedy Chaucer appears in the rôle of a lover.

Cloth, 16mo., \$1.25 net. (Postage 10 cents.)

Mr. ZANGWILL'S *New Book*

The Grey Wig

is, according to the author, "mainly a study of women." By ISRAEL ZANGWILL, author of "Children of the Ghetto," etc.

Cloth, \$1.50.

Mr. LAWSON'S *New Novel*

From the Unvarying Star

A story of a country parish with a passionate love interest on a spiritual level which suggests George MacDonald's "Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood."

By ELLEWORTH LAWSON, author of "Euphrosyne and Her Golden Book."

Cloth, \$1.50.

A DESCRIPTIVE GUIDE to

The Best Fiction

British and American, including translations; containing about 4,500 entries, with copious indexes and a historical appendix.

By ERNEST A. BAKER, M.A.

Editor of "Half-Forgotten Books," etc.

610 pp. 8vo, Cloth, \$2.50 net.

On net books ordered from the publisher carriage is an extra charge: they are for sale by all dealers at net rates.

Published by THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, 66 5th Ave., N. Y.

THE DIAL

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

No. 403. APRIL 1, 1903. Vol. XXXIV.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
POSTHUMOUS AND CONTEMPORARY FAME	229
ENGLISH SOCIETY UNDER THE GEORGES. <i>Percy F. Bicknell</i>	231
THE SOCIAL UNREST. <i>John J. Halsey</i>	233
THE DIVERSIONS OF A BIOGRAPHER. <i>Clark S. Northup</i>	235
A NEW BOOK ABOUT FINLAND. <i>Laurence M. Larson</i>	236
A ROMANCE ASCRIBED TO MILTON. <i>Frederic Ives Carpenter</i>	238
RECENT FICTION. <i>William Morton Payne</i>	240
Zola's Truth.—Mrs. Ward's <i>Lady Rose's Daughter</i> . —Mrs. Thurston's <i>The Circle</i> .—Mrs. Higginson's <i>Mariella</i> , of Out-West.—Mrs. Older's <i>The Socialist</i> and the Prince.—Miss Austin's <i>Veronica</i> .—Norris's <i>The Pit</i> .—Webster's <i>Roger Drake</i> , Captain of In- dustry.—Harris's <i>Gabriel Tolliver</i> .—Peake's <i>The</i> <i>Pride of Tellfair</i> .—Hotchkiss's <i>For a Maiden</i> <i>Brave</i> .—Goodloe's <i>Calvert of Strathore</i> .—Bridg- man's <i>Loyal Traitors</i> .	
BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS	244
Pioneering in the wild West.—Literature in France after the Revolution.—Quincy, Mass., and its fa- mous group of patriots.—Mont Pelée and the tragedy of Martinique.—The leader of the Covenanters. —The romance and beauty of Provence.—The note of "The Lark" once more.—"Telepathic" or "spiritualistic" occult theories.	
NOTES	247
TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS	247
LIST OF NEW BOOKS	247

POSTHUMOUS AND CONTEMPORARY FAME.

In our days, fame is more quickly attained than in times past. It is safe to say that the future historian of our age will not have to record the sad fact which must be recorded of the many past ages, that its greatest men have lived in obscurity, and that to their names none but posthumous fame has been attached. Not that genius is sure of immediate recognition now, but that it is much more likely to secure it than in times past. Given to-day a man of intellectual power, endowed with good vitality, and having a fair amount of self-assertion, he need not remain neglected unless he choose.

If he have anything to say which is worth the world's attention, he can secure it, as a rule, without waiting too long for it. Of course a man of genius may die young as well now as ever before, and receive the recognition due him when too late, but with a moderately long life he can count upon securing an audience to some extent commensurable with his ambition, during that lifetime.

The judgments of no age concerning itself are to be taken as wholly conclusive. It may well be that posterity will place different estimates from ours upon the work of many of the men of our age, but the general truth remains that these judgments of ours, taken as a whole, more closely approximate to those which will receive the sanction of posterity than the judgments of past ages concerning themselves have approached the final estimate of mankind.

This statement is obviously unsusceptible of proof, but it is possible to point out strong reasons for believing it to be substantially true. There are two chief reasons why genius in times past has often received only the tardy recognition of posterity. It has either failed to present itself fairly to the attention of its age, or, if this has been secured, its embodiment, thus presented to the world for judgment, has been so far in advance of the age in which it has appeared that it has not been understood, and has found meaning only to the advanced intelligence of some later period. The first of these causes may be said to have been very largely done away with, so largely as no longer to prevail in any marked degree in depriving a person of the recognition due to his achievements. The second cause of course remains as before, but we shall find upon examination that it is of much less consequence than the first, for the cases are few in which thought, once brought well before the attention of an age, has not been able to secure an audience, if a small one, among the most advanced thinkers of the age, while there are countless instances in which thought has been prevented from exercising its due influence by lacking the means of bringing itself into general notice, and the prevalence of error has thereby been made possible, although the truth may have been fully known to a few.

Briefly, then, our age has witnessed so mar-

vellous an increase in the facilities for intercourse and the interchange of ideas that it would be a difficult matter for any expression of unusual ability to remain long unnoticed, and that any such expression, once brought to the attention of a large public, could hardly be so far in advance of that public as not to find some few capable of estimating it at its real value, and assigning it the place fitting it in the structure of human achievement. The most universally accepted opinions of an age are really the opinions of a few of the clearest thinkers of that age, supported blindly by the great mass of people, who always have been and always will be incapable of forming valid judgments for themselves on any of the more abstract subjects of thought with which an age is called upon to deal. Now the conditions of our present age are such that not only is the expression of new thought practically sure of whatever audience the age can furnish it with, but also that the few or many who are found capable of appreciating it are enabled to give their judgment more immediate effect in directing the general judgment of the age than would be possible were the means of intercourse less numerous than they are. In consequence of all this our age has witnessed many unwonted spectacles, among them that of a man of scientific genius who, less than half a century ago, propounded a theory that seemed the height of speculative extravagance to all but the few of clear vision whose attention was called to it, a theory that was opposed to all the preëxisting opinions on the subject with which it dealt, and had to encounter, perhaps, a greater amount of conservative resistance than was ever before encountered by any theory, yet which, in spite of all obstacles, has in this less than half a century acquired for itself a place in biology analogous to that occupied by the law of gravitation in physics, and has revolutionized the sciences of organic life. Similarly, in the domain of art, we have seen a composer of genius boldly reject the accepted canons of musical composition, denounce as trivial that which was generally looked upon as being truest and highest, and, striking out for himself in a new and little explored path, create a music as widely at variance with existing fashion as might well be, claiming for music and conquering in her name a wider province than that over which she had previously held sway, and all this in the face of the most determined opposition, an opposition which made unscrupulous use of all the weapons that came to hand,

and was unsparing of ridicule, that most potent appeal of the vulgar to the vulgar; this also we have seen, and we can record with satisfaction that the man to whose untiring activity it was all due lived to see realized the proudest dream of his life, and died with no mere certainty of posthumous fame, such as might have been his sole portion in an earlier age, but having seen the triumph of his work, having received during life the crown of recognized success.

In view of these considerations it may be maintained that the oft-repeated assertion that the men and work of an age can only be judged fairly by a succeeding one has become divested of whatever truth it may once have had, and, in support of this, there may be instanced the many cases in which new thoughts and creations have received what we have no reason to believe to be other than a permanent valuation in the very age which has given them birth. The sad history of genius in past ages seems to have produced a sort of conviction that, of necessity, it must ever be so with great men and great ideas; a conviction which does not pause to inquire into the conditions which have hitherto made this history what we know it to have been, or to ask if they obtain now as they have in the past. That the judgments of our age in many matters of theory are of no merely provisional nature, but such as we may confidently accept as in no danger of being reversed, is sufficiently clear, for they appeal directly to the reasoning faculties, and the reason once satisfied, the matter is ended, for, in the words of Schopenhauer, "so long indeed as the truth does not appear, error will have full play, as owls and bats fly about in the night; but we may sooner expect that owls and bats will frighten back to its bed the orient sun, than that truth, once recognized and clearly enunciated, will be pushed aside in order that the old error may resume its place. For in this is the very strength of truth, that her victory is indeed gained hardly and at much cost, but, once gained, is never to be taken from her."

The permanence of our æsthetic judgments is more open to dispute, for in these matters the canons of criticism have not the immutable character possessed by those employed in abstract reasoning, and yet it may be asserted with some confidence that even in matters of this kind we are not without being justified in the assumption that, with due exercise of the greater care made imperative by the more complex conditions dealt with, we may arrive at

conclusions which shall have an objective validity. The idea is gradually taking hold of men's minds that æsthetic judgments are more than opinions; that there is a right and a wrong in art, and that this may be clearly pointed out; that we may have an intellectual recognition of the value of a poem or a picture which shall be something apart from and quite different from our personal likings, which may indeed be wholly opposed to them. If this assumption be not unwarranted we may proceed to the study of the artistic no less than of the scientific manifestations of the present, with some confidence that we may, with due care, form estimates which shall be of more than subjective value. Had Shakespeare lived in the nineteenth century instead of in the sixteenth, we may rest assured that he would have found an appreciative audience, and one whose verdict would only have become confirmed by the centuries following. It is, of course, this very confirmation which sets the seal upon such a verdict, but for those who returned it, it would have needed no such confirmation.

It may, of course, be urged that we are all children of our age, and that this alone makes it impossible for us to judge objectively of productions which appeal not only to our intellect but to our feelings. This plea has a certain force, but it is the very recognition of the fact that we are the children of our age, and the clear perception of the characteristics of that age, which will be our best safeguard, for it will afford us a criterion by which we may distinguish the objective in our personal estimate from the subjective. Most people place a value upon works of art according as they are interested by them. This valuation is purely subjective and worthless. Above these there is a lesser number of those who, imbued with the spirit of their age, judge works of art favorably or unfavorably according as they give expression to that spirit. This judgment has in the place of the subjectivity of the individual the larger subjectivity of the age, and has a high relative value, but may be reversed by another generation. Highest of all we find the few who, while carried along in the current of the thoughts and aims of their age, keep their heads above the level of the stream, and realize its relations to the past and the future. These are of their age, but they see beyond it; they have a sense of the unity of past, present, and future; their judgment is more or less objective, and has a correspondingly high absolute value.

The New Books.

ENGLISH SOCIETY UNDER THE GEORGES.*

A few unpublished letters and an army officer's manuscript account of a South African campaign, eked out with material from contemporary memoirs and magazines, and all generously embellished with reproductions of portraits and curious prints, have furnished forth a volume of considerable interest in Mr. George Paston's "Side-Lights on the Georgian Period." The first chapter, "A Burney Friendship," treats of the friendly relations and correspondence between the Burneys and Mary Ann Port, who afterward became Mrs. Waddington. The latter's granddaughter, Mrs. Herbert of Llanover, has placed the letters at the author's disposal, and from these, as well as from Madame D'Arblay's published "Diary and Letters," Mr. Paston has given us a pleasing, although rather stiff and old-maidish, portrait of the talented author of "Evelina." One of Miss Port's early admirers, Colonel Manners, is introduced for our amusement. The simple-hearted Colonel complained that whenever he was about to speak on any topic in the House of Commons, Mr. Pitt invariably anticipated him and went through the whole subject so thoroughly as to leave others nothing to say. He declared he had never voted but once against his conscience, and that was for the "bachelors' tax," which he held to be unconstitutional; for, he asks, "how can a man help being a bachelor if nobody will have him? And, besides, it's not any fault to be taxed for, because we did not make ourselves bachelors, for no one was born married, so we were made bachelors by God." And so we dismiss him with the punning couplet,—

"Gentle Manners, with affections mild,
In wit a man, simplicity a child."

Mrs. Carew, daughter of Dr. Burney's early friend and patron, Fulke Greville, and one of the famous beauties of her time, is praised for her youthful charm even as a middle-aged matron with grown-up children. Miss Burney says she "uglified" everybody near her, and that her son might have passed for an elder brother. The best of the letters quoted are those written, not by Miss Burney, in her elegant Johnsonese and with that touch of grandiloquence so suggestive of egoism, but by the dear old musician,

*SIDE-LIGHTS ON THE GEORGIAN PERIOD. By George Paston. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

her father. Here is one of his written at the age of eighty-three to Mrs. Waddington :

"MY DEAREST MADAM, — The Median and Persian laws by which I at present exist are the following : I never quit my bower till twelve o'clock, when, in tolerable weather, I take an old lady's drive about Hyde Park, and in summer walk in Kensington Gardens till near two — then devote the third hour to calling on dear friends who interested themselves about my health during my confinement by personal inquiries at my door without being let in — and since the few warm days that succeeded our Nova Zembla frigidity, set me up, and enabled me to go into my parlour, or *chambre d'audience*, I gave notice to the elect ladies on my list that I should be visible from three to five o'clock, after which I dine, read, or hear reading, and write or dictate letters, but never more will be out after sunset. But I have a trick of waking at sunrise, and if not in acute pain, read or write in bed till ten or eleven o'clock. Such is the monotonous life of your very old and affectionate servant, CHARLES BURNEY."

The good doctor, writing of Catalini's singing, dwells only on its merits, leaving its defects for others to censure. "Praise is harder than finding fault," he says, and wisely chooses the more difficult part. He deprecates the giving of so enormous pay (two hundred pounds for each performance) to the prima donna, and foresees the evils of the star system. The gentle doctor of music was said to be the only man to whom Dr. Johnson had ever uttered the words, "I beg your pardon, sir."

In the second chapter, on "The Illustrated Magazine," attention is called to the curious fact that the recent rise of the pictorial monthly is but a repetition of what took place a hundred years earlier. Between 1765 and 1800 a group of illustrated magazines sprang into being which compare not unfavorably with their modern successors in England, albeit eclipsed by American publications of a similar kind. But even their names are now unfamiliar. How many readers have ever heard of *The Town and Country Magazine*, *The Westminster*, *The Oxford*, *The Sentimental*, *The Maccaroni*, *The Matrimonial*, *The Lady's*, *The Fashionable*, or *The Magazine à la Mode*? Dull enough, to be sure, their reading matter would now seem to us; but their copper-plate engravings are a relief to the eye wearied by an excess of process prints.

Akin in interest to the foregoing, but discussed in a later chapter, is the literary review. Mention is made chiefly of *The Monthly Review* (1749-1845) and its shorter-lived rival, *The Critical Review* (1756-1791). To the *Monthly's* fine-print list of less important publications the reviewer, with almost invariable lack of prophetic wisdom, relegated the books

that afterward achieved fame. The editor, Dr. Griffiths, meets with scant respect from Mr. Paston, who refers slightly to his title with the explanation that "he had some American diploma." As a matter of fact, it was the University of Pennsylvania that, unsolicited, conferred upon him the degree of LL.D., of which we may conclude that he was not wholly unworthy, as honorary degrees go; for the author admits that he was reputed a firm friend, a lover of domestic life, a steady advocate of literature, an excellent companion, and a veritable encyclopædia of literary anecdote and reminiscence. As one of the pioneers in a useful department of literature, he certainly deserves honor and praise, whatever the shortcomings of his magazine. And he seems not to have misconceived the function of a critical review. No present-day London editor could state the case more tersely than did the *Monthly* in the following reply to an aggrieved author:

"The design of our work is mistaken by such as suppose it to be the business of the reviewers to set every wrong-headed author right. They think it in general sufficient that they point out the principal defects in the performance of such mistaken writers, who would do well, instead of persisting in their errors, and growing impatient under well-meant reproof, to submit with patience, and profit by just correction."

The ideal woman of the Georgian period seems to have been very nearly what the men demanded that she should be,—"fine by defect and amiably weak." The latter half of the eighteenth century abounded in manuals of advice to young women, written by old women of both sexes. Dr. Johnson especially admired a little treatise by Joshua Reynolds's sister, inculcating the principle that "the love of praise in a female breast should never transcend the domestic sphere; perhaps the most perfect feminine mind aims at nothing higher than an exemption from blame." Let those who pine for woman's complete emancipation review the progress achieved in one short century, and take courage.

From the now forgotten autobiography of Mrs. Eliza (Dawson) Fletcher, whom the author styles an English Madame Roland, one gets a fresh glimpse of eighteenth-century people and manners. Here is Miss Edgeworth's portrait, sketched with no flattering hand:

"Miss Edgeworth's personal appearance is not attractive, but her vivacity, good humour, and cleverness in conversation quite equalled my expectations. I should say she was more sprightly than refined; she excelled in the raciness of Irish humour, but the great defect of her manner was an excess of compliment, or what in Ireland is called 'blarney'; and in one who

had moved in the best circles it surprised me a little. She repelled all approach to intimacy on my part by the excess of her complimentary reception when we were first introduced to each other. I never felt confidence in the reality of what she said afterwards."

The author takes occasion unnecessarily to signify his disapproval of pro-Boer sentiments and his low estimate of the Boer character. He drags in a chapter entitled "The South African War," with extracts from a manuscript by Sir John Malcolm, an officer in the Cape Colony campaign of 1795. He informs us that "history repeats itself—more especially in South Africa." The only repetition apparent lies in the British passion for dominion and in John Bull's disregard of the other man's territorial rights.

The narrative, toward the close, runs a little thin and watery, the final pages giving a suspicion of space-writing. So hard-pressed is the author for matter at last that his concluding chapter, "An American in England," is made up of extracts from so well-known a book as the life and letters of George Ticknor, from which he culls many of the anecdotes long ago used by Whipple and other reviewers of the work. In this case, therefore, it can hardly be said, *finis coronat opus*.

PERCY F. BICKNELL.

THE SOCIAL UNREST.*

One's first thought on finishing a perusal of Mr. Brooks's volume on "The Social Unrest" is: Why was not such a book written some time ago? A second and more deliberate opinion is, that this is the most satisfactory book in the field of social study for many a day, and that its production is a supreme accomplishment. Such a book, with its careful investigation, its temperate view of every side of a dispute, its large sympathy, its recognition of the evolutionary order of things, makes such widely blazoned works as those of Kidd seem very empty of the solid matter of which the real world is composed, and brings into notice, by very force of contrast, the unsubstantiality of much of the so-called social science of the day. Its spirit is wholly admirable, and its atmosphere is the one in which the real struggles of society are going on all about us. Its appearance in the first months of the present year,

*THE SOCIAL UNREST. Studies in Labor and Socialist Movements. By John Graham Brooks. New York: The Macmillan Co.

on the heels of the greatest industrial upheaval in history, is very timely.

The purpose of the book may be expressed in the words with which the third chapter opens. It is

"to analyze the nature of our own social unrest; to mark some of its more undeniable tendencies; to ask if it is growing, or, if not growing, is it taking on any threatening peculiarity to justify alarm? Can it be maintained that ours is an unrest different in any essential from the ferment which for centuries has stirred the heart and the imagination of humanity? In the current literature on social and industrial questions nothing, even by economists of repute, is more commonly asserted."

Mr. Brooks partly refutes and partly endorses this assertion in the suggestion that

"if the people of any past century had possessed our machinery for telling and spreading their fears, their gossip, their corruptions, their tragedies, they would appear to us like a people of whom we had never heard. This new facility for the utterance of our complaints becomes also a cause of the evil. To insist loudly and incessantly that things are ill, is to help make them so, although there is some hope that the sheer din of the caviller may tend at last to beget insensibility and indifference, as excessive advertising may sometimes defeat itself by its dreary universality."

As an explanation of the increasing unrest, stress is laid on the altered circumstances in this country where the chances for commonplace and average ability are becoming less and less, as those for special ability become greater and greater. "Three acres and a cow" translated into the vocabulary of the working man no longer means comfort as it did a generation or so ago. The standard of living, interpreted by "a living wage," has been as imperious a tyrant as the worst type of industrial master.

"Workingmen, and more especially their wives, who have once gained the income of modest comfort, have something to lose, upon which great price is set, and therefore organize, strike, and struggle, often in most regrettable ways, to maintain that standard. . . . It is the sense of insecurity, lest these symbols of getting on in the world may at any time be lost, that is at present, as it is long likely to remain, one of the deepest and most justifiable sources of discontent. Nothing is so habitually ignored, in attempts to understand industrial struggles, as the force and prevalence of this sentiment."

Other causes are found in the spread of popular education with the consequent democratic ideas, and in the decay of authority in religion. One rebel said to the writer: "The successful classes have used religion and heaven to keep the peace and to put off a lot of troublesome duties."

But it is in the presentation and valuation of the determining causes of the present social un-

rest that the interest of this treatise lies. These are found in the practical working conceptions of the contract of labor and of the ownership of the agencies used by labor respectively entertained by the masters and the men. On the one side is the growing perception that the contract of labor is not unilateral in its obligations but equilateral, and that the product of the combined effort of master and laborer, put back into the hands of the former in the shape of machinery, is a trust for society rather than a Trust for promoters: on the other is the reluctance of so many potent agents in production to concede that "the old order changeth," and to recognize that restrictions on apprentices merely parallel protective tariffs and private restrictions on output, and that unions are the reflex action of combinations.

In the chapter entitled "Man and Society *versus* Machinery" the fight against the machines is shown to be the inevitable result of social awakening and progress, and not in reality a fight against the machines but one for participation in their control. Either this control must be shared or else they become a veritable car of Juggernaut before which the people perish. The chapter on "The Master Passion of Democracy," under the sub-titles of "illusions" and "realities," admirably presents the limitations and the possibilities of the hoped-for equality. The former portion easily disposes of the Utopian theories, from Rousseau to Bellamy, which ignore the realities of human nature.

"The origin of many of the most startling inequalities is biological. To get born with certain qualities is to have many chances to one against the man who came into life without them. We all see that the sources of superiority are in the gifts that cannot be made equal. The mysteries of temperament, buoyancy, vivid imagination, prudence, charms of personality, tact, inflexible purpose, steadiness of self-control, and even physical gifts, like good digestion and ability to sleep, are qualities that lead men beyond the average of their fellows. To put the least check upon these distinctions (or inequalities) would bring a common and a grievous loss."

On the other hand:

"Let us state again what is deepest in this unabating purpose of the demos. It is not for absolute or external equalities. It is not for any equality that will submit to nice measurement. It is for far *more* equality than exists. It is for as much equality as each is capable of seizing and using to his own and others' good."

Three consecutive chapters on "Socialism in the Making," "From Revolution to Reform," and "Socialism at Work" lead us on from the educational value of socialism as further-

ing self-help to the admirable results already achieved in Belgium by "municipal trading." The writer has, prior to these chapters, called attention to the growing demand in this country for municipal ownership of public works and all public services, as a sign of the times which capital would do well to heed. If the choice is to continue to be between such one-interest management as has characterized the anthracite coal fields and public ownership, it is easy to believe that the working man's vote will bring in the latter.

One of the most valuable features of the book is the frequent citation of capitalist opinion on the side of the thesis for equality and trusteeship which the writer maintains. Recognition that the trade union has come to stay and that it is far better for the masters to cooperate than to fight it is frequent. A growing sense of corporate and personal responsibility is one of the marked features of today, and Mr. Brooks gives it due credit. In this recognition, extending to the union as the complementary force in social organization, he sees the escape from that ending most to be deprecated—the "socialism of the school." That he takes no idyllic view of the union the following indictment evidences:

"The sin and the weakness of the trade union has been, in its attitude toward the non-union man; in its sullen aversion to new inventions; in its too willing assent to check the output of work; in its tendency to discourage the best endeavor among the better and stronger workers; in its too free use of the sympathetic strike; in a far too reckless use of the boycott."

And yet he says with as full conviction:

"We have only to humiliate what is best in the aspirations of the trade union, and then every worst feature of socialism is fastened upon us. There is no danger in socialism that for a moment compares with that part of its working propaganda dear to the extremists—the class struggle. To make men believe in the fatalities of this social warfare is the deadliest work in which any human being can engage. To make men disbelieve it, by organizing agencies through which the luminous proof appears that men can do their work together with good will rather than hatred in their hearts, is as noble a service as falls to us in this world."

This last sentence is the keynote to the purpose of the man and of the book. The latter must be read throughout to appreciate its moderation, its charity, its broad inclusiveness, its close touch with both classes in the great industrial operation, its sensible suggestion of practical and immediate attempts to help to shape the social evolution.

JOHN J. HALSEY.

THE DIVERSIONS OF A BIOGRAPHER.*

To the two volumes of "Studies of a Biographer" issued in 1898 (reviewed in THE DIAL Vol. XXVI., pp. 46-8), Sir Leslie Stephen has added a second series of two volumes. We hope that many more will follow. No one who is familiar with the first series, or with any of Mr. Stephen's other works,—including of course his contributions to "The Dictionary of National Biography,"—needs to be told of the charm of these pages. The studies are not, in most cases, biographies in the ordinary sense; the first word of the title should receive the main stress. They embody the keen analytical criticism of life and character of one who has long been engaged in the proper study of mankind, and who evidently desires to be writ down in the company of Abou Ben Adhem. Mr. Stephen is not blind to the foibles of the writers whom he discusses; and on occasion he can wield a pen sufficiently sarcastic. Yet he never lets us forget his kindly spirit; nor does he ever indulge in sarcasm for the pure pleasure of it. He is never iconoclastic; nor does he let enthusiasm run away with him—unless it be "In Praise of Walking," and there we are in full sympathy with him, exulting in "the delightful sensation of independence and detachment," proud to belong to the noble company of those who get nearest to nature in a walking tour. In his criticism he has followed the *via media*. When his opinions differ from those of others he expresses them with becoming—even at times extreme, but never assumed—modesty, and never dogmatically.

As in the first volumes of these studies, the range of subjects is wide. Mr. Stephen has not, however, drawn upon the eighteenth century, the period which he has so fully illuminated in one of the greatest of his works; he rarely discusses the poets as such. Though he talks of Donne, and Southey, and Milton, and Shakespeare, it is not so much of their poetry as of their views of life, of their politics, of their characters, that he chooses to speak to us. The ethical question involved in the publication of the Browning love-letters interests him, as does the problem of the literary relations of France and England in the times of Voltaire and of Rousseau.

In the matter of the Browning letters, Mr. Stephen is not disposed to be severe on the younger Mr. Browning for allowing their pub-

lication. Indeed, he adduces some very good arguments to demonstrate the beneficent results of making public this revelation of the communion of two great souls. "The best books to read, as somebody has remarked upon such an occasion, are the books that ought never to have been written." The danger, he thinks, is that the publication of these letters is likely to set a precedent which will be abused; "that the habit of turning out the most private receptacles will be encouraged without reason by the success of this particular performance." The validity of this objection, however, is a point of casuistry which he confesses himself unequal to settling.

The elusive Donne, whose life forms so curious a psychological problem, naturally interests Mr. Stephen. How far the excessively frank poetry of his early years, "calculated to make Archbishop Abbot's hair stand on end," represents genuine autobiography; how much of "Biathanatos" he himself really believed; how "Donne, the wit, the poet, and the courtier, was sublimated into the saint, and a burning and shining light of the Church,"—these are some of the problems with which he wrestles. The morbid constitution of Donne, he thinks, has a real affinity with latter-day pessimism.

"People sometimes talk as if pessimism were a new invention. It is merely a new way of saying the old things. The good old hearty belief in the devil had certainly one advantage: it enabled a gloomy person to cover his misanthropical sentiments by an edifying mask. The conviction that man's nature is corrupt, and that the great majority will be damned, enabled you to discharge your melancholy and yet ostensibly to believe that everything was for the best. Now that the devil has gone out of fashion, the pessimist cannot find even a verbal excuse for his mismanagements of 'Nature,' and has to appear in his true character."

Mr. Stephen may not be a thorough-going optimist; but it is pretty clear that he does not belong to the opposite school.

Another interesting study is concerned with Huxley. Nominally a review of Mr. Leonard Huxley's biography, this essay is an appreciation of the great warrior for the truth, with an exposition of some points in his creed. That Huxley was a thoroughly religious man, there can be no longer any doubt; indeed, it must have surprised some readers of the biography that they could ever have believed otherwise. But his creed was not milk for babes. His "hatred of shams meant the refusal of a brave man to shut his eyes, and scorn of men who deliberately provide convenient bandages for the purpose." Brought face to face with the

*STUDIES OF A BIOGRAPHER. By Leslie Stephen. Second series. In two volumes. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

facts of human folly and human suffering, he refused to seek refuge in dreams or in an amiable and comfortable optimism. He had no faith in hasty panaceas. The cosmic process has been going on for ages. The ethical progress of society depends on combating this process; and "the microcosm will have a long fight against the macrocosm." But in his home-life Huxley had felt the power of a sentiment which "explained to him the meaning of 'sanctity' and 'responsibility,'" and which without doubt formed "the source of the happiness and continued vigour which threw brightness over his career."

"New Lights on Milton" is, in the main, an estimate of Professor Raleigh's book, which Mr. Stephen ranks high. Concerning Milton himself, while doing him full justice, Mr. Stephen has no illusions. Milton was as little as possible of a philosophic reasoner. He might have found a better way of escaping from the tyranny of Laud than "the acceptance of the harshest Puritanic dogmatism." He was an idealist who was too often blind to the facts of experience. He generalizes from a single case—his own,—and is right only when his case happens to be typical. And there can be no adequate excuse for the scurrility in which Milton indulged, and which "scandalized even his contemporaries." Mr. Stephen thinks the fierce indignation displayed in some of Milton's prose works might have been turned to better advantage. He discusses at some length, and with luminous effect, the difficulties encountered by Milton in expounding his theodicy in "Paradise Lost," and concludes that "we are forced to justify admiration at the cost of condoning palpable absurdities. It becomes evident that we must rather seek to justify ourselves by showing what a surpassing power was manifested in spite of innumerable trammels imposed by the task and by the conditions of thought which made his conception of it inevitable."

The most interesting paper, however, is the one entitled "Shakespeare as a Man." In this Mr. Stephen goes into the old question of how much we know respecting the author himself of the great plays,—a question concerning which all possible shades of opinion have found expression, if not a skilled champion. Mr. Stephen holds with Herr Brandes, that Shakespeare's spiritual history may be fairly induced from the plays and the poems, rather than with Mr. Lee, who inclines to minimize the value of such inferences. It is

interesting to compare this paper with the little monograph on "Shakespeare, the Man" which Professor Goldwin Smith published in 1900. Professor Smith concerned himself in part rather with certain facts regarding the externals of the poet's life; but to some extent the two papers overlap. Professor Smith insists upon the essential soundness of Shakespeare's morality. Shakespeare was a royalist, but not blind to the human side of the king; in political and social sentiment a conservative—a hater of mobs and riots, but strongly sensible of the injustice in society; sound but tolerant and liberal in his moral philosophy; a conformist in religion, but more liberal than orthodox Anglicans. With most of these propositions, we fancy Mr. Stephen agrees. He is certain that Shakespeare was not a Puritan; yet the poet had "a profound sense of the mystery of the world and of the pettiness of the little lives that are rounded by a sleep." He believes Shakespeare to have been capable of Romeo's passion, though the sonnets are not necessarily descriptive of any real passion; and likewise capable of the feelings and beliefs of the pessimist. Yet Shakespeare had no definite ethical system to inculcate. He was content to take the world as it is. Keenly alive to every enjoyment, he kept his head; resisted temptation; and never forgot that although the struggle fascinates, "when the energies decay the position which it has won loses its charm." In short, the poet was a marvellous blending of the passionate idealist with the man of the world, whose thorough delight in a seat in the chimney-corner in old age was not the least significant token of his wisdom.

The other essays are hardly less interesting than those upon which we have touched. Criticism of this sort must be of the greatest usefulness to the student of literature—and of life.

CLARK S. NORTHUP.

A NEW BOOK ABOUT FINLAND.*

The recent efforts on the part of the government at St. Petersburg to Russianize Finland, to deprive the Duchy not only of its autonomy but of its nationality as well, have stimulated popular interest in the unfortunate Finnish people. As a result, much has of late been written about this somewhat remote corner of the world; but most of it has been of a sentimental

* FINLAND. Its Public and Private Economy. By N. C. Frederiksen. London: Edward Arnold.

and superficial order. The work before us, however, is of a different character. The author has not written to satisfy a passing curiosity; his attitude is that of an investigator, an explorer who has found an untravelled land. And the work he presents to us is such as only the scholar produces: it is a scientific statement of conditions and facts.

In Professor Frederiksen's book, the life of the Finnish people is studied and presented almost wholly from the point of view of the economist. The opening chapter, on the settlement and early history of the Duchy, while interesting, is too brief and general to satisfy the student of history. The political scientist will object to the closing chapter on similar grounds. But he who cares for the results of economic research will find much in this volume that is useful and suggestive. The work is largely statistical; the author's purpose being to discover and present the facts, he is somewhat reluctant about drawing conclusions.

For such a study, Professor Frederiksen is peculiarly well prepared. For a time he was Professor of Finance and Economics at the University of Copenhagen. Several years' residence in the United States gave him an opportunity to study industrial forces in the process of rapid development, and to learn a lesson in economic progress for which no other nation affords material. It should also be added that none but a Scandinavian can write intelligently on the subject chosen. Finland, both in its geology and in its civilization, is a continuation of the Scandinavian Peninsula. One-seventh of the population is Swedish; and the Turanian Finns have, after many centuries of Swedish rule and civilizing influence, become largely Scandinavian in their manner of living and thinking. One who knows the rural problems of the Northern Kingdoms understands something of the conditions prevailing across the border. It should be added, further, that practically all the available information as to the social and economic state of this part of the Czar's dominions is found in Swedish publications. The work before us is that of a critic who both understands and sympathizes with the people of whom he writes.

The problems discussed may be grouped into three classes: agrarian, industrial, and financial. As the Finnish population is largely rural, agrarian conditions are discussed at considerable length. To the student of culture, such subjects as rural classes and land legislation are of great interest. Here mediæval

survivals and the creations of modern, even recent, times may be seen side by side. The peasant classes, while not so prosperous as the English or American farmers, are in every way superior to those of Southern Europe. There is much poverty among them, especially in the more remote districts, but nowhere as much as in the interior of Russia. The soil is none too fertile; much of the surface is swampy, or otherwise untillable; the climate is harsh; on the whole, the lot of the peasant is a hard one. The author sees considerable progress along the lines of agricultural methods; but here again the old and the new are found side by side: implements of the most primitive sort and modern machinery are often used on the same estate.

Finland is not rich in minerals; consequently mining and allied industries are not of great importance. But the conditions for the development of certain other industrial pursuits are excellent. Manufacturing is making progress, especially such as stands close to agriculture and forestry. Most important are the creameries, the saw-mills, and the pulp factories. The textile industries stand next to these.

Particularly interesting is the chapter on commerce and navigation. The recent progress of the country furnishes incontestable proof that Finland is undergoing rapid commercial development. The whole foreign trade, which in 1836 amounted to only eighteen millions of marks, had risen to a total of four hundred and sixty-eight millions in 1900. The commercial marine is of some importance, but shows little progress. Imports are somewhat in excess of exports.

On the whole, the author seems satisfied that the people of Finland are rapidly learning to put to the best use all the resources that nature has bestowed on their land. Education is general; agriculture and the industrial arts show a considerable advancement; trade is increasing, and the financial situation of the country is excellent. As to the Russianization of the people, which many have feared, the author says: "It has been well said, that the Finns, who for more than seven hundred years have not been made Swedish, during centuries when progress was much slower, and when the liberal character of the Swedish government did not provoke any great resistance, have no need to fear being Russianized." He does believe, however, that a close union with Russia in matters of commerce and finance would prove disastrous in many respects.

Professor Frederiksen's work appeared simul-

taneously in Danish, French, and English. It must be said of the English version, which is evidently the author's own, that it admits of much improvement. The revision of his English critic can hardly have been a thorough one.

LAURENCE M. LARSON.

A ROMANCE ASCRIBED TO MILTON.*

In 1648 there was printed in London a prose romance of anonymous authorship written in Latin, and entitled "Novæ Solymæ Libri Sex." It fell unnoticed from the press, and unnoticed has it remained for two hundred and fifty years, until now in the fulness of time, under the pious and enthusiastic if somewhat effusive care of an English clergyman, the Reverend Walter Begley, it is again brought before the world, — but only in an English translation, and loaded down with polemical and opinionative editorial annotation.

The story is a simple one, and, stripped of its didactic inter-chapters, could be reprinted in a hundred pages. Two young Englishmen, Politian and Eugenius, brothers and students at Cambridge, run away from home and go upon their travels. In Italy they fall in with a talented and cultivated young Jew, Joseph, also upon his travels, but who has met with misadventure. Him they befriend, and in his company visit his native place, the New Jerusalem, now recovered and occupied by the race of converted Jews. During their long sojourn here, there is opportunity for interminable talk. The modern reader will sometimes be interested; more often, I fear, however wide his interests, he will be bored. If he is devoted to seventeenth-century theology, he may pull through. The talk is partly the relation of past adventures, — in part the antecedents or "argument" of the story, dealing, *inter alia*, with Sicilian banditti; with the episode of Philander-Philippina, daughter of a Sicilian nobleman, who out of love for Joseph disguises herself as a man and follows him to the New Jerusalem, here being persecuted with the love of Antonia, a wanton widow, and finally

* NOVA SOLYMA, THE IDEAL CITY; or, Jerusalem Regained. An Anonymous Romance written in the time of Charles I. Now first drawn from obscurity, and attributed to the illustrious John Milton. With Introduction, Translation, Literary Essays, and a Bibliography, by the Rev. Walter Begley. [The original text not given, except in a few specimen pages.] New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.

dying of disappointed affection; with Theophrastus and his case of devil-possession; with the story of Apollos, Joseph's tutor, and his marvellous escape from pirates; and with other things similar and dissimilar. Philander and Eugenius fall in love with the beauteous Anna, sister of Joseph, and become deadly rivals. In the end, their father arrives from England, grants them his forgiveness, and helps arrange their love-troubles, — this being rendered easy by the discovery of another sister, Joanna, equally beauteous.

"Having thus obtained their father's consent, and arranged between themselves which sister they should each choose, they went to Jacob [father of Joseph and the sisters] and told their love. Politian asked for Anna, and Eugenius for Joanna, as their respective brides.

"The sisters were all this time quite unaware of what was being arranged; but with their father's advice and their brother's persuasion, and the delicate and loving attention of the two really very good-looking young men, they were not long in yielding consent. They soon began to feel Love's ardent passion themselves, and burned with mutual fires."*

The narrative ends with marriage bells.

The story is but a framework and bait. The real thing is the didactic matter which accompanies it. Some of it is interesting. The author is evidently a man of high intelligence and high ideas. What he has to say on such subjects as Education (*e.g.*, vol. I., pp. 235 ff.), Poetry (I., 260 ff.), and Metaphysics (II., 9 ff.), and his ideas on Life and Conduct (I., 83, 87, 90 ff., II., 96, 102 ff., 120 ff.), — these passages are all worth close attention. But the book as a whole cannot be called a great work. It is not so good as Sidney's "Arcadia," — but that, of course, is not primarily didactic. It is of sterner stuff than Lyly's "Euphues," — but that has the advantage of time and language and historical curiosity.

It has pleased the editor and translator to attribute the work to Milton. It may be so. I have not yet seen any reason for believing that attribution impossible. But the positive arguments for Milton's authorship are to me singularly unconvincing. The gist of them seems to be given in the editor's wondering exclamation, "Who else in the period was capable of producing such a work?" I do not know. I should want to search through my Fuller, my Aubrey, and my Cooper's "Athenæ Cantabrigienses," before indulging in much guessing. Perhaps Cowley, perhaps Sir Henry

* I do not cite this as non-Miltonic and evidence against his authorship. — F. I. C.

Wotton (but he died long before 1648, and there would be other antecedent improbabilities), perhaps Phineas Fletcher; hardly James Shirley; perhaps one of the Cambridge Platonists, like More; perhaps, as has been suggested, some learned Quaker of the age; or, just possibly, some converted Hebrew living in England. But more likely it was none of these (there are strong objections to each), but some unnamed buried genius of unknown class and conditions. As in the case of the numerous Elizabethan plays of anonymous authorship, the probability is that the work was by no well-known hand, but is merely a gem from the dark unfathomed caves of ocean. From internal evidence (in no point absolutely decisive), he was probably a schoolmaster, or at least an "educator," a Cambridge man, an accomplished Latinist, a political idealist, but also something of a political conservative (*cf.* I., 300, — I am not sure that this is Miltonic), a Puritan only in the moral sense, — hardly so politically, — and something of a metaphysician and theologian.

The book as a whole shows none of Milton's architectonic power or of his skill as a literary craftsman. The editor thinks that it has the air of a belated college exercise, or that it dates from the Horton years. To tell the truth, one does not expect so much didacticism from the Milton of this period, — certainly not so much in connection with a creative and narrative theme like this. The *Autocriticon*, or Preface (II., 244; *cf.* I., 298 ff.) does not sound to me like Milton, nor does the passage on horsemanship (II., 1), nor that on suicide (II., 17 — *cf. Par. Lost*, X, 998 ff.), nor various others.

The question of the authorship of this work, or rather the question of its Miltonic authorship is one of so much importance for literary history that one cannot but hope that some competent philologist or some budding Bentley will take it in hand and sift the evidence according to strict rule and method. As it is left here, it decidedly needs sifting.

And now I shall have to say a word about this edition and its editor. His task has been a pious task, and one of large labor. With all its defects, he has conferred a service for which he deserves the gratitude of all students of seventeenth-century literature. He shows wide reading in remote and unknown authors. His translation is fluent and readable. But his book is badly planned; his philological argu-

ment is unmethodical, rambling, shifty, and perplexing, although honest and frank; while his annotations, like those of the late Dr. Grosart, to whom this editor bears some resemblance, are often irrelevant, cheap, thin, and intrusive. So that he has encumbered his text far more than he has elucidated it. I suspect him of being a Baconion (*cf.* II., 10n, 21, 342), — and we all know how the minds of those who believe that Bacon wrote Shakespeare are likely to work. Moreover, this publication is not complete as it stands. How well could we have spared, for the sake of a reprint of the original Latin text along with the translation, all of the editor's creeping and intrusive notes and excursions! Again, in parts the translation is abridged without due notice to the reader (*e.g.* II., 14 ff., 60, etc.).

I find myself disagreeing with Mr. Begley's arguments and methods in so many points that it is quite impossible to go into the matter in this space. Those who wish to test one or two of them are invited soberly and critically to inspect what they will find, for example, at vol. I., pp. 58 bot. — 59 top (contrast the famous passage on books in Milton's "Areopagitica"), 171n1, 243n (compare Elyot, Mulcaster, etc., on Education), and vol. II., 14n2, 53n, and 207n (the boomerang or semicircular argument), and 320 ff. (a whole series of arguments that need strict verification and careful reconsideration and evaluation).

Finally, I may note in passing that one prose romance of the period, neglected by all literary historians, is also omitted from the editor's list of the very few English prose romances of the first half of the seventeenth century, and that is Thomas Gainsford's "Historie of Trebizond," 1616. Gainsford's romance I hope before long to discuss more at length.

FREDERIC IVES CARPENTER.

MR. EDWARD HUTTON is the author of a book on "Italy and the Italians" (Dutton), which is delightfully discursive reading, and which reveals a very different Italy from that which is discovered by the ordinary tourist. "For your soul's safety you dare not look for Italy in Baedeker" is the adjuration that confronts us on an early page. The author has impressed a distinct personality upon this book, which gives zest to our reading, and makes us tolerant of views that should properly excite indignation. For he is at heart a reactionary, seeing only the sordid and vulgar aspects of the modern kingdom, and his ideal is some sort of a reunion of church and state. The greater part of the volume consists of separate chapters upon a score or more of the Italian cities.

RECENT FICTION.*

After a considerable delay, owing both to the length of the work and the difficulty of translation, the English version of Zola's "Vérité" has at last made its appearance. "Truth," it will be remembered, is the third of the four gospels according to Zola. "Fruitfulness" and "Labor" were its predecessors in the series; "Justice" was to have been its successor. The present work was barely completed when the author made his abrupt and tragic exit from the stage of life, and the final work which was to have constituted the keystone of the arch was left unshaped. We are told that it would have dealt with the ideal of justice in a large way, with "social justice, equity as between class and class, man and man." Lacking that consummation of a noble undertaking, we must be contented to accept "Vérité" as the apotheosis of both truth and justice, for the work is consecrated to both these ideals in about equal measure. Its main theme is the Dreyfus affair transformed. The church is the subject of attack, not the army, and for this reason the abominable crime which affords the basis of the story is committed by an ecclesiastic instead of by an army officer. The scapegoat victim is a Jewish schoolmaster whose trial, conviction, and subsequent rehabilitation follow the chief lines of the Dreyfus tragedy. Being a Jew, the victim draws upon himself all the fury of the anti-Semitic agitation; being a schoolmaster, his condemnation is symbolical of the suppression of truth by all the forces of superstition and obscurantism. In his dealings with the church, the author does not mince matters. He makes it the implacable enemy of enlightenment and human civilization; he amplifies the Voltairean watchword *écrasez l'infâme!* with a thoroughgoing zeal that would have amazed the philosopher of Ferney, he repeats in a hundred forms Gambetta's

* TRUTH (VÉRITÉ). By Emile Zola. Translated by Ernest A. Vizetelly. New York: John Lane.

LADY ROSE'S DAUGHTER. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THE CIRCLE. By Katherine Cecil Thurston. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

MARIELLA; OF OUT-WEST. By Ella Higginson. New York: The Macmillan Co.

THE SOCIALIST AND THE PRINCE. By Mrs. Fremont Older. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co.

VERONICA. By Martha W. Austin. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

THE PIT. A Story of Chicago. By Frank Norris. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

ROGER DRAKE, CAPTAIN OF INDUSTRY. By Henry Kitchell Webster. New York: The Macmillan Co.

GABRIEL TOLLIVER. A Story of Reconstruction. By Joel Chandler Harris. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

THE PRIDE OF TELFAIR. By Elmore Elliott Peake. New York: Harper & Brothers.

FOR A MAIDEN BRAVE. By Chauncey C. Hotchkiss. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

CALVERT OF STRATHORE. By Carter Goodloe. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

LOYAL TRAITORS. A Story of Friendship for the Filipinos. By Raymond L. Bridgman. Boston: James H. West Co.

warning, *le cléricisme, voilà l'ennemi*. This mode of attack will give much offense to moderate souls, and is only to be justified as a legitimate polemic arising from the exigencies of a particular situation, and designed to further a specific artistic purpose. The book is very long and very repetitious, yet its earnestness and its noble idealism save it from becoming wearisome, and carry us through its six hundred pages without much deadening of our interest. In the deeply-felt preface with which Mr. Vizetelly introduces his translation, the author is spoken of as "Rousseau's foremost descendant," and his three gospels are said to occupy a place in the thought of to-day comparable to that occupied a hundred years ago by the three great works of Rousseau. This comparison is not altogether strained, for education and the constitution of society are the essential themes of both writers alike, and both bring to bear upon them an immense emotional force. Rousseau believed with all his soul that the regeneration of society must be brought about by a rationalization of the educational process, and this is the programme which is preached with prophetic fervor by Zola's "Vérité." One passage may be selected from the many of similar import to serve as an illustration.

"The village was so small that Marc's doings could not attract much attention, and thus he was able to pursue his methods without any great interference. As a first step, he again got rid of all religious emblems, all pictures, copy books, and books in which the supernatural was shown triumphant, and in which war, massacre, and rapine appeared as ideals of power and beauty. He considered that it was a crime to poison a lad's brain with a belief in miracles, and to set brute force, assassination, and theft in the front rank as manly and patriotic duties. Such teaching could only produce imbecile inertia, sudden criminal frenzy, iniquity, and wretchedness. Marc's dream, on the contrary, was to set pictures of work and peace before his pupils, to show sovereign reason ruling the world, justice establishing brotherliness among men, the ancient violence of warlike ages being condemned, and giving place to agreement among all nations, in order that they might arrive at the greatest possible happiness. And having rid his class of the poisonous ferments of the past, Marc particularly instructed his pupils in civic morality, striving to make each a citizen well informed about his country, and able to serve and love it, without setting it apart from the rest of mankind. Marc held that France ought no longer to dream of conquering the world by arms, but rather by the irresistible force of ideas, and by setting an example of so much freedom, truth, and equity that she would deliver all other countries and enjoy the glory of founding with them the great confederation of free and brotherly nations."

We have thought more than once, while under the spell of Zola's superb conception of what a school can accomplish for its community, of Herr Björnson's treatment of the same theme in his great novel, "Flags are Flying in Town and Harbor," a work which will be remembered along with "Vérité," among the forceful educational writings of our time long after the books have lost most of their interest as works of fiction. Just now, indeed, "Vérité" will find its chief interest for readers in its enforcement of the lessons that France has learned, and other nations as well, from the case of Alfred Dreyfus. Zola has ex-

pressed a fundamental truth in his saying that "one single act of injustice may suffice for a whole nation to be stricken with dementia and slowly die." Thoughtful Americans should find in this book a much-needed lesson for our own country. Mr. Vizetelly says in his preface: "The world has known greater deeds of injustice than the Dreyfus case, but never has it known—and may it never again know—such a widespread exhibition of mendacity, both so unscrupulous and so persevering, attended too by the most amazing credulity on the part of nine-tenths of the French nation." We are compelled to say in all soberness that a very fair parallel to this case is offered by our own treatment of the Philippine iniquities. There is the same empty declamation about the honor of the army, the same unscrupulous official mendacity, and the same determination to suppress the truth and pervert the ends of justice. Unfortunately, we have thus far found no champion of truth and justice to compel us to face the facts of the situation, and to force the moral revulsion in which is our only hope of national salvation. The nation that can condone the murder of a Father Augustine—to mention but a single instance—or remain unaroused by such a crime, is debarred from any condemnation of the treatment of Alfred Dreyfus by our sister republic, or from any participation in the sympathies to which "Vérité" gives such profound and forceful expression.

Those readers who dislike sociological and religious discussion in their fiction will find no cause to complain of "Lady Rose's Daughter," the latest novel by Mrs. Humphry Ward. It is a story without a touch of formal didacticism, and its charm is of a nature to disarm even such an irreconcilable as Mr. Andrew Lang. It is just a novel, and nothing more, a novel committed to no propaganda, and aiming at artistic effect alone. Its charm is not easy of analysis, for there is nothing particularly striking in the types of character presented, or in the invention of the plot. Such men and women figure in hundreds of current novels; such relations as exist between them are the stock possession of writers of fiction. But the art is of a nature to compel our almost unqualified admiration, and we doubt if any other woman now living is capable of so subtle and sympathetic a series of studies in personality, of so unerring an artistic sense in every minute detail, or of such graceful, balanced, and, when the occasion requires it, impassioned prose narrative. Certainly, this combination of qualities is most extraordinary, and, in the present instance, must be regarded as the fine flower of long years of a conscientious endeavor to attain perfection of workmanship. We feel safe in saying that no earlier book of Mrs. Ward's presents us with so masterly an example of portraiture as is given us in her latest heroine, or pages of such grave beauty as those in which are set the Italian and Swiss scenes that come near the close of the novel. If in any respect she is relatively unsuc-

cessful, it is in the delineation of her men. A wickedly disposed critic might describe the hero as a "blameless prig," and one could not defend him against the charge with complete success. Nor are the other men who figure in the story as vitally realized as we might wish, for even Mrs. Ward cannot escape the natural limitations of her sex. The central situation about which the novel is constructed has clearly been suggested by the eighteenth century model of Mme. Du Deffand and Mlle. l'Espinasse. It is the direct transfer of history to fiction to represent Lady Henry, old and blind, as employing Miss Le Breton for a reader and companion, to picture the brilliant salon sustained by the help of the younger woman, to describe the ensuing jealousy and inevitable rupture, and to set forth the resulting alignment of the opposing forces. But Mrs. Ward has shaped the historical suggestion to her own modern purposes, and we should be simply thankful that the actual past has afforded her so happy an inspiration and example.

"The Circle," by Mrs. Katherine Cecil Thurston, is a novel upon the following text: "In youth we dream that life is a straight line; later we know it to be a circle in which the present presses on the future, the future on the past." The heroine is a girl of genius, the daughter of a Russian Jew who has found a refuge in England and who dreams away his life in a musty curio shop in London. The capabilities of the girl are discovered by a woman of keen perceptions for the unusual in character and intellect, who persuades her to desert her humble home, and fit herself for a brilliant career. Several years pass, and when we next meet the heroine, she has become an emotional actress of European fame. In the height of her success, she meets a man of strong character who wins her love, not knowing her real name or her public position. By an accident, he has become acquainted with the history of the actress, including her desertion of her childhood home, and, not dreaming that the woman he loves is the very person in question, tells her the whole story as an illustration of the worthlessness of womankind. This makes explanation difficult, and she continues to conceal her identity, although she had just been on the point of revealing it. It also arouses her dormant conscience, and sends her back to the shop to make what atonement she may, and to comfort the last days of her aged father. The lover, filled with remorse when he discovers what he has done, seeks her out, and urges his claims with an ardor which eventually wins her for good. The leading situations are strained, and the difficulties to be overcome are mostly artificial, but the story is well-planned and straightforward, and makes an impression of originality and force.

Mrs. Ella Higginson is favorably known to our public as the author of some short stories and a volume of rather remarkable verse. She represents the far Northwest—the Puget Sound country—in our imaginative literature, and may almost be said to have annexed this region to the literary map. Her

new novel, "Mariella; of Out-West," is her most ambitious undertaking thus far, and is a strong work of well-sustained interest. The heroine is a high-strung passionate girl, with an intense love for nature, whose social environment is of the most unpromising sort. We follow her career from childhood to that fruition of a maiden's dreams that comes with realized love and the sweeping away of the obstacles in its path. For a long time her conscience stands in the way, for she deems herself pledged to the faithful but unlettered rustic whose doglike devotion has been offered her from her early school-days. This knot is finally cut by an act of sublime renunciation on his part, when he learns that she has given her heart to another, and he persuades her to believe that his own affections have grown cold. In the delineation of Mariella's parents and of most of the other characters with whom her sensitive nature is brought into close association, we are provided with the sharpest of contrasts, and no touch of meanness and vulgarity is spared. The only thing that redeems this picture of sordid life is the genuine humor with which it is realized. In this combination of a humorous insight into common life with the intense fundamental seriousness of the work we are irresistibly reminded of the power displayed in "The Mill on the Floss." This suggestion may be taken for what it is worth; it is not meant to imply anything more than that Mrs. Higginson's book is distinctly out of the common.

Another far Western story, the work of Mrs. Fremont Older, is based upon Kearney's "sand-lot" agitation of the San Francisco of the seventies. Since that pestiferous demagogue could by no possibility be made the hero of a romantic tale, the author has substituted for him a figure of her own devising, one Paul Stryne of mysterious antecedents, who makes himself, by force of eloquence and sincerity, a leader of the laboring masses in California, and comes near to effecting a political revolution. His relations with a woman, the daughter of a local magnate, prove his downfall when success is just within his grasp, for they drag him into a duel which has the most disastrous results for his political fortunes. This story is called "The Socialist and the Prince." Stryne is the socialist, and the Prince is his rival in the capricious affections of the fair Theodosia. He seems to be a genuine Italian aristocrat, and yet he says "buona nuota," which is a suspicious circumstance. He certainly knows how to make love in truly Southern fashion, although his rival is not to be despised as a practitioner of the same art. The story is almost pure melodrama, but has a good deal of spirited action, and is not without historical value in its depiction of the California of the past generation.

Louisiana is the principal scene of "Veronica," a study of temperament by a new writer, Miss Martha W. Austin. It is a love story as far as it is a story at all, but little happens that is worth mentioning. Veronica is a young woman who has a great deal of love to bestow upon somebody. At first she

gives it to a friend of her youth, who proves utterly unworthy, then she fancies that she has transferred it to a casual acquaintance into whose society she is thrown during a Northern visit, but soon discovers that she has been mistaken. Finally, she lavishes it upon a youth whom accident has brought near her Louisiana home, but he is a consumptive, and dies just when the affections of the heroine seem to have found a lasting abiding place. So the story ends by saying: "And once more Veronica began her life." We hope that she did not make such a mess of the rest of it. There is a certain delicacy in style and characterization that saves the book from being as futile as it is inconclusive; but it is obviously the work of an amateur, and would hardly be worth considering did it not hold out some promise of future performance. There are some curious slips indicative of ignorance or careless proof-reading, or both. There is no "Siegurd" in the Wagnerian music-drama, the hero of "Romola" is not "Melema," Goethe never wrote of a "Land wo die Citronen blumen," and a man is certainly not an "anthropod." We are very curious to know by what mental process this last word was shaped. Why a man should say "most of us anthropods" is a dark mystery that we do not pretend to clear up.

The ambitious purpose of the late Frank Norris to write "the epic of the wheat" in a series of three novels must now remain unfulfilled. The plan of this trilogy, it will be remembered, was to embrace the production of the world's chief food staple, its marketing in the great central city of America, and its consumption in some far-off region of Europe. The first of these pictures we had, in "The Octopus," and reviewed at the time of its appearance; the second we now have, in "The Pit"; the third we shall never have, although we know that it was to be called "The Wolf," and may well believe that it offered to the novelist a finer opportunity than either of the other two. "The Pit" is called "a story of Chicago," but one must not hastily infer that the suggestion of the title is scriptural, for by it nothing more sinister or infernal is meant than the wheat-market, with its speculative fever and frenzied conflict. As far as the story has private interest, both central situation and moral are familiar enough. Charles Dudley Warner's novels, and those of many other writers, have preached effectively upon the same text. But the author has arrived at something more than private interest, for he has sought to dramatize the clash of commercial arms and the shock of speculative battle, giving to the impersonal forces brought into play the principal share of our attention. We cannot say that the attempt has been altogether successful. In this respect "The Pit" seems less successful than "The Octopus" was, and it was only a very qualified praise that we were able to bestow upon that earlier work. Both books are strained, turgid, and unconvincing. The posthumous book, moreover, shows signs of hurried writing, and has evidently lacked the revision that the author would have given it had he lived.

Mr. Henry Kitchell Webster is another novelist who seeks his themes in the strenuous business life of today. His "Roger Drake, Captain of Industry" is a capital story of its kind; the material is well under control, and the plot is skilfully managed. It does not attempt to do so big a thing as is attempted in "The Pit," and it seems to us, in consequence of this restraint, the better novel of the two. But we are deeply suspicious of all these attempts to base works of fiction upon the money-making motive. Balzac did it successfully, because he was a genius of the first rank, but our recent American efforts in this direction seem to be little more than a sort of journalism, and none of them possess the elements of permanent interest.

We have had several good novels of the reconstruction period of late years, among which Mr. Page's "Red Rock" is probably the best. By the side of that masterpiece we must now place "Gabriel Tolliver," the most extended work of fiction that has been attempted by Mr. Joel Chandler Harris. The strength of this work is in its delineation of the types of character, black and white, that were to be found in rural Alabama in the sixties. Here Mr. Harris has for his only serious rival the late Colonel Johnston, and the two men have in common the same eye for individual idiosyncrasies and the same sense of genial humor. The plot of "Gabriel Tolliver" is of the simplest kind. There is the love story of Gabriel and Nan, the arrest of Gabriel on a false charge supported by an unfortunate array of circumstantial evidence, his rescue by an ingenious device, and the eventual union with his sweetheart. There are numerous minor complications, involving the other personalities concerned, and the total effect of the story is to give us an intimate picture of life in the country town where the action takes place. The problem of reconstruction is represented by a carpet-bagger whose death we hardly regret, and the measures taken by the Knights of the White Camellia to persuade his deluded negro followers that they had better leave politics alone. The charm of this book is very evident, but it is the charm of a series of episodes and character sketches rather than of a narrative of continuous interest.

"The Pride of Tellfair," by Mr. Elmore Elliott Peake, is a novel which depicts the life of a country town in Illinois with sympathy and fidelity. It is a story of strictly private interest, with a considerable variety of characters, the minor types being drawn with almost as much care as those with whom the reader is chiefly concerned. So skilful and conscientious a piece of work is not often met with in the hurried production of to-day, and the result is surprisingly interesting, when we consider the unpromising nature of the material offered. Were there exhibited a little more of humorous detachment, we should be tempted to class the author with Mr. Howells, or at least to say that he was following close upon the footsteps of the older novelist.

"For a Maiden Brave," by Mr. Chauncy C. Hotchkiss, is a romance of the American Revolu-

tion, the scene being Long Island and New York, the time 1778. Although the story has this historical background, its interest is essentially private, for it is chiefly concerned with a plot to dispossess the hero of an estate willed him by his uncle. The life of the hero is sought by the plotters, and, when they fancy they have disposed of him, the uncle becomes their object of attack. It is needless to say that all these villainies are thwarted, and that a surprising series of adventures is contrived for both hero and heroine before they are permitted to reach a peaceful haven. The novel is neither better nor worse than fifty others of similar character that we have read during the past few years.

In taking up "Calvert of Strathore" we turn from the American to the French Revolution, and the two upheavals are brought into close relationship by the American characters who chiefly figure in the story. Jefferson and Morris play important parts, for the scene opens with the early days of 1789, when Jefferson is still at his post as Minister of the Confederation, and just before the formal inauguration of the new United States government. A young friend of the minister, after being graduated from Princeton, comes to Paris to serve him as a confidential secretary, and the romance is thus supplied with a hero. This youth, whose name is the title of the book, has an engaging personality, and falls in love with an aristocratic French maiden who at first rebuffs him, and finally succumbs. The story carries us on through the days of the States General and Legislative Assembly down to the death of the Swiss guards, and presents the history of this period in epitome. The history is no doubt excellent, but there is too much of it, and the private romantic interest for which alone such a story as this exists is fairly swamped. We leave the hero and the heroine just as they are starting to make a new home in Virginia.

The book with which we close the present review is a story of contemporary history, being concerned with our relations to the Pacific islands which the nation claims by the questionable rights of purchase and conquest. It is called "Loyal Traitors," and is the work of Mr. Raymond L. Bridgman. It is an appeal, in the form of fiction, to our national conscience, and is intended to open blind or averted eyes to the hypocritical and otherwise un-American policy which we are now pursuing toward the hapless inhabitants of the Philippine archipelago. Such appeals are much needed, and will continue to be made by men who are jealous for the fair fame of our country, for the question at issue is too momentous to be lost sight of, or to lapse into the limbo of indifference. Like the question of slavery, which in its fundamental aspects it so much resembles, it will never be settled until it is settled in accordance with the principles upon which our true national greatness is founded. As long as we continue to govern an alien people without their consent, and to withhold from them the basic guaranties of individual liberty which were won for us by our own ancestors at

so great a cost, there will be voices raised in protest against so indefensible a course, and against the evil counsellors who have committed us to it for the time being. Mr. Bridgman's voice has the ringing quality that comes from absolute conviction of the justice of his cause, and his work is an effective tract in the propaganda of anti-imperialism. Unfortunately, it is not a work of imaginative art, and is consequently not of a nature to repeat the moral success of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Moreover, the author has taken a course calculated to alienate from his cause many wavering sympathies. His hero is an American who not only speaks and writes in behalf of the Filipinos, but who actually joins them in arms against his own country. This may be severely logical, but it implies a misdirection of zeal. He furthermore weakens his case by dragging in the war in South Africa, which offers no parallel at all to our war in the Philippines. It is quite possible to justify the course of England in Africa without in any way palliating the conduct of the United States government toward the unfortunate people whom we have subjugated. Consequently, in spite of our sympathy with Mr. Bridgman's purpose, and our belief in the justice of the cause for which he pleads, we cannot help regarding this book as an ill-considered production, and one that cannot altogether be counted upon to further the righting of our great national wrong.

WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

Pioneering in the wild West.

A new phase of the modern exploitation of the experiences of the pioneers upon our western frontier, is presented in "The Story of the Trapper" (Appleton), by Miss A. C. Laut. This author is already favorably known by her dashing romantic novel, "The Lords of the North." In that narrative, the warp of a fictitious plot was skilfully interwoven with the woof of the history of the struggles and the contests, often armed, between rival fur-companies, for supremacy in the fur-bearing regions of western North America; and the weaving was so skilful as to embarrass the reader who should endeavor to distinguish fact from fancy. For that reason, doubtless, many readers have been unwilling to credit that romance with any basis of historic truth. In "The Story of the Trapper" many of the startling incidents of the novel appear among the cold facts of the fur-hunter's life. We are here furnished a brief sketch of the rival efforts of fur companies to control the rich trade of the far West, and their alternative triumphs and defeats, accompanied by graphic descriptions of the toils, hardships, and sufferings of individual trappers and classes or bands of trappers. The wildest forms of strenuous life for civilized men, or for men who have once been civilized, are here portrayed. The devices adopted,

the dangers encountered, the difficulties met and surmounted, the lonely, mystical, and sometimes mysterious life, the rich prizes often secured, and the prices paid therefor in illness, in anguish, and occasionally in loss of life itself; all these which furnish the burden of many a romantic novel, are here coolly set down as the simple facts of daily life, and in number sufficient to furnish the basis for countless romances. Apparently, the author has turned over to the public the abundant riches of a well-filled portfolio of border sketches. The white trapper followed hard upon the footsteps of the aboriginal Indian, preceding the pioneer explorer often by many years. The picture of the trapper's toils and troubles is therefore a distinctive picture, and one whose outlines, if not preserved now, would soon have been lost forever. It seems scarcely credible that a woman should be able to fill in such a picture from her own personal sketches; yet Miss Laut claims to have been so far a part of the wild existence she portrays, as to be able to speak of her own knowledge as to much that she narrates, and to have had the opportunity on the very ground to discover the truth as to much which she learned from tradition. Whosoever would know of the acute perils of the bear hunt and of encounter with a pack of hungry wolves, of the mode of life of the beaver, the musk-rat, and other aquatic animals, of the thieving propensities of wolverine, coyote, and wild-cat, and of all the minutiae which go to fill up the daily round of the frontier trapper and help him swell the proceeds of his athletic and engrossing vocation, will find the account here given, though often disconnected, always deeply interesting.

Literature in France after the Revolution.

"The Reaction in France," first published in 1874, is the third section of "Main Currents in Nineteenth Century Literature," by Dr. Georg Brandes. It now appears as a volume of the English translation of this great work (Macmillan). The reaction concerned is, of course, from the radicalism and subversive temper of the Revolution, and is typified by such men as Chateaubriand and Joseph de Maistre. After the introductory historical chapters on the Revolution, the Concordat, and the principle of authority, the author states his main thesis in these terms:

"By sounding here and sounding there, and everywhere coming upon the same fundamental thought, we have discovered what was the ruling idea of the new period. It may be called by many names. It is the great principle of *externality*, as opposed to that of inward, personal feeling and private investigation; it is the great principle of *theocracy*, of the sovereignty of God, as opposed to the sovereignty of the people; it is the principle of *authority and power*, as opposed to the principle of liberty, of human rights, and of human interdependence. And when we examine the life of the day in all its various developments, we everywhere find the same watchword and the same white flag. The fundamental idea sets its mark upon everything."

This volume, then, is a study of the rise of the principle of authority from the ruins of the Revolution,

of its growing ascendancy and temporary supremacy, of its disintegration and final downfall. This is clearly one of the most distinctly defined acts in the drama of modern intellectual development. Having cleared his ground by a historical survey, Dr. Brandes devotes the central section of his book to special studies of Chateaubriand, de Maistre, Bonald, Madame de Krüdener, and the earlier phases of Lamartine and Hugo. Then follows a chapter on "Love in the Literature of the Period," with illustrations from Chateaubriand, Madame de Krüdener, and Lamartine, and the work closes with three chapters on the dissolution of the principle of authority in both the theoretical and the practical spheres, and the collapse of the reaction under the influence of such men as Lamennais, Courier, Béranger, and the later Hugo. The spirit of romanticism was stirring in the French intellect, and the principle that had held sway for a generation had lost its power to repress the natural reason and imagination. This volume is one of the most deeply interesting of the entire series to which it belongs, and displays to the best advantage that large outlook upon life and thought which is characteristic of the author, and which has earned for him his distinguished place among European critics.

Quincy, Mass., and its famous group of patriots.

A free-handed and gossipy recital of the local history, family traditions, anecdotes, and memorabilia of a well-known Massachusetts town (Quincy) makes up the content of a creditable volume at the hands of Mr. Daniel Munro Wilson, entitled "Where American Independence Began" (Houghton). This title is ill-advised and misleading; its place would have been better filled by the sub-title, "Quincy: Its Famous Group of Patriots, their Deeds, Homes, and Descendants." The author suggests, and appears to insist, that American independence was born in Braintree (from which town Quincy was afterward set off), with the birth of John Adams, in 1737. But this boast does not come with the authority of John Adams himself, and probably never would have had his countenance; for he himself declared, as Mr. Wilson does not omit to recite, that "the child Independence was born" in 1761, with the argument of James Otis in opposition to the Writs of Assistance. But in spite of this extravagant claim, the book is, happily, most readable and entertaining. The genealogies of the great families which have been reared and have flourished in this favored town receive extended and deserved attention. The lives and careers of the Adamses and Quincys and Hancocks are traced for generations, and the portraits of successive members of these remarkable families adorn the pages of the narrative, interspersed with views of buildings, monuments, and scenery. Biographical sketches of the three great diplomats of as many generations of one family—John, John Quincy, and Charles Francis Adams—add substantial value to the story; and there is a Quincy genealogy, exhibiting the six successive

Josiah Quincys, and embellished with the portraits of demure damsels in several generations, each named "Dorothy Q." The singular fact is noted in these pages, that while in most great families the descent is from sire to son, in this exceptional family the descent has been from 'Siah to 'Siah. Time has not operated to excuse the sons of this Massachusetts town from public service, and the narrative illustrates the prominence and the conspicuous work of the Adamses and Hoars and Quincys who are our contemporaries. The friendly and sympathetic spirit which brightens every page shows that the preservation and publication of these *Ana* has been a labor of love with the author.

Mont Pelée and the tragedy of Martinique.

Although several books on the same absorbing topic have preceded Professor Angelo Heilprin's "Mont Pelée and the Tragedy of Martinique" (Lippincott), none of them has had the benefit of the same study and preparation that have gone to the making of this large and handsome work. The author reached the unhappy island on the 25th of May last,—two weeks and a half after the catastrophe,—and found, instead of the beautiful tropical island of the books, "a withered piece of the earth that seemed to be just emerging from chaos." He remained, with a brief intermission, until September was well begun, engaged in investigation and exploration, the numerous photographs he took forming the illustrations for the present volume. The mystery of this dire tragedy lies largely in the wave of destruction that swept down from the volcano upon the people of St. Pierre on the 8th of May, leaving but two survivors out of the thousands who were in its course. In this wave, which was seen from points of vantage and scientific observatories as "a great black cloud" issuing from the mountain and rolling down its slopes into the sea, there were "light detonations" observed, but no flame until its passage over the city had set the buildings afire. It was of force sufficient to wrest the strongest edifices of St. Pierre from their foundations, and leave them, iron-work and all, mere crumbled ruins; yet long clay pipes were found hanging where they had been exposed for sale without damage. It burned the bodies of some of those it overwhelmed, stripped others of their clothing, and still left a bird's plumage intact and paper packages of food uncharred. One of the survivors was Auguste Ciparis, who was at the time in the city jail. "He was waiting for the usual breakfast on the 8th," Professor Heilprin records, "when it suddenly grew dark, and immediately afterwards hot air, laden with ash, entered his room through the door-grating. It came gently but fiercely. His flesh was instantly burned, and he jumped about in agony, vainly calling for help. The heat that scorched him was intense, but lasted for an instant only, and during that time he almost ceased to breathe. There was no accompanying smoke, no noise of any kind, and no odor to sug-

gest a burning gas. The hot air and ash were the working demons that tore his flesh. Ciparis was clad at that time in hat, shirt, and trousers, but his clothing did not take fire; yet beneath his shirt his back was terribly burned." The book is interesting throughout, and written in a vivid and picturesque style that retains a not unpleasant exotic flavor through the occasional use of foreign idiom.

*The leader of
the Covenanters.*

The Rev. John Wilcock, minister of the Free Church at Lerwick, Scotland, gives us, in "The Great Marquess" (imported by Scribner), a full and painstaking account of the life and times, not of Montrose, as one might expect from the main title, but of his contemporary and rival, Argyll, whom the author ably champions as having superior claims to this designation. With Scott's "Legend of Montrose" in the other scale-pan, this learned but not equally fascinating work will hardly tip the balance in favor of Argyll as a popular hero, though the book is one that was well worth writing, no life of the man, outside of histories and biographical dictionaries, having before appeared. No attempt is made to settle the disputed derivation of the clan name, Campbell; but the commonly received date of Argyll's birth, 1598, is by fairly conclusive evidence shown to be wrong, and that event placed nine years later. If it be true, however, that the boy accompanied his father in 1615, when the last desperate uprising of the Clandonalds was put down, the earlier date would seem more probable. But this matter is not mentioned. The really Socratic calm and cheerfulness with which Argyll faced his execution at the end, makes the reader very willing to style him a great, if not the Great, Marquess. The book has seven portraits, abundant footnotes, an appendix, and an eight-page index.

*The romance
and beauty
of Provence.*

The southeastern province of France is full of the romance of the Middle Ages. Frowning old castles and rugged rocky hillsides tell tales of surpassing interest to the historian. Mr. Thomas A. Janvier has familiarized himself with many of the thrilling events of the past and with the quaint and homely customs of to-day in this province of sunshine, and has put them in an attractive form under the title "Christmas Kalends of Provence" (Harper), though this title covers but one of the three parts of the book. The cutting of the yule-log and its conveyance to the home, the long festive days and evenings of Christmas week, and the simplicity of the stories told on these occasions, give us a peep into the beautiful neighborhood and home-life of those simple folk. "A Feast-Day on the Rhone" and "The Comédie Française at Orange" are the other two parts of the work. The first gives us a glimpse of a biennial pilgrimage to the Félibrige and the Cigaliers, and the queer experiences which charmed the pilgrims at every turn on the way; and in the second part we catch a view of the Roman theatre of fifteen centuries ago at Orange,

and follow at a distance its checkered and tragical career. As it is to-day, it is the most perfect Roman theatre in existence, outranking the much better known edifice at Pompeii. Mr. Janvier puts color into his pictures, and fixes on our minds scenes of rare beauty and romance.

*The note of
"The Lark"
once more.*

Few periodicals as short-lived as "The Lark" will be remembered so long and so pleasantly. "The Lark" was issued for the fun of it; it typified the play-principles in literature. And because it represented the over-flowing exuberance of youth "talking right on," we listened, caught by a new note, familiar enough in theory but too little practiced among us staid Anglo-Saxons, who cultivate no art but literature and take that very seriously indeed. This note of "The Lark" dominates Mr. Gelett Burgess's recently published volume of essays, "The Romance of the Commonplace" (Elder & Shepard). Some of the essays, indeed, were first published in that periodical; others were written for "The Queen," a London magazine; but all are alike in their convincingly optimistic attitude toward every-day life, and all are interesting because that attitude seems so genuine. Mr. Burgess evidently understands "The Use of Fools," and knows by experience the joy of "The Deserted Island," which is a new sort of Spanish castle. For him, correspondence is a delightful game, and "Dining Out" a real diversion. He does not wish to trifle with life, but he sees no harm in enjoying it, sportsmanlike, as he goes along. Only, one must take an active part in the game, not be a mere spectator. "We are here not to be entertained, but to entertain ourselves," Mr. Burgess tells us. His enthusiasm is contagious, and his suggestions about glorifying the commonplace are very refreshing, if scarcely vital enough to be inspiring.

*"Telepathic" or
"spiritualistic"
occult theories.*

"Can Telepathy Explain?" is the query raised by Mr. Minot J. Savage in a small volume recently issued by Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons. The problem discussed is whether the alleged facts of the occult type are better explained by the "telepathic" or by the "spiritualistic" theory. Mr. Savage decides in favor of the latter. The volume, brief as it is, is a sad piece of reading. It furnishes needlessly plain evidence that the temperament and training of the author, and his appreciation of the evidential value of fact, are all so inadequate and distorted as to result in a presentation that would be ridiculous were it not deplorable. Such writings do no end of harm, because they get referred to and respected by persons who are looking about for well-known names to bolster personal prejudices. They do no good; for they merely confuse the questions they are intended to illuminate. As soon as the requirements that are necessary for one to record a valuable opinion upon such subjects are more generally understood, the appearance of such books as this will become happily rare.

NOTES.

A new novel by Mr. Charles Warren Stoddard, entitled "For the Sake of his Company: A Tale of the Misty City," will be published at once by Mr. A. M. Robertson of San Francisco.

The passing out of copyright of "Elsie Venner" is signalized by the appearance of a new and cheaper edition of that famous novel. In its present form it is one of the "Cambridge Classics" of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

An additional Spring announcement of Messrs. Little, Brown, & Co., is a volume entitled "Life in a New England Town, 1787—1788," being the diary of John Quincy Adams while a student in the office of Theophilus Parsons at Newburyport, edited by Mr. Charles Francis Adams.

Mr. J. M. Dent is making as complete a collection of the letters of Charles Lamb as possible for publication, and will be grateful to collectors in America who will allow him to have transcripts of their possessions made and forwarded. Communications may be addressed to Messrs. J. M. Dent & Co., 29 and 30 Bedford St., Convent Garden, London.

An exhibition of rare and choice books in fine bindings, of interest to every lover and collector of fine books, will be held by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons at the Auditorium, Chicago, during the afternoon of each day from the 2nd to the 8th of this month. Examples will be shown of the work of all the best-known American, English, and French binders.

The following books not previously included in the Spring announcements of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will be published by them this season: "The Correspondence between Ralph Waldo Emerson and Herman Grimm," edited by Mr. Frederick W. Holls; "The Confiscation of John Chandler's Estate," by Mr. Andrew M. Davis; and "Of Education," by Mr. R. R. Bowker.

"A Midsummer Nights Dreame" is the first volume in the "First Folio" Shakespeare, edited by Miss Charlotte Porter and Miss Helen A. Clarke, and published by the Messrs. Crowell. This edition will be in as many volumes as there are plays, and follows the folio of 1623 in text, spelling, and punctuation. Each volume has an introduction, copious notes, variorum readings, a glossary, and an anthology of "selected criticism."

Recent publications of the American Book Co. include the following: "A Laboratory Manual of Physics," by Messrs. Henry C. Cheston, Philip R. Dean, and Charles E. Timmermann; "Botany All the Year Round," by Mr. E. F. Andrews; "Language Lessons," by Mr. J. W. Sewell; "Commercial German," by Mr. Arnold Kutner; and "A School Grammar of the English Language," by W. M. Baskerville and J. W. Sewell.

The recent death of Gaston Paris lends a melancholy interest to the little volume on "Mediæval French Literature," just published as a "Temple Primer" (Macmillan). Considering its source, we need hardly emphasize the fact that this brief treatment of a great subject is absolutely masterly from the point of view of the scholar, and itself the best of good literature from the point of view of those who are concerned with such matters as style and manner of presentation.

A contribution of vital importance to current discussion of the negro problem may be expected in Prof. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois' "The Souls of Black Folk,"

to be issued this month by Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co. In these essays, the author, himself a negro, has endeavored to "show the strange meaning of being black here in the dawning of the Twentieth Century." He makes an eloquent plea for right and justice to his people—for the spiritual uplifting of the negro as well as for his material advancement.

TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

April, 1903.

Arctic, An Explorer-Naturalist in the. A. J. Stone. *Scribner*.
 Arid Line, Pushing Back the. C. M. Harger. *Rev. of Reviews*.
 Automobile, Coming of the. Henry Norman. *World's Work*.
 Criticisms. Brander Matthews. *Harper*.
 Brittany, In Old. Anna S. Schmidt. *Atlantic*.
 Butte City. Ray Stannard Baker. *Century*.
 Canada's Growing Commercial Independence. No. *American*.
 Census-Taking, Evolution of. W. R. Merriam. *Century*.
 Chicago, Municipal Situation in. H. P. Judson. *Rev. of Revs.*
 Chinese Negotiations, Outcome of. Gilbert Reid. *No. Amer.*
 Church Work, \$20,000,000 for. E. M. Mills. *World's Work*.
 Coal Strike Commission's Award. W. E. Weyl. *Rev. of Revs.*
 Co-Education 200 Years Ago, An Instance of. *Scribner*.
 College, What is the Best? E. G. Dexter. *World's Work*.
 Commerce and Labor, New Department of. *World's Work*.
 Compromise, The Foe of. W. G. Brown. *Atlantic*.
 Congress, More Humors of. F. E. Leupp. *Century*.
 Dalny, a Fiat City. Clarence Cary. *Scribner*.
 Drama of Today, Makers of. Brander Matthews. *Atlantic*.
 Eddy, Mrs., in Error. Mark Twain. *North American*.
 Education, Southern. David E. Cloyd. *Review of Reviews*.
 Emerson's Correspondence with Herman Grimm. *Atlantic*.
 Fish Commission, U. S. C. H. Stevenson. *North American*.
 Fiske as Popular Historian. H. M. Stephens. *World's Work*.
 Flat Dwellers of a Great City. A. B. Paine. *World's Work*.
 Foreign Correspondent, Confessions of a. *World's Work*.
 Forestry, Railroads and. John Gifford. *World's Work*.
 Garden, Next Summer's. Eben E. Rexford. *Lippincott*.
 Ignorance, Honorable Points of. S. M. Crothers. *Atlantic*.
 Immigrants, Whence Come Our? *World's Work*.
 Jefferson's Time, A Picturesque Politician of. *Century*.
 Labor Question, Political Economy and the. *North American*.
 Lafayette's Last Visit to America. Theo. Stanton. *Lippincott*.
 Lecture System, A Great Free. George Iles. *World's Work*.
 Lemons, Growing of Am. W. S. Harwood. *World's Work*.
 Lloyds. Chalmers Roberts. *World's Work*.
 Longfellow Letters, Some. *Harper*.
 Monroe Doctrine as a Bar to Civilization. *North American*.
 Mormonism, Economic Aspects of. R. T. Ely. *Harper*.
 Musical Celebrities, Modern. Hermann Klein. *Century*.
 Nature, Books about. H. C. Merwin. *Scribner*.
 Newfoundland Difficulty, French Side of. *North American*.
 Norris, Frank. W. S. Rainsford. *World's Work*.
 Ohio, A Century of. Murat Halstead. *Review of Reviews*.
 Opera, American, New Regime for. L. Reamer. *Rev. of Revs.*
 Physiological Immunity. Carl Snyder. *Harper*.
 Portraits, A Gallery of. Goldwin Smith. *North American*.
 Residence, The Model. Katharine C. Budd. *World's Work*.
 Russia, Political Conditions in. N. I. Stone. *Rev. of Reviews*.
 Scudder, Horace E. Alexander V. G. Allen. *Atlantic*.
 Ship's Water-Line, Below the. Benj. Brooks. *Scribner*.
 Shipping and Subsidies. Benjamin Taylor. *North American*.
 South Australia's Land-Grant Railway. *Review of Reviews*.
 Steamship Trnst, The So-called. J. D. J. Kelley. *Century*.
 Stock Exchange, Function of the. C. A. Conant. *Atlantic*.
 Sultan and the Caliphate. Lloyd Sanders. *North American*.
 Theocritus, The Land of. William Sharp. *Harper*.
 Tin-Peddler, A Trip with a. Julian Ralph. *Harper*.
 Trans-Canada Railway. E. T. D. Chambers. *Rev. of Reviews*.
 Treasury, The U. S. Frank A. Vanderlip. *Scribner*.
 Twahtman, John: An Estimate. *North American*.
 Ward, Mrs. Humphry, Work of. H. W. Mabie. *No. Amer.*
 White House, Restoration of the. Charles Moore. *Century*.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[The following list, containing 102 titles, includes books received by THE DIAL since its last issue.]

BIOGRAPHY AND REMINISCENCES.

- William Ellery Channing: Minister of Religion. By John White Chadwick. With photogravure portrait, 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 463. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.75 net.
- Maxim Gorky: His Life and Writings. By E. J. Dillon. With frontispiece, 12mo, uncut, pp. 390. McClure, Phillips & Co. \$1.50 net.
- Mazzini. By Bolton King, M.A. Illus. in photogravure, etc., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 380. "Temple Biographies." E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.50 net.
- Phillips Brooks: A Study. By William Lawrence, D.D. 16mo, pp. 51. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 50 cts. net.

HISTORY.

- The Philippine Islands, 1493-1803: Explorations by Early Navigators, Descriptions of the Islands and their Peoples, their History and Records of the Catholic Missions, as Related in Contemporaneous Books and Manuscripts. Trans. from the originals. Edited by Emma Helen Blair and James Alexander Robertson; with Introduction and additional Notes by Edward Gaylord Bourne. Vol. I., 1493-1529. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 356. Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Co. \$4. net.
- A History of the British Empire in the Nineteenth Century. By Marcus R. P. Dorman, M.A. Vol. I., From the Commencement of the War with France to the Death of Pitt (1793-1805). With photogravure portraits, large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 420. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$4. net.
- History and Chronology of the Myth-Making Age. By J. F. Hewitt. Illus., 8vo, uncut, pp. 682. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$6. net.
- The Story of Siena and San Gimignano. By Edmund G. Gardner. Illus. in photogravure, etc., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 391. Macmillan Co. \$3. net.
- Braddock's Road, and Three Relative Papers. By Archer Butler Hulbert. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 213. "Historic Highways of America." Arthur H. Clark Co. \$2.50 net.
- Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society. Edited by Franklin L. Riley. Volume VI. Large 8vo, pp. 567. Oxford, Miss.: Published by the Society.
- The Doukhobors: Their History in Russia and their Migration to Canada. By Joseph Elkinton. Illus., 12mo, pp. 336. Philadelphia: Ferris & Leach. \$2.
- Epoch-Making Papers in United States History. Edited by Marshall Stewart Brown. With portrait, 24mo, pp. 207. Macmillan Co. 25 cts. net.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- A Few of Hamilton's Letters, including his Description of the Great West Indian Hurricane of 1772. Edited by Gertrude Atherton. Illus. in photogravure, etc., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 277. Macmillan Co. \$1.50 net.
- Side-Lights on the Georgian Period. By George Paston. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 304. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$3. net.
- The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft. By George Gissing. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 208. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.50 net.
- Exits and Entrances: A Book of Essays and Sketches. By Charles Warren Stoddard. With portrait, 8vo, pp. 375. Lothrop Publishing Co. \$1.25 net.
- Glimpses of Colonial Society and the Life at Princeton College, 1766-1773. By One of the Class of 1763. Edited by W. Jay Mills. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 182. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$2. net.
- A Study of Metre. By T. S. Omond. 12mo, uncut, pp. 159. London: Grant Richards.
- The Indebtedness of Chaucer's Troilus and Criseyde to Guido delle Colonne's Historia Trojana. By George L. Hamilton, A.M. 12mo, uncut, pp. 159. "Columbia University Studies." Macmillan Co. \$1.25 net.
- The Old and the New Renaissance: A Group of Studies in Art and Letters. By Edwin Wiley. 12mo, uncut, pp. 256. Nashville, Tenn.: Publishing House of the M.E. Church, South. \$1.25 net.
- Life and Destiny; or, Thoughts from the Ethical Lectures of Felix Adler. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 141. McClure, Phillips & Co. \$1. net.

On Seeing an Elizabethan Play. With some particular discourse of "The Knight of the Burning Pestle." Illus., 16mo, pp. 59. San Francisco: Elder & Shepard. 75 cts. net.

NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD LITERATURE.

- A New Variorum Edition of Shakespeare. Edited by Horace Howard Furness. Vol. II., Macbeth; revised edition by Horace Howard Furness, Jr. With frontispiece, large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 566. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$4. net.
- Euripides. Trans. into English rhyming verse by Gilbert Murray, M.A. Illus. in photogravure, etc., gilt top, pp. 355. "The Athenian Drama." Longmans, Green, & Co. \$2.
- Shakespeare's A Midsummer Nights Dreame, "First Folio" edition. Edited by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke. With photogravure portrait, 24mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 216. T. Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cts. net.
- Elsie Venner: A Romance of Destiny. By Oliver Wendell Holmes. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 487. "Cambridge Classics." Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.
- The Irish Sketch Book. By W. M. Thackeray; edited by Walter Jerrold; illus. by Charles E. Brock. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 415. Macmillan Co. \$1.
- Lays of Ancient Rome. By Thomas Babington Macaulay. With photogravure portrait, 24mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 192. "Temple Classics." Macmillan Co. 50 cts.

POETRY.

- The Poets of Transcendentalism: An Anthology. Edited by George Willis Cooke. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 341. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2. net.
- The Gates of Silence, with Interludes of Song. By Robert Loveman. 16mo, pp. 65. New York: The Knickerbocker Press. \$1.

FICTION.

- Lady Rose's Daughter. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. Illus., 12mo, pp. 490. Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.
- Richard Rosny. By Maxwell Gray. With frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 507. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.
- Pearl-Maiden: A Tale of the Fall of Jerusalem. By H. Rider Haggard. Illus., 12mo, pp. 463. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$1.50.
- The Southerners: A Story of the Civil War. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. Illus. in color, 12mo, pp. 408. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.
- Six Trees: Short Stories. By Mary E. Wilkins-Freeman. Illus., 16mo, pp. 207. Harper & Brothers. \$1.25.
- Robin Brilliant. By Mrs. Henry Dudeney. 12mo, pp. 398. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.
- Felictas: A Romance. By Felix Dahn; trans. from the German by Mary J. Safford. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 341. A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.50.
- The Better Sort. By Henry James. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 429. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.
- In the Garden of Charity. By Basil King. 12mo, pp. 320. Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.
- The Gold Wolf. By Max Pemberton. Illus., 12mo, pp. 361. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.
- The Light Behind. By Mrs. Wilfrid Ward. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 303. John Lane. \$1.50.
- The Grey Wig: Stories and Novelettes. By I. Zangwill. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 563. Macmillan Co. \$1.50.
- John Percyfield: The Anatomy of Cheerfulness. By C. Hanford Henderson. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 382. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.
- Before the Dawn: A Story of the Fall of Richmond. By Joseph A. Altsheler. 12mo, pp. 372. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50.
- From the Unvarying Star. By Elsworth Lawson. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 292. Macmillan Co. \$1.50.
- Veronica. By Martha W. Austin. 12mo, pp. 251. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50.
- Spinners of Life. By Vance Thompson. Illus., 12mo, pp. 294. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.50.
- Cornet Strong of Ireton's Horse: An Episode of the Ironsides. By Dora Greenwell McChesney. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 343. John Lane. \$1.50.
- Our Neighbours. By Ian Maclaren. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 341. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.
- The Turquoise Cup, and The Desert. By Arthur Coslett Smith. Illus. in color, etc., 12mo, uncut, pp. 209. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

- Handicapped among the Free. By Emma Rayner. 12mo, pp. 376. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.
- The Filigree Ball: Being a Full and True Account of the Solution of the Mystery concerning the Jeffrey-Moore Affair. By Anna Katherine Green. Illus., 12mo, pp. 418. Bobbs-Merrill Co. \$1.50.
- The Spoilsmen. By Elliott Flower. 12mo, uncut, pp. 324. L. C. Page & Co. \$1.50.
- Cliveden. By Kenyon West. 12mo, pp. 473. Lothrop Publishing Co. \$1.50.
- Under the Rose. By Frederic S. Isham. Illus. in color, 12mo, pp. 427. Boweu-Merrill Co. \$1.50.
- A Tar-Heel Baron. By Mabel Shippie Clarke Pelton. Illus., 12mo, pp. 354. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.50.
- From a Thatched Cottage. By Eleanor G. Hayden. 12mo, pp. 309. T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.50.
- A Social Cockatrice. By Frederick W. Eldridge. 12mo, pp. 412. Lothrop Publishing Co. \$1.50.
- Putnam Place. By Grace Lathrop Collin. 12mo, pp. 262. Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.
- Tito. By William Henry Carson. Illus., 12mo, pp. 363. C. M. Clark Publishing Co. \$1.50.
- The Lieutenant-Governor. By Guy Wetmore Carryl. 12mo, pp. 269. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.
- Horses Nine: Stories of Harness and Saddle. By Sewell Ford. Illus., 12mo, uncut, pp. 270. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.
- The Stumbling Block. By Edwin Pugh. Illus., 12mo, pp. 313. A. S. Barnes & Co. \$1.50.
- Mary North. By Lucy Rider Meyer. 12mo, pp. 339. Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.50.
- Marty. By John Strange Winter. 12mo, pp. 338. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.25.
- The Socialist and the Prince. By Mrs. Fremont Older. With frontispiece, 12mo, gilt top, pp. 309. Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$1.50.
- On Satan's Mount. By Dwight Tilton. Illus., 12mo, pp. 459. C. M. Clark Publishing Co. \$1.50.
- The Mahoney Million. By Charles Townsend. Illus., 12mo, pp. 215. New Amsterdam Book Co. \$1.25.
- The Dawn of the New Era. By Abbie Daniels Mason. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 140. James H. West Co. 75 cts.
- "Unofficial": A Two-Days' Drama. By Hon. Mrs. Walter R. D. Forbes (née Farwell). 16mo, pp. 275. D. Appleton & Co. Paper, 50 cts.

RELIGION.

- We Shall Live Again. By George H. Hepworth, D.D. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 271. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1. net.
- Sacrificial Worship. By Wm. J. Gold, S.T.D. With photogravure portrait, 12mo, pp. 112. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$1. net.
- God and Music. By John Harrington Edwards. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 319. Baker & Taylor Co. \$1.25 net.
- Leavening the Nation: The Story of American Home Missions. By Joseph B. Clark, D.D. With portraits, 12mo, pp. 362. Baker & Taylor Co. \$1.25 net.
- Spiritual Evolution or Regeneration: The Law and Process of the Unfolding of the Christ in Consciousness. By R. C. Douglass. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 350. Lee & Shepard. \$1.20 net.
- The Baptists. By Henry C. Vedder, D.D. With frontispiece, 16mo, uncut, pp. 245. "Story of the Churches" series. Baker & Taylor Co. \$1. net.
- The Presbyterians. By Charles Lemuel Thompson, D.D. With frontispiece, 16mo, uncut, pp. 312. "Story of the Churches" series. Baker & Taylor Co. \$1. net.
- The Blue Flower of Methodism. By Clandius B. Spencer, D.D. 16mo, pp. 42. Jennings & Pye. 25 cts. net.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

- Italy and the Italians. By Edward Hutton. Illus. in photogravure, etc., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 343. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.50 net.
- Down the Orinoco in a Canoe. By S. Pérez Triana; with Introduction by R. B. Cunninghame Graham. With map, 12mo, pp. 253. T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.25.

SOCIOLOGY AND ECONOMICS.

- Pure Sociology: A Treatise on the Origin and Spontaneous Development of Society. By Lester F. Ward. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 607. Macmillan Co. \$4. net.
- The Principles of Money. By J. Laurence Laughlin. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 350. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3. net.

- Financial History of the United States. By Davis Rich Dewey, Ph.D. 8vo, pp. 530. "American Citizen Series." Longmans, Green, & Co. \$2.
- Money and Banking: An Introduction to the Study of Modern Currencies. By William A. Scott, Ph.D. 8vo, pp. 381. Henry Holt & Co. \$2.
- Heredity and Social Progress. By Simon N. Patten. 12mo, uncut, pp. 214. Macmillan Co. \$1.25 net.
- The Village Problem. By George F. Millin. 12mo, uncut, pp. 180. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.
- If Not the Saloon—What? The Point of View and the Point of Contact. By James E. Freeman. With frontispiece, 16mo, pp. 117. Baker & Taylor Co. 50 cts. net.

SCIENCE.

- Practical Physiology. By A. P. Beddard, M.A., J. S. Eddins, M.A., Leonard Hill, M.B., J. J. R. Macleod, M.B., and M. S. Pembrey, M.A. Illus., 8vo, pp. 495. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$5.20 net.
- Bacteria in Daily Life. By Mrs. Percy Frankland. 12mo, pp. 216. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$1.75 net.
- Epideictic Literature. By Theodore Chalou Burgess. Large 8vo, pp. 261. "Studies in Classical Philology." University of Chicago Press. Paper.

ART.

- Art in the Nineteenth Century. By Charles Waldstein. 16mo, pp. 110. Macmillan Co. 60 cts. net.
- Representative Art of Our Time. Edited by Charles Holme. Parts II. and III., illus. with etchings, color-plates, etc., folio. John Lane. Per part, \$1. net. (Sold only in sets of 8 parts.)
- Millet. By Romain Rolland. Illus., 24mo, gilt top, pp. 200. "Popular Library of Art." E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cts. net.

REFERENCE.

- A Descriptive Guide to the Best Fiction, British and American, including Translations from Foreign Languages. By Ernest A. Baker, M.A. 8vo, pp. 610. Macmillan Co. \$2.50 net.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

- A Posy Ring: A Book of Verse for Children. Chosen and classified by Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora Archibald Smith. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 279. McClure, Phillips & Co. \$1.25 net.
- My Woodland Intimates. By Effie Bignell. Illus., 12mo, uncut, pp. 241. Baker & Taylor Co. \$1. net.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- Explorations in Bible Lands during the 19th Century. By H. V. Hilprecht, with the co-operation of others. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 810. Philadelphia: A. J. Holman & Co. \$3. net.
- Spirals in Nature and Art: A Study of Spiral Formations Based on the Manuscripts of Leonardo da Vinci. By Theodore Andrea Cook, M.A.; with Preface by Prof. E. Ray Lankester, F.R.S. Illus. in photogravure, etc., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 200. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.50 net.
- Development of Muslim Theology, Jurisprudence, and Constitutional Theory. By Duncan B. Macdonald, M.A. 12mo, pp. 386. "Semitic Series." Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25 net.
- Millionaire Households and their Domestic Economy. With Hints upon Fine Living. By Mary Elizabeth Carter. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 303. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.40 net.
- How to Make Money: Eighty Novel and Practical Suggestions for Untrained Women's Work. Based on Actual Experience. Edited by Katharine Newbold Birdsall. 12mo, pp. 249. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1. net.
- The Light of China: The Tào Teh King of Láo Tsze, 604-504 B.C. An accurate metrical rendering of his works by I. W. Heysinger, M.A. 12mo, pp. 165. Philadelphia: Research Publishing Co. \$1.25.

OLD BOOKS AND MAGAZINES. Send for Catalogue. Address
A. J. CRAWFORD, Tenth and Pine Streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

Roycroft & Kelmscott Books
KENNETH B. ELLIMAN,

419 West 115th Street New York

Anyone wishing to dispose of Emerson manuscript or letters please advise P. O. Box 51, Boston, Mass.

**BOOKS
AT
LIBERAL
DISCOUNTS**

WHEN CALLING, PLEASE ASK FOR
MR. GRANT.
WHENEVER YOU NEED A BOOK,
Address MR. GRANT.

Before buying Books, write for quotations. An assortment of catalogues, and special slips of books at reduced prices, will be sent for a ten-cent stamp.

F. E. GRANT, Books, 23 West 42d Street,
New York.

Mention this advertisement and receive a discount.

BOOKS. ALL OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS SUPPLIED, no matter on what subject. Write us. We can get you any book ever published. Please state wants. When in England call. **BAKER'S GREAT BOOK-SHOP, 14-16 Bright Street, BIRMINGHAM.**

FIRST EDITIONS OF MODERN AUTHORS

Including Dickens, Thackeray, Lever, Ainsworth, Stevenson, Jeffries, Hardy. Books illustrated by G. and R. Cruikshank, Phiz, Rowlandson Leech, etc. The Largest and Choicest Collection offered for Sale in the World. Catalogues issued and sent post free on application. Books bought. — **WALTER T. SPENCER, 27 New Oxford St., London, W. C., England.**

**OLD AND
RARE BOOKS**

Pickering & Chatto,
66, Haymarket,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Dealers in Rare Ancient and Modern English literature — History, Poetry, Drama, and Fiction. Fine Old English and Foreign bookbindings. Illuminated MSS. Catalogues issued. Price 12 Cents.

Reciprocity

By J. LAURENCE LAUGHLIN, of Chicago University, and H. PARKER WILLIS, of Washington and Lee University. Crown 8vo, cloth, net, \$2.00 (postage 18 cents).

The Story of the Churches

The object of this series is to furnish brief and popular sketches of the several denominations written by the leading historian of each sect.

THE BAPTISTS

By HENRY C. VEDDER, Professor of Church History in Crozer Theological Seminary.

Small 12mo, net, \$1.00 (postage 8 cents).

THE PRESBYTERIANS

By CHARLES L. THOMPSON, D.D., Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions.

Small 12mo, net, \$1.50 (postage 8 cents).

The Baker & Taylor Co., 35-37 E. 17th St., New York

THE TRAVELERS

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

SYLVESTER C. DUNHAM, President.

ISSUES ACCIDENT POLICIES,

Covering Accidents of Travel, Sport, or Business, at home and abroad.

ISSUES LIFE & ENDOWMENT POLICIES,

All Forms, Low Rates, and Non-Forsitable.

ASSETS, \$33,813,055.74. LIABILITIES, \$28,807,741.45.

EXCESS SECURITY, \$5,005,314.29.

Returned to Policy Holders since 1864, \$46,083,706.05.

ASK FOR
CROWELL'S POETS

STORY-WRITERS, Biographers, Historians, Poets — Do you desire the honest criticism of your book, or its skilled revision and correction, or advice as to publication? Such work, said George William Curtis, is "done as it should be by The Easy Chair's friend and fellow laborer in letters, Dr. Titus M. Coan." Terms by agreement. Send for circular D, or forward your book or MS. to the New York Bureau of Revision, 70 Fifth Ave., New York.

**Do You
Write?**

Instruction by mail in literary composition. Courses suited to all needs. Revision, criticism, and sale of MSS. Send for circular.

EDITORIAL BUREAU

26 W. 33d St. (opp. Waldorf-Astoria), N. Y.

**AUTHORS
SEEKING A
PUBLISHER**

Manuscripts suitable for issuing in volume form required by established house; liberal terms; prompt, straightforward treatment.

Address **BOOKS, 141 Herald Twenty-Third Street, New York**

Was Shakespeare a Roman Catholic?

By James Appleton Morgan, President N. Y. Shakespeare Society. **STAMMERING, Townsend Southwick, in December "Action and Utterance," 10 cents.** From your newsdealer or N. Y. School of Expression, 318 West 57th St., New York.

CHARLES H. ROBERTS,

Attorney at Law.

Law and Patents.

614 Roanoke Building, 145 LaSalle Street, CHICAGO.

Patents, Trade-Marks, Copyright; and Claims in Chicago and Washington.

OHIO

in the Old South Leaflets. As this State has just been celebrating the centennial of her admission to the Union these leaflets are of interest to the student: No. 13, The Ordinance of 1787; 14, The Constitution of Ohio; 40, Manasseh Cutler's Description of Ohio; 41, Washington's Journal of his Tour to Ohio in 1770; 42, Garfield's Address on the North West Territory; 43, George Rogers Clarke's Account of the Capture of Vincennes; 127, The Ordinance of 1784.

Price 5 Cents Each. Send for Catalogues to

DIRECTORS OF THE OLD SOUTH WORK

Old South Meeting House, Boston.

The STUDEBAKER

fine Arts Building

Michigan Boulevard, between Congress and Van Buren Streets.

AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS!

George Ade's
NEW MUSICAL
COMEDY.

PEGGY

FROM **PARIS**

Music by
WILLIAM LORRAINE.

To Librarians

We carry a larger and more general stock of the publications of all American publishers than any other house in the United States.

We invite librarians and book committees to call and avail themselves of the opportunity to select from our large stock.

A. C. McCLURG & CO.
CHICAGO

THE CLOISTER LIBRARY

A series of volumes of meditative reading, edited by Mr. A. R. WALLER and published by J. M. Dent & Co. of London in the dainty form peculiar to the publications of this firm. Circular on request. Three volumes now ready:

I. **Thoughts in the Cloister and the Crowd and Companions of My Solitude.** By SIR ARTHUR HELPS.

II. **The Way of Perfection.** By SAINT TERESA.

III. **The Temple and A Priest to the Temple.** By GEORGE HERBERT.

Price, net, \$1.00 per volume.

THE LADY POVERTY

A XIIIth Century Allegory concerning Saint Francis of Assisi. The first English translation of this delightful idyll of mediæval days. By MONTGOMERY CARMICHAEL. Price, net, \$1.75. We can also supply copies of Carmichael's "In Tuscany," \$2.00, and "The Life of John W. Walshe," \$1.75.

TENNANT and WARD, Publishers
287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Going Abroad?

If so, take a copy of

THE COMPLETE POCKET GUIDE TO EUROPE

Edited by E. C. and T. L. STEDMAN.

Concise, handy, clear and legible maps, and altogether the best of the kind.

Full flexible leather, postpaid, \$1.25.

WILLIAM R. JENKINS

851 and 853 Sixth Avenue : NEW YORK CITY

THE LIBRARY A REVIEW
(Quarterly)

Edited by J. Y. W. Mac Alister, in collaboration with Leopold Delisle, Melvil Dewey, and Richard Garnett, C.B.

New Series. No. 1, 1903.

Printed at the Chiswick Press, London, on Morris Paper.

Annual Subscription, \$4.00 net.

Single Copies, \$1.00 net each.

CONTENTS. No. 1, 1903.

Early Arabian Paper Making	By R. Garnett
Boys' Libraries	By R. F. Cholmeley
Aucassin and Nicolette	By Andrew Lang
The Booksellers of London Bridge	By Henry R. Plomer
Facts and Fancies in Baconian Theory	By Walter W. Greg
"The Times" History of the War	By M.
The Guildhall Library and Museum	By Charles Welch
Recent German Books	By Elizabeth Lee
Notes on Books and Work	By A. W. Pollard and L. C. W.
Mr. Carnegie's Gifts to Libraries.	

SCOTT-THAW COMPANY, 542 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

SUPERB NATURE BOOKS IN COLORS

Bird-Life

A Guide to the Study of our Common Birds. By FRANK M. CHAPMAN, Associate Curator of Vertebrate Zoölogy, American Museum of Natural History; Author of "Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America." Containing an Appendix with new matter designed for the use of teachers, and including lists of birds for each month of the year; and with additional annotated lists of birds found at Washington (D.C.), Philadelphia (Pa.), Portland (Conn.), Cambridge (Mass.), St. Louis (Mo.), Oberlin (O.), and Milwaukee (Wis.). With 75 full-page lithographic plates of birds in natural colors, reproducing Ernest Thompson-Seton's drawings. New edition. 12mo. Cloth, \$2.00 net.

HOLIDAY EDITION. Same as above, but without the Teachers' Appendix. 8vo. Cloth, large paper, gilt top, untrimmed edges, \$5.00.

Mr. Chapman has earned his place as the leading popular scientific writer upon birds. His descriptions are accurate, his style is interesting. "Bird-Life" is a classic, and this edition in colors at a modest price will establish it as the one indispensable bird-book. Mr. Thompson-Seton's artistic work needs no comment.

Teachers' Manual of Bird-Life

A Guide to the Study of our Common Birds. By FRANK M. CHAPMAN. 284 pages. The same as the \$2.00 edition of Bird-Life, without the full-page colored plates. To accompany the following portfolios, and not sold separately:

Portfolios of Colored Plates

No. I. Permanent Residents and Winter Visitors; 32 plates. No. II. March and April Migrants; 34 plates. No. III. May Migrants, Types of Birds' Eggs, Nests, etc.; 34 plates. Price of Portfolios, each, \$1.25; one Portfolio with Manual, \$2.00; three Portfolios with Manual, \$4.00.

Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America

By Frank M. Chapman. *Third edition.* With Introductory Chapters on the Study of Ornithology, how to identify Birds, and how to collect and preserve Birds, their Nests, and Eggs. With 20 full-page plates and 150 cuts in the text. 12mo. Library Edition. Cloth, \$3.00. Pocket Edition, flexible morocco, \$3.50.

Bird Studies with a Camera

With Introductory Chapters on the Outfit and Methods of the Bird Photographer. By FRANK M. CHAPMAN, Author of "Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America" and "Bird-Life." Illustrated with over 100 Photographs from Nature by the Author. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.75.

Insect Life

An Introduction to Nature Study, and a Guide for Teachers, Students, and Others interested in Out-of-door Life. By JOHN HENRY COMSTOCK, Professor of Entomology in Cornell University and in Leland Stanford Junior University. *New edition.* With 12 full-page plates reproducing butterflies and various insects in their natural colors, and with many wood-engravings by Anna Botsford Comstock, Member of the Society of American Wood-Engravers. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.75 net.

Professor Comstock's book has taken the first place among popular guides to the study and identification of insect life. These colored plates reproduce insects which he has selected and arranged, and the reproduction has been under his supervision. This edition of his authoritative and standard work is necessary for all students of out door life.

Familiar Trees and Their Leaves

By F. SCHUYLER MATHEWS. *New edition.* With 12 pictures of representative trees in colors, and over 200 drawings from nature by the author. With the botanical name and habitat of each tree and a record of the precise character and color of its leafage. 8vo. Cloth, \$1.75 net; postage 18 cents additional.

"Here is a book that cannot be amiss in any library; we point it out with confidence, hoping to have our readers share our enjoyment of it. From first page to last the text is interesting, and the leaf figures and other drawings are accurate and attractive."—*New York Independent.*

Familiar Flowers of Field and Garden

By F. SCHUYLER MATHEWS. *New edition.* With 12 orthochromatic photographs of characteristic flowers by L. W. Brownell, and over 200 drawings by the author. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.40 net; postage 18 cents additional.

"Charmingly written, and to any one who loves the flowers — and who does not? — will prove no less fascinating than instructive. It will open up in the garden and the fields a new world full of curiosity and delight, and invest them with a new interest in his sight."—*Christian Work.*

Practical Forestry

A Book for the Student and for all who are practically interested, and for the General Reader. By Prof. JOHN GIFFORD, New York State College of Forestry, Cornell University. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.20 net.

The recent establishment of the Bureau of Forestry at Washington, the steps taken in different States for forest protection, and the movement for national forest reservations which began a few years since, are tangible evidences of the increasing interest in a subject of immediate and general importance. The need of popular information regarding this subject, presented in a form comprehensive and practical but interesting, has prompted Professor Gifford to prepare this book.

D. APPLETON & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS

NEW YORK

BOSTON

CHICAGO

THE DIAL PRESS, FINE ARTS BUILDING, CHICAGO

THE DIAL

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

EDITED BY
FRANCIS F. BROWNE.

Volume XXXIV.
No. 404.

CHICAGO, APRIL 16, 1908.

10 cts. a copy.
\$2. a year.

FINE ARTS BUILDING.
203 Michigan Blvd.

Charles Scribner's Sons' New Books of Importance

READY EARLY IN MAY

A Work of Contemporary History of Very Unusual Interest and Importance

Letters of a Diplomat's Wife

By Mary King Waddington

Illustrated with portraits, views, etc.

\$2.50 net (postage 20 cents).

THE selections from Mme. Waddington's letters to her family, which have appeared in *Scribner's Magazine*, constitute not more than one-quarter of this book. The writer is the daughter of the late Charles King, President of Columbia College. M. Waddington, whom she married in 1874, was the Ambassador Extraordinary representing France at the Coronation of the Czar, and the French Ambassador to England from 1883 to 1893. Mme. Waddington's letters give a remarkably interesting series of portraits and pen pictures of the personages and incidents of her official life during this period. Unconventional, intimate, personal, graphic, and witty, these letters have an importance and a distinction which are unique in autobiographical literature.

New and Valuable Books about Nature

OUR NORTHERN SHRUBS

By Harriet L. Keeler

A companion to the author's "Our Native Trees," an invaluable aid for the lover of Nature.

240 Illustrations. \$2.00 net
(Postage 16 cents.)

TREES, SHRUBS, AND VINES

of the North Eastern United States.

By H. E. Parkhurst

250 Illustrations. \$1.50 net
(Postage 12 cents.)

OUR FEATHERED GAME

By Dwight W. Huntington

Describes all the game birds of the United States, where and how they may be shot.

Illustrated in Color. \$2.00 net
(Postage 16 cents.)

The Principles of Money

By J. Laurence Laughlin, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Chicago.

Svo, \$3.00 net (postage 21 cents).

An elaborately organized treatment of the principles of money, and an original and novel contribution to the science of political economy.

DEVELOPMENT OF MUSLIM THEOLOGY, JURISPRUDENCE, AND CONSTITUTIONAL THEORY

By DWYCAN B. MACDONALD, Professor in Hartford Theological Seminary.

To the general reader it will open a new world of interest and information, and to the specialist it will give the latest data on its complicated and difficult theme. \$1.25 net (postage 11 cents).

OLD TESTAMENT CRITICISM AND THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

By JOHN E. McFADYEN, M.A., Professor in Knox College, Toronto.

A popular, complete, and truly constructive work. It is the Higher Criticism controversy in a nutshell, and for lay as well as clerical readers. \$1.50 net (postage 16 cents).

Agnosticism

By Robert Flint, D.D., LL.D., Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh.

Svo, \$2.00 net (postage 20 cents).

"Dr. Flint's eminence among representative writers upon Theism commands attention to his treatment of Agnosticism. No writer that we are aware of has treated it so amply and thoroughly as here."—*The Outlook*.

Charles Scribner's Sons :: Publishers :: New York City

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & COMPANY

The Life and Letters of Edgar Allan Poe

By JAMES A. HARRISON, Professor in the University of Virginia.

This publication is an event of more than usual importance, since it is the first which presents, together, an accurate biography and a collection of letters of one of America's greatest and most interesting literary figures. The letters give many new glimpses of Poe and his friends—among them Irving, Willis, Simms, Longfellow, Hawthorne, and Lowell.

In two volumes, with 45 illustrations, 12mo, gilt top, cloth, \$2.50 net; half calf, \$5.00 net. Postage 25 cents.

"First Folio Shakespeare"

Loves Labour's Lost

Edited with Notes, Introduction, Glossary, Criticism, and Variorum Readings by CHARLOTTE PORTER and HELEN A. CLARKE.

Pocket size, with photogravure frontispiece, gilt top, cloth, 50 cts. net; limp leather, 75 cts. net. Postage 5 cts.

Already Published

A Midsommer Nights Dreame

Next Volume will be

The Comedie of Errors

"It will prove, I am sure, the most desirable edition of the Plays which has yet been published. A reprint of the First Folio has never been within reach of the general reading public."
—HIRAM CORSON.

"One of the best that I have seen. Should be welcome to teachers and careful students."
—WILLIAM J. ROLFE.

"I have taken it to my heart at once, and every votary of the greatest of English books will do the same."
—EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN.

"A very important undertaking. Will hold a place by itself among all the reprints of Shakespeare."
—*The Outlook*.

"Exactly what is wanted."—TALCOTT WILLIAMS.

Recent Books

Economics of Forestry

By BERNHARD E. FERNOW

\$1.50 net.

By mail, \$1.65

"No other book [on this great subject] of like authority. To be commended in the highest terms."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

The Poetry of Browning

By STOPFORD A. BROOKE

\$1.50 net.

By mail, \$1.65

"The most satisfactory and stimulating criticism of this poet yet published."—*London Times*.

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & COMPANY, NEW YORK

WORKS IN HISTORY AND MODERN LANGUAGES

Recently Published or Shortly to be Issued by

Henry Holt & Co.

29 WEST 23D STREET, NEW YORK. 378 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO (Branch for text books only).

Bémont and Monod's Mediæval Europe, 395-1270. Translated by MARY SLOAN. Edited by Prof. G. B. ADAMS. of Yale. 554 pp. 12mo. \$1.60 net. Prof. GEO. L. BURR of Cornell: "I have long regarded it as the very best text book known to me in its field."

Seignobos's Roman People. Translation edited and brought down to Charlemagne by Dr. WILLIAM FARLEY. With maps and numerous illustrations. 528 pp. 12mo. \$1.25 net.

— **Feudal Régime.** Translated by Prof. E. W. DOW, University of Michigan. 70 pp. 8vo. Paper, 50 cents net.

Lord's Regency of Marie De Medicis, with illustrations from old portraits. (In press.)

Alden's English Verse. Specimens illustrating its principles and history, chosen and edited by Prof. RAYMOND M. ALDEN, of Stanford University. xiv+459 pp. 16mo. \$1.25 net. Prof. Henry Van Dyke, of Princeton: — "It seems to me an excellent book, much needed and thoroughly well-made."

Pancoast's Standard English Prose From Bacon to Stevenson. ix+676 pp. 8vo. \$1.50 net. Above 100 selections (most of them complete in themselves). Prof. T. R. PRICE, of Columbia: "It delights me to have your stately volume of standard English Prose, edited by Prof. PANCOAST. What a wealth he has gathered into his six or seven hundred pages, and in the hands of a competent teacher, what an infinite mass of useful and fruitful teaching."

Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice. Edited by Prof. THOMAS MARC PARROTT of Princeton. (April)

Yale Studies in English. List on application.

KING ALFRED'S OLD ENGLISH VERSION OF ST. AUGUSTINE'S SOLILOQUIES.

Edited by Dr. HENRY LEE HARGROVE. Lvil.+120 pp. Paper, 8vo. \$1.00 net.

PLUTARCH AND BASIL THE GREAT ON THE STUDY AND USE OF POETRY.

Translated and edited by Prof. FREDERICK M. PADELPOFF of the University of Washington. 136 pp. Paper, 8vo. 75 cents net.

Bierwith's Beginning German. 28 Short Lessons with an Abstract of Grammar. By Dr. H. C. BIERWITH of Harvard, author of "The Elements of German." 214 pp. 8vo. 80 cents net. The exercises are based on 800 of the commonest words.

TEXTS.—FULDA'S DER TALISMAN. Edited by Dr. E. MEYER, Western Reserve Univ. xli.+171 pp. 35 cents net.

KLEIST: MICHAEL KOHLHAAS. Edited by Dr. WM. KURBELMAYER, Johns Hopkins. xiv.+149 pp. 50 cents net. The impressive story of an humble patriot.

WIEDEMANN: BIBLISCHE GESCHICHTE. Edited by Prof. L. A. BROADES, Univ. of Ills. Vocab. 93 pp. 30 cents net.

GOETHE: EGMONT. Edited by Prof. ROBERT W. DEERING. With bibliography and colored map. lxvii+161 pp. (April). 85 cents net.

WILBRANDT: JUGENDLIEBE. Edited by Prof. T. HESCKELS, Middlebury College. Vocab. 87 pp. 30 cents net.

MEISSNER: AUS MEINER WELT. Edited by Prof. C. WESCKEBACH. Vocab. Cheaper Ed. 127 pp. 35 cents net.

GERSTAECKER, IRRFAHRTEN. Edited by M. P. WHITNEY. New Vocab. Ed. 221 pp. 30 cents net.

François and Giroud's Easy French By VICTOR E. FRANÇOIS, University of Michigan, and Prof. PIERRE F. GIROUD, Girard College. (May) For very early reading. It includes composition exercises.

TEXTS.—AUGIER ET FOUSSIER. UN BEAU MARIAGE. (W. VOCAB.) Edited by Prof. W. S. SYMINGTON of Amherst. 35 cents net.

MÉRIMÉE: QUATRE CONTES. (W. VOCAB.) Edited by Prof. F. C. L. VAN STEENDEREN, Univ. of Iowa. xliii+122 pp. 35 cents net.

Mateo Falcone, L'Enlèvement de la Redoute, Tamango, and Le Coup de Pistolet.

RACINE. ANDROMAQUE, BRITANNICUS and ATHALIE. Edited by Prof. F. M. WARREN, Yale. xv+350 pp. 80 cents net.

HUGO: AU BORDS DU RHIN. Edited by T. B. BRONSON. xvi+148 pp. 75 cents net.

Edgren's Italian and English Dictionary. With Pronunciation and Brief Etymologies. 576+452 pp. 8vo. \$3.00 net.

Professor GEO. M. HARPER of Princeton: — "It is so well done and was so sadly needed, that I feel impelled to congratulate you, and through you Dr. Edgren himself, for performing what seems to me a great service to the students of Italian. . . . At last we have an Italian-English dictionary which does not copy the old mistakes of its predecessors and which, moreover, is printed in large legible type, and an etymological lexicon at the same time. The mnemonic helpfulness of etymologies in learning a foreign language is not to be overlooked."

Schilling's Spanish Grammar. Translated and edited by FREDERICK ZAGEL. 340 pp. 12mo, \$1.10 net.

"I trust your work will be brought to the notice of a large number of students of Spanish, for I feel sure they will gladly and thankfully use it as soon as they know it; for my part I will consider it my pleasant duty to do all in my power to call upon it the attention of all such friends and acquaintances of mine as are interested in the study of Spanish."—Prof. C. L. Speranza of Columbia.

THE GRIFFIN SERIES

OF HIGH CLASS NEW FICTION AT A LOW PRICE

Fourth Edition.

The Westcotes

By A. T. QUILLER-COUCH. (*Griffin Series, No. 1.*) Illustrated by J. L. G. Ferris.
12mo, cloth, gilt, \$1.00.

"A delightful story, told in his usual felicitous style." — *Chicago Journal*.

"A sweet and tranquil idyll, fluttered, but not overwhelmed, by genuine passion."

— *New York Tribune*.

"The book shows that the author has progressed in his art to a position warranting a belief in his permanence." — *New York Times Saturday Review*.

"A tale of rare delicacy and feeling."

— *Detroit Free Press*.

JUST PUBLISHED

Kent Fort Manor

By WILLIAM HENRY BABCOCK, author of "The Tower of Wye." (*Griffin Series.*)
Illustrated by W. Sherman Potts. 12mo, cloth, \$1.00.

The scene of Mr. Babcock's new novel is laid in the Chesapeake Bay, and several of the chief characters are descendants of the William Claiborne who figures in his former book, but the time is that of the Civil War. There is a curious psychological problem of inherited memory involved in the plot which is sure to attract attention and interest.

"The interest of this weird novel centres around a hypothesis tentatively broached by the author that there is such a thing as heredity of memory." — *Pittsburg Dispatch*.

The Archierey of Samara

A Russian novel, by HENRY ILOWIZI, author of "The Weird Orient," "In the Pale," etc. (*Griffin Series.*) Illustrated by Stephen J. Ferris. 12mo, cloth, \$1.00.

This is a thrilling story of some very interesting phases of Russian life by one who knows his subject thoroughly, having been born and passed his early years in the Russian province of which he writes. It will be found of absorbing interest and of much sociological value.

"A romance, yet it is a great deal more than that. It is history, philosophy, and romance combined." — *Philadelphia Record*.

"A powerful protest and an effective story." — *Philadelphia Press*.

IN PRESS

IN THE GRIFFIN SERIES OF NEW FICTION

The Tu-Tze's Tower

By LOUISE BETTS EDWARDS

A Victim of Conscience

By MILTON GOLDSMITH

HENRY T. COATES & CO., PUBLISHERS, PHILADELPHIA

JUST PUBLISHED

Songs and Stories from Tennessee

By

JOHN TROTWOOD MOORE

Author of "A Summer Hymnal." 12mo. Illustrated by HOWARD WEEDEN and ROBERT DICKEY. \$1.25.

This volume contains the story of "Ole Mistis," which has attained a wide celebrity from its use by professional readers and reciters, and which first brought the author into notice; together with "Gray Gamma," "Miss Kitty's Funeral," and a number of others in Mr. Moore's inimitable vein of mingled pathos and humor. The illustrations are notably excellent.

"A Summer Hymnal" is selling with gathering popularity, and the many readers who have been charmed by it will want this book also.

"Will probably renew the success of 'A Summer Hymnal.' The stories are most effective, and the humor is of a first-rate order."—*Philadelphia Press*.

"A DELIGHT AND AN INSPIRATION"

A Summer Hymnal A Romance of Tennessee

By

JOHN TROTWOOD MOORE

Illustrated by STANLEY M. ARTHURS. 12mo, cloth extra, \$1.25.

MARION HARLAND says: "For we have in the 'Hymnal' one of the most exquisite pastorals of American life ever written. It is an Idyll—a 'Reverie,' than which nothing more charming has been offered to our reading public since Ik Marvel founded a school of his own fifty-one years ago. . . . Our 'United Country' is proud of the State that has given us within a dozen years Charles Egbert Craddock and this later and gentler painter of Tennessee life."

"There is in the philosophy of this novel something deliciously sweet and comforting. . . . A book of this sort occasionally is a delight and an inspiration."—*Louisville Times*.

"Mr. Moore displays more sentiment than does Mr. Allen, and a shrewder philosophy."—*New York Times Saturday Review*.

HENRY T. COATES & CO., PUBLISHERS, PHILADELPHIA

J. B. Lippincott Company	Macbeth A Revised Edition of this Volume of the VARIORUM. By HORACE HOWARD FURNESS, JR. Frontispiece, 8vo, cloth. \$4.00 net. Postpaid, \$4.30 net.	Spring Books
The True Abraham Lincoln By WILLIAM ELEROY CURTIS The latest addition to the True Biographies, which have won such wide favor. Illustrated, 8vo, cloth. \$2.00 net. Postpaid, \$2.13.	The Untilled Field By GEORGE MOORE A new book of fiction by the most distinguished figure among the novelists of to-day. Cloth, \$1.50.	
A History of the British Empire In the Nineteenth Century By M. R. P. DORMAN, M. P. The first of four volumes. Illus., 8vo, cloth. \$4.00 net.	Birds in their Relation to Man A Scientific Book for the everyday reader. By CLARENCE M. WEED and NED DEARBORN Illus., 8vo, cloth. \$2.50 net. Postage extra.	
<i>In Active Preparation</i> Vol. III. Chambers's Cyclopedia of English Literature Volumes I. and II., already published, cover English Literature from its beginnings to the early part of the nineteenth century. Complete in three imperial octavo volumes of about 800 pages each, lavishly and accurately illustrated, stoutly bound. Price, \$5.00 net, per volume. Carriage extra		
<i>Publishers</i>	J. B. Lippincott Company	<i>Philadelphia</i>

TWO POPULAR BOOKS		
WILLIAM EDWARD SIMONDS: A STUDENT'S HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE Crown 8vo. \$1.25		
BLISS PERRY: A STUDY OF PROSE FICTION 12mo. \$1.25		
Houghton, Mifflin & Company BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO		

Reciprocity By J. LAURENCE LAUORLIN, of Chicago University, and H. PAREEA WILLIS, of Washington and Lee University. Crown 8vo, cloth, net, \$2.00 (postage 18 cents).
The Story of the Churches The object of this series is to furnish brief and popular sketches of the several denominations written by the leading historian of each sect. THE BAPTISTS By HENRY C. VEDDER, Professor of Church History in Crozer Theological Seminary. Small 12mo, net, \$1.00 (postage 8 cents). THE PRESBYTERIANS By CHARLES L. THOMPSON, D.D., Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. Small 12mo, net, \$1.50 (postage 8 cents). The Baker & Taylor Co., 35-37 E. 17th St., New York

EXPLORATIONS IN BIBLE LANDS DURING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

Prof. H. V. HILPRECHT, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D., General Editor, and Author of "*The Resurrection of Assyria and Babylonia*," which contains the first comprehensive account of the recent excavations in Babylonia by the University of Pennsylvania, including the finding of the great Temple Library at Nippur, which has been pronounced "One of the most far-reaching Assyriological discoveries of the whole last century."

Licentiate Dr. J. Benzinger, University of Berlin, writes on "Palestine."

Prof. Dr. Fritz Hommel, University of Munich, is the author of "Arabia."

Prof. Dr. George Steindorff, University of Leipzig, furnishes the chapter on "Egypt."

Prof. Dr. P. Jensen, University of Marburg, concludes with an essay on "The Hittites."

1 vol., octavo, buckram cloth, nearly 900 pages, 200 illustrations, 4 maps, \$3.00 net (postage 40 cents extra).

For sale by booksellers generally.

A. J. HOLMAN & CO., PUBLISHERS, PHILADELPHIA

BARNES' NEWEST BOOKS

"**THE Child Housekeeper**" shows how to make the home the "cheeriest and brightest spot in the landscape." It is based on actual experience, the result of years of work in teaching children the bright side of domestic economy. Work ordinarily classed as drudgery becomes interesting and pleasurable. Settlement workers will find this book of particular value.

The Child Housekeeper

By the Misses COLSON and CHITTENDEN

Songs and music by ALICE R. BALDWIN

Introduction by JACOB A. RIIS

12mo, Cloth, fully illustrated. \$1.50 net (postage 12c.).

DID you know that Benedict Arnold the traitor, hated and execrated as he was, saved the cause of liberty in the Revolutionary War four times? Do you know the true reason for his treachery? Mr. Todd shows all this in his new book—a unique and original contribution to Revolutionary History.

The Real Benedict Arnold

By CHAS. BURR TODD

Author of "The True Aaron Burr," etc.

12mo, Cloth, illustrated. \$1.20 net (postage 11c.).

NEW FICTION

THIS book is no ordinary novel, it is a literary creation, a work of art. It possesses originality and an ingenious analysis of character. Each changing scene is striking and unusual. It is unique, and bold, and human. "Much out of the beaten path of current fiction. Exceptionally well written."—*Mail and Express*.

The Stumbling Block

By EDWIN PUGH

Illustrated by R. M. CROSBY

12mo, Cloth.

\$1.50

THE story of a modern American woman whose character is molded by contact with club, social, and religious life as it is found in New England to-day. "Ursula Keith," like other of Annie Elliot's women, is "keen, quick, and acute," and altogether lovable.

Life's Common Way

By ANNIE ELIOT TRUMBULL

Author of "Mistress Content Cradock," etc.

12mo, Cloth.

\$1.50

Hidden Manna

A Romance of Morocco

By A. J. DAWSON

Price, \$1.50

"Mr. Dawson has achieved remarkable results in this story."—*Life, N. Y.*

Ones' Womenkind

By LOUIS ZANDWILL

Price, \$1.50

"Powerful, dramatic, subtle, and fascinating."—*Rochester Democrat*.

Bayou Triste

A Story of Louisiana

By JOSEPHINE H. NICHOLLS

Price, \$1.50

"A wonderfully vivid and true picture of plantation life as it exists to-day."—*N. O. Picayune*.

Our Catalogue free to any address.

A. S. BARNES & CO., 156 Fifth Avenue, New York

RECENT IMPORTANT PUBLICATIONS

JOHN GRAHAM BROOKS'S

The Social Unrest

Second edition. STUDIES IN LABOR AND SOCIALIST MOVEMENTS. Cloth, \$1.50 net.
 "This is the most satisfactory book in the field of social study for many a day; its production is a supreme accomplishment."
 —JOHN J. HALSAY in *The Dial*.
 "The only volume before the American reading public to-day in which the views of both sides to the great social problem are set down in full fairness and candor."
 —*Chicago Daily News*.

THE NEW FICTION

Just Ready

Mr. BRADLEY GILMAN'S *Novel*

Ronald Carnaquay

A COMMERCIAL CLERKBYMAN

Is one that will give keen delight to any reader with a weakness for the study of human "types," especially if he be a member of a "progressive" church. It is a decidedly clever and humorous story.

Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50.

Mr. PAUL GWYNNE'S *Novel*

The Pagan at the Shrine

A story of the South of Spain during the Carlist troubles and the anti-Jesuit agitations. An intensely human, daring story of warring passions, by the author of "Marta."

Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50.

Mr. GEORGE CRAM COOK'S *Novel*

Roderick Taliaferro

A STORY OF MAXIMILIAN'S EMPIRE

Is "a rattling novel of love and fighting . . . of absorbing interest; the dialogue sparkles with wit, his pathos is well-timed and moving, and his love scenes are adorable."—*Chicago Tribune*.

Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50.

Mr. PERCY MACKAYE'S *Play*

The Canterbury Pilgrims

is a daring scheme carried out in so original a way that its production will be undertaken by Mr. E. H. Sothern. In this bright comedy Chaucer appears in the rôle of a lover.

Cloth, 16mo, \$1.25 net.

(Postage 10 cents.)

Mr. ZANGWILL'S *New Book*

The Grey Wig

is, according to the author, "mainly a study of women." By ISRAEL ZANGWILL, author of "Children of the Ghetto," etc.

Cloth, \$1.50.

Mr. LAWSON'S *New Novel*

From the Unvarying Star

A story of a country parish with a passionate love interest on a spiritual level which suggests George MacDonald's "Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood."

By ELSWORTH LAWSON, author of "Euphrosyne and Her Golden Book."

Cloth, \$1.50.

NEW BOOKS ON GARDENING

Third Edition of

Mrs. ELY'S *Charming Book on*

A Woman's Hardy Garden

"Really, practical directions for making a charming but not too ambitious flower garden . . . a book to be welcomed with enthusiasm."—*New York Tribune*.

Cloth, 12mo, Illustrated, \$1.75 net. (Postage 13 cents.)

Fifth Edition of

The Garden of a Commuter's Wife

"The Commuter's charming wife writes of her suburban garden in a thoroughly human way. It breathes an air of cheery companionship, wholesome, unselfish, and kindly."—*Chicago Post*.

Cloth, Illustrated, \$1.50.

JUST READY

Mr. WIRT GERRARE'S

Greater Russia

THE CONTINENTAL EMPIRE OF THE OLD WORLD (Illustrated)

Describes present conditions, and the commercial and industrial development of the empire; incidentally, also, the best openings for foreign enterprises and investment.

Cloth, 8vo, \$3.00 net. (Postage 22 cents.)

GERTRUDE ATHERTON'S *Selection of*

A Few of Hamilton's Letters

Including his description of the great West Indian hurricane of 1772.

"Present Hamilton as the man, the friend, and the lover. . . . For style and life they might have been written yesterday, and all through them are touches which account for the enthusiastic devotion which he inspired."—*New York Tribune*.

Cloth, \$1.50 net. (Postage 13 cents.)

By C. M. WALSH

The Fundamental Problem in Monetary Science

Cloth, 12mo, x+383 pp., \$1.50 net. (Postage 13 cents.)

Author of

The Measurement of General Exchange=Value, 1901

Cloth, 580 pp., \$3.00 net. (Postage 26 cents.)

On net books ordered from the publisher carriage is an extra charge; they are for sale by all dealers at net rates.

Published by THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, 66 5th Ave., N. Y.

THE DIAL

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

THE DIAL (founded in 1880) is published on the 1st and 16th of each month. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 a year in advance, postage prepaid in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; in other countries comprised in the Postal Union, 50 cents a year for extra postage must be added. Unless otherwise ordered, subscriptions will begin with the current number. REMITTANCES should be by draft, or by express or postal order, payable to THE DIAL. SPECIAL RATES TO CLUBS and for subscriptions with other publications will be sent on application; and SAMPLE COPY on receipt of 10 cents. ADVERTISING RATES furnished on application. All communications should be addressed to

THE DIAL, Fine Arts Building, Chicago.

No. 404. APRIL 16, 1903. Vol. XXXIV.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
THE TWO LOST YEARS	261
COMMUNICATION	263
The Origin of "Blizzard." <i>Albert Matthews.</i>	
A QUEEN OF LETTER-WRITERS. <i>Percy Favor</i>	
<i>Bicknell</i>	264
THE ITALIAN RENAISSANCE IN ENGLAND.	
<i>Mary Augusta Scott</i>	266
RECENT TEXTS IN LITERATURE. <i>William</i>	
<i>Morton Payne</i>	269
Lawton's Introduction to the Study of American Literature.—Sears's American Literature in its Colonial and National Periods.—Simonds's A Student's History of English Literature.—Pancoast's Standard English Prose.—Perry's A Study of Prose Fiction.	
THE STORY OF HELEN KELLER. <i>Joseph</i>	
<i>Jastrow</i>	271
SOME RECENT BOOKS ON EDUCATION. <i>Henry</i>	
<i>Davidson Sheldon</i>	273
Brown's The Making of our Middle Schools.—Hughes's The Making of Citizens.—Adamson's The Theory of Education in Plato's "Republic."—De Garmo's Interest and Education.—Cramer's Talks to Students on the Art of Study.—Compayré's Development of the Child in Later Infancy.—McMurry's Special Method in the Reading of Complete English Classics.—McMurry's The Method of Recitation, new edition.	
BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS	275
Companion-pieces from the Civil War.—A summary of English constitutional history.—Sheridan's plays, printed as he wrote them.—The Abbey Blue-book.—New translation of Aristotle's Psychology.—A decade of the memory of Phillips Brooks.—A strenuous missionary in South Africa.—London haunts and highways.—More of the Quest of the Holy Grail.	
BRIEFER MENTION	278
NOTES	279
LIST OF NEW BOOKS	279

THE TWO LOST YEARS.

There has been much confusion of aim and playing at cross-purposes in the educational discussions of recent years, yet a few fairly definite principles may be found to emerge from all this expression of varied and frequently ill-considered opinion. Upon no other point, perhaps, has there been such general agreement as upon the assertion that in our American scheme of public education there is a sum of wasted or misdirected energy which amounts to the work of about two years. In other words, the time which we take in transforming the raw material of childhood into the finished product, if it may be so styled, which is turned out from the colleges and the professional schools is about two years longer than it ought to be under conditions of economical management. In most of the European systems, results substantially equivalent to our own are produced in much less time, and the graduate is ready to enter upon the work of his life at an appreciably earlier age. Now two years of waste in educational work is a serious matter, and the question of avoiding so great a loss is one of the most important that confronts our educational workers. We may well defer the settlement of minor problems until we have united upon some method of attacking this major problem of the two lost years.

We have no doubt whatever that the greater part of this loss falls within the period of elementary education. That period ends with us at the average age of fourteen or fifteen, and it should end two years earlier. Most of our systems allow eight years for this preliminary school work (not including the kindergarten in the reckoning), when seven years would be ample, and six within the bounds of possibility under conditions of intelligent instruction and favoring home influences. That neither of these conditions exists to any general extent is a fact widely acknowledged and deplored. The quality of our elementary teaching leaves much to be desired, and is fairly put to shame when compared with the similar grade of teaching in France or Germany. An additional element of waste is found in the unscientific programmes of our elementary schools, with their frequent

experimental intrusion of doubtful matter, and their lack of suitable coördination. That the home does not work in sympathy with the school is also a fact too evident to require proof. The average parent of the public school child shows a shocking lack of responsibility in this matter. The whole burden is left for the school to bear, when it ought to be largely shared by the home. The influence of the parent is often directly antagonistic to educational advancement, for it makes a vice of indulgence, and encourages the child in all sorts of outside interests at the direct expense of his educational weal.

These facts are so generally admitted by educators that it would be unnecessary to bring them forward for restatement were it not for a surprising recent development in educational opinion. Until very recently, it has been taken for granted that the remedy for all this waste was to be found in strengthening the work of the early years, in organizing instruction upon a more scientific basis, and in developing the sense of responsibility in the parent. The waste and the remedy have been equally evident, and it has seemed that the only thing to do was to do away with the one by applying the other. But, whether impatient of a reform that must inevitably require many years for its accomplishment, or actuated by a desire to win the unthinking applause of the multitude, certain persons high in authority have of late been seeking to persuade us that we had better save the lost years at the upper end of the educational scale, and give up the hope of a really pedagogical treatment of the difficulty. A college course of two years, leading to the customary bachelor's degree, is what has been actually recommended for our consideration by the president of one of our great universities. By this surgical short cut we are to deal with a disease which calls for patient scientific treatment, while we are leaving the old malignant forces still at work in the organism.

We are certainly not opposed to measures of rational economy undertaken with respect to any part of the scholastic programme. The upper reaches of the educational scheme may have their defects as well as the lower ones. As far as this is found to be true, suitable remedies should be sought and applied. We are in sympathy with those higher institutions that encourage the exceptional student to perform in three years the work that busies the average student for four. We are even in sympathy

with the present marked tendency to permit the last year of collegiate work to stand also for the first year of professional training. But we are distinctly opposed to any plan for making the college degree less difficult of attainment than it now is, or for shortening the traditional period of the American college course. The bachelor's degree means little enough under existing conditions, except for the few determined students who by their own zeal for learning make it mean what it should, and even were there no way of saving time and energy before the college is reached, it would still be an unworthy concession to the spirit of commercialism to award that degree any more readily than it is now awarded. It is not so serious a matter as all that to give our young men what is curiously called their "start in life" a year or two earlier than it is given them under existing conditions.

Aside from this wholly inadequate reason for cheapening our higher education, the advocates of a college course of three or two years seem to find their main reliance in the argument that college entrance requirements are now more difficult than they were a generation ago, and that consequently the sophomore of to-day is as much of a scholar as his father was when a senior; that the end of two years of college life now marks about the same average of attainment as was then marked by the ceremony of graduation. We are not altogether sure of this, but admitting it for the moment, we would remark parenthetically that by going back half a dozen generations we may discover a strenuous condition of college scholarship that puts our best present achievements to shame. Cotton Mather, graduated from Harvard College at fifteen, offers an example of what education could then accomplish; we cannot match that record in our own times, not even by the college career of John Fiske. We may not care for the type of learning which those old Puritan students achieved, but we cannot deny the solidity of their parts.

If it be indeed true that the graduate of the last generation was no better educated than is the sophomore of to-day, it means nothing more than that we have recovered, by a painful process of gradual advancement, something of the educational seriousness of an age long past. And now that we have in a certain measure overcome the laxity which reigned in the methods and the demands of our fathers, are we suddenly to give up all that has been

thus won for the sake of lengthening by a year or two the gainful period of life? Is the active life, under the conditions of this feverish modern world, so much more important than the contemplative life that we should make such a sacrifice? It seems to us that to state these questions squarely is to answer them in the negative, and that it should rather be our watchword to strengthen and enrich as fully as we may the years which are already consecrated to education, but not to abate by a single jot the demands which we are now enabled to make of the college graduate. We are glad to note that the suggestions recently made with a view to curtailment (or rather decapitation) of the college course have met with a general chorus of disapproval and that the wisely conservative opinion seems still to prevail among our most influential educators.

There is one rather marked recent tendency in the treatment of collegiate education which we believe to be praiseworthy. The tendency to connect more closely the work of the colleges with that of the secondary schools; even transferring to the latter the first year or two of the training hitherto reserved for the former, is a movement which is commended by important practical considerations, and which does not impair the present achieved ideal of scholarship. We are glad to note the increasing development of academic institutions which cover the first two years of college, and the extension in the same direction of the work of our larger high-schools. The essential thing about college work is its character and spirit; the place where it is done is of minor importance.

There is no doubt a certain sentimental value in the traditional plan of a continuous four years' course in the same college; the resulting ties and associations are not to be despised. But the plan which makes it possible for students to get half way through college without leaving home means the possibility of the higher education for thousands who otherwise would not get it at all, and this is a consideration which must be held to outweigh the other. In the homely phrase, half a loaf is better than no bread, and many of those who by such means get the first half will contrive to get the other half as well. The institution, whether public or private, which is engaged in performing this service deserves the most cordial encouragement, and we look forward to

the time when every large city in the United States will accept among its recognized duties that of providing at public cost an education roughly equivalent to that of the German *Gymnasium*. With such an enlargement of the functions of our public secondary schools, and with the establishment where most needed of private foundations, similar in scope, our colleges will everywhere be given a new impulse, and their membership will be recruited in ever increasing numbers. They will by no means abandon their own provisions for the first years of college work, but the present disparity in the numbers of their lower and upper classes will disappear, and possibly become reversed in the favor of the latter. We believe that this will be the next great step taken in the development of the work of higher education in the United States.

COMMUNICATION.

THE ORIGIN OF "BLIZZARD."

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

In the "Virginia Literary Museum" for 1829, will be found the following: "*Blizzard*. 'A violent blow—' perhaps from *Blitz*, [*Germ.*] lightning. *Kentucky*" (i. 418). In 1834 Davy Crockett wrote: "I started down the edge of the river low grounds, giving out the pursuit of my elks, and hadn't gone hardly any distance at all, before I saw two more bucks, very large fellows too. I took a blizzard at one of them, and up he tumbled. The other ran off a few jumps and stop'd; and stood there till I loaded again, and fired at him" ("Narrative," p. 152). In 1835 Crockett again used the word (in his "Tour," p. 16), but in a sense which was misunderstood by Bartlet and which has proved a puzzle to lexicographers. An examination of the entire passage (too long to give here) and a comparison with the extract just quoted, show that in 1835 the word was employed figuratively as meaning a sort of extinguisher, a "squelcher." No instance of *blizzard* has been recorded between 1835 and 1880, but the word is said to have appeared in its now familiar sense in a Dakota newspaper in 1867. Professor Cleveland Abbe calls my attention to the first use of the word in the "Monthly Weather Review" for December, 1876, as follows: "The very severe storms known in local parlance as 'blizzards' were reported on the 8th as prevailing in Iowa and Wisconsin, where temperatures of -15° and -20° prevailed, with violent northwest winds and much drifting snow" (p. 424). It may be added that in the sixties and seventies of the last century what we now call blizzards were on the plains termed *northers*—a word which apparently originated in Texas, where, (as applied to a north wind) it is found as early as 1838.

Can any of your readers furnish me with examples of *blizzard*, in any sense, previous to 1880?

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, April 6, 1903.

The New Books.

A QUEEN OF LETTER-WRITERS.*

Mrs. Basil Montagu once said to Mrs. Carlyle, "Jane, everybody is born with a vocation, and yours is to write little notes." A fresh instalment of these piquant little letters — hardly inferior in general interest, and not at all inferior in style, to those already selected and published as the cream of her correspondence, — will be warmly welcomed by all Mrs. Carlyle's admirers.

No one can read these volumes without being tempted to paraphrase a late eminent statesman and declare that Froude never put pen to paper without subtracting from the sum of human knowledge. A long and illuminating introduction by Sir James Crichton-Browne gives a psychological analysis of that extraordinary editor's method of unerring inaccuracy in treating the Carlyles' domestic relations. Froude is shown to have been the victim of pre-conceived ideas. Having made one false assertion, he felt himself bound to support it by another equally false, and so on to greater and greater perversions of the truth. Carlyle had used the word remorse in speaking of his feeling for his deceased wife. Mordant sorrow — and, by the way, both Chapman and Dryden use the term in this sense — was what the bereaved husband meant; but Froude chose to interpret the word as bitter self-reproach. *Hinc illæ lacrimæ.*

The Carlyles' early life at Craigenputtock has been depicted by Froude as one of the loneliest and dreariest imaginable; but the young wife's letters written then and there falsify this view almost as effectively as if penned for the purpose. By Froude's own confession, he knew practically nothing of her life there. He says, mistakenly, that few of her letters of the period were preserved, and that consequently "we are left pretty much to guess her condition; and of guesses, the fewer that are ventured the better." Yet he has hazarded a good many guesses, and how bad they were was shown by the publication of Mrs. Carlyle's "Early Letters" in 1889. The editor of this third collection of her letters points out these and many other instances of "Froudacity," some of them so

*NEW LETTERS AND MEMORIALS OF JANE WELSH CARLYLE. Annotated by Thomas Carlyle, and edited by Alexander Carlyle, with an introduction by Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S. In two volumes. Illustrated. New York: John Lane.

wantonly mischievous, if not malicious, as to stagger belief. For instance, introducing the letters of July, 1843, Froude published the following to support his charge of selfishness against Carlyle: "The house in Cheyne Row requiring paint and other readjustments, Carlyle had gone on a visit to Wales, leaving his Wife to endure the confusion and superintend the workmen, alone with her maid." And all the time he had in his keeping letters proving the falsity of such assertions. Both Mr. and Mrs. Carlyle had been invited to visit the Redwoods, in Wales, but for reasons of her own Mrs. Carlyle declined. Carlyle urged her to accompany him on this Welsh tour. Failing in this, he next proposed to take a furnished cottage near Nottingham, in which they should spend the month of August together. To the letter proposing this Mrs. Carlyle replies: "Never mind me, Dearest; try to get the most good of the Country that can be got for yourself; I do not care a farthing for Country air; and am busier here than I could be anywhere else. Besides I should like to go to Liverpool when my Uncle returns home." These words were suppressed by Froude in publishing the letter of which they form a part. The truth of the matter is, Mrs. Carlyle had set her heart on decorating her house a little that summer, and therefore managed to get her husband out of the way for this very purpose. So one might go on citing instances of both the *suppressio veri* and the *suggestio falsi*; omission, misquoting, and wrong dating being the expedients commonly adopted.

But let us turn to something pleasanter and more profitable. Mrs. Carlyle's vein is already familiar to the reading public, and she is as bright and entertaining here as in the earlier-published correspondence. The first of the letters now offered is dated nine years earlier than the first letter of "Letters and Memorials," the last only a few months before the writer's death, and all, with some half-dozen exceptions, now see the light for the first time. The greater number are to her husband. Kinsfolk and a few intimate friends claim the rest. One letter of the Craigenputtock period is especially significant in view of Froude's picture of Mrs. Carlyle's dreary existence at that time. Visiting her mother at Templand in 1828, the young wife writes back:

"Kindest and dearest of Husbands — Are you thinking you are never to see my sweet face any more? . . . What progress you will have been making with *Burns* in my absence! I wish I were back to see it; and to

give you a kiss for every minute I have been absent. But you will not miss me so terribly as I did you. Dearest, I do love you! Is it not a proof of this that I am wearying to be back to Craigenputtock *even as it stands*, and while everyone here is trying to make my stay agreeable to me! . . . God bless you, darling. You will send the horses for me on Sunday, *und nichts mehr davon!* Ever, ever your true wife."

In the summer of 1837 she went on a tour of pleasure with Mr. and Mrs. Sterling. This is what she writes to her husband about nature:

"Every day I felt more emphatically that Nature was an intolerable bore. Do not misconstrue me, — genuine, unsophisticated Nature, I grant you, is all very amiable and harmless; but beautiful Nature, which man has exploited, as a Reviewer does a work of genius, making it a peg to hang his own conceits upon, to enact his *Triumph der Empfindsamkeit* in, — beautiful Nature, which you look out upon from pea-green arbours, which you dawdle about in on the backs of donkeys, and where you are haunted with an everlasting smell of roast meat — all that I do declare to be the greatest of bores, and I would rather spend my days amidst acknowledged brick houses and paved streets, than in such a fools' paradise."

Two pen portraits, or rather caricatures, of James Martineau are amusing. In the second the editor allows only the initials to appear, but the place and date (Liverpool, 1846) help to make the reference unmistakable.

"He is anything but happy, I am sure: a more concentrated expression of melancholy I never saw in a human face. I fancy him to be the victim of conscience, which is the next thing to being the victim of green tea! His heart and intellect both protest against this bondage; and so he is a man divided against himself. I should like to convert him — *moi!* If he could be reduced into a wholesome state of spontaneous black-guardism for six months, he would 'come out very strong.' But he feels that there is no credit in being (spiritually) *jolly* in his present immaculate condition, and so he is as sad as any sinner of us all."

"I went to hear J — M — yesterday morning, as a compromise betwixt going to the Family Church and causing a Family disturbance by staying at home. The sermon was 'no go.' The poor man had got something to say which he did not believe, and could not conceal the difficulty he found in *conforming*. Flowers of rhetoric world without end, to cover over the barrenness of the soil! I felt quite *wae* for him; he looked such a picture of conscientious anguish while he was overlaying his *Christ* with similes and metaphors, that people might not see what a wooden puppet he had made of him to himself, — in great need of getting *flung overboard* after the Virgin Mary, 'Madame sa Mère.'"

Even during the melancholy and trying period of Mrs. Carlyle's morbid dependency (1846-57) her letters maintain their wonted sprightly flow of amusing chit-chat. Once and again, perhaps, we catch a glimpse of the dark undercurrent, as when she says in a letter to her brother-in-law, Dr. John Carlyle:

"My cold is away again; but, oh, dear! my 'interior' is always very miserable; and nothing that I do or for-

bear seems to make the least difference. The worst is the dreadful pressure on my faculties. There are kinds of illnesses that one can work under, but this sort of thing that I go on with makes everything next to impossible for me."

In a few days, however, her pen is running on again as usual, with an amusing reference to a letter addressed to "Mrs. T. Carlyle, Esq." Her little phrases of endearment to her husband are always beautiful and touching. Such a pair of married lovers, thinks the reader, one knows not the like of; and the little harshnesses of daily intercourse fall back into their true insignificance in the light of these letters. Before company, and even in private, the *dour* Scotch nature is confessedly given to expressing its conjugal affection in negatives. What but love and sympathy could have dictated such a passage as the following, which opens a letter written by the wife to her husband after thirty-four years of married life?

"I do hate, Dear, to tell all about myself every Day! as if I were 'the crops,' or something of that sort. When 'I'se no better, I'se ashamed to say it'; and when I *am* better I'se equally ashamed to be cackling about my wellnesses; and so I shall be glad when you can see with your own eyes how I am instead of my telling you in words."

The letter closes with a "God be with you! Ever yours." Finally, in a letter written only a year before her death, excusing herself for letting a day pass without sending the usual token of affection to her absent husband, she says:

"Again you have had no Letter, Dear! But, in compensation, all the ink-spots are out of your writing-table! Had it been going straight to any Literary Museum, I shouldn't have meddled with the *ink*, which Hero-worshippers might have regarded with a certain adoration; but for your *own* use I thought you would like it better clean! It has never been cleaned, that poor table, since I used to do all the Housework myself! And it is a wonder of heaven that I should be up to such work again, after all; and I cannot better express my thankfulness than in working while I may! So I fastened on the table after breakfast this morning, and rubbed at it the whole time till the carriage came at two! Of course Jessie could have waxed and turpented the table better than I; but no one but me, I flatter myself, could have shown the patience and ingenuity necessary for extracting all that ink!"

A thousand pities it is that Mrs. Carlyle's entire correspondence — forming, as annotated by a husband's loving hand, a most charming and impressive work of literature — could not have been entrusted at the outset to the sympathy and discretion of the present editor, who has done his work so wisely and so well. We should then have been spared all those incredible twistings of the truth that make one gasp

with astonishment as they are revealed in reading the present collection. Even in the matter of verbal inaccuracies the chosen literary executor achieved the unbelievable. Professor Norton found one hundred and thirty-six corrections necessary in the first five pages of the "Reminiscences." Surely such a positive genius for wanton error the literary world has never seen, before or since. A service has been rendered to the cause of truth and a pious tribute paid to the memory of two suffering souls by the publication of these letters, unsubjected to the racking, amputating, disembowelling process adopted in the "Letters and Memorials." The two volumes are of excellent workmanship, the clear type and finely-executed portraits being a delight to the eye.

PERCY FAVOR BICKNELL.

THE ITALIAN RENAISSANCE IN ENGLAND.*

There are two ways of dealing with a large subject, the method of scholarship and the method of literature. Of the first, an excellent example is Warton's "History of English Poetry," a book which was so well made more than a hundred years ago that it still holds its own, in spite of the great advances in English scholarship and criticism since Thomas Warton's time. Of the large subject treated with learning, with judgment, and with style, no book in English surpasses Green's "Short History of the English People."

The first impression that is left on reading Mr. Einstein's account of "The Italian Renaissance in England,"—an impression that is but deepened by a more careful examination of the book,—is, that the subject is entirely too large for a thesis. Any graduate student is bound to come to grief with a subject that comprehends two centuries of time and two great literatures. To cope with so vast a theme there is required, first of all, a full man, one who has read widely at first hand. And then to sufficiency of equipment there should be added critical acumen and a sense of the relative value of things. It is the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out, to discuss the Italian Renaissance in England, crowding the whole of the great drama within the space of three pages. So the Italianization of Shakespeare gets here but three pages more.

*THE ITALIAN RENAISSANCE IN ENGLAND. By Lewis Einstein. (Columbia University Studies in Comparative Literature.) New York: The Macmillan Co.

In addition to immaturity, Mr. Einstein labors under the further disadvantage of not being to the manner born in either of the literatures he is writing about. The external point of view is curiously marked. The discussion of English poetry is timid, dry, and wholly inadequate; while there is absolutely nothing in the treatment of English politics which would suggest that the Tudors had something to do with the development of the modern state. Machiavelli and Elizabeth to the contrary, the English Constitution is as conspicuously absent from Mr. Einstein's book as the Elizabethan drama. On the other hand, the chapter on the Italian merchant in England is written *con amore*.

The plentiful dearth of humor in these pages, if it is not foreign, suggests at least the Baker's perplexity:

"I said it in Hebrew,—I said it in Dutch,—
I said it in German and Greek;
But I wholly forgot (and it vexes me much)
That English is what you speak!"

No man of English strain, and no Italian, could possibly have walked through these two centuries of grandly humorous literature without even once cracking a smile. There is one bit of unconscious humor, where the fear of brigands and the inconveniences of travel are naively urged to explain the fact that the Elizabethan travellers in Italy made no account of the landscape. The English traveller affords a good illustration of the author's heavy manner of treating an attractive theme. Almost every Englishman of note during the reigns of Elizabeth and James made the tour to Italy. They were statesmen, diplomatists, poets, artists, scholars, men of fashion and of leisure. The literature of the time is full of their experiences and of the ideas they brought home on all sorts of subjects. But the great body of this literature (which often bubbles over with fun) is a closed book to Mr. Einstein, who confines his attention to two or three early guide books. He quotes Dallington's "Method for Travel," but does not mention Fynes Moryson, nor Lithgow, nor Coryate. He knows Sidney as a traveller, but not Crashaw, Donne, Harington, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Howell, Killigrew, Milton, Peacham, Thomas Sackville, Sir Henry Wotton, and literally scores of famous Elizabethans.

Mr. Einstein has fallen into a good many errors of fact and of opinion. Names of persons are frequently inaccurate. For example, William Latimer (p. 38) is introduced (p. 30)

and indexed (p. 416) as Thomas Latimer; William Selling (p. 29) should be William Tilley, of Selling; Cardinal Guala (Guala Bicchieri, raised to the purple by Innocent III.) is called Cardinal Gualli (p. 179), where it is said, in obscure and now obsolete English, that he "conferred Chesterton Rectory to the monastery of St. Andrews." Lord Buckhurst is spoken of (p. 275) and indexed (p. 412) by his title, one of his titles, only; his name, Thomas Sackville, nowhere appears. "Even a woman miniaturist, Alice Carmellian" (p. 196) is not recognized as Ellis Carmyan, mentioned on page 77, as a masque decorator. The "Dictionary of National Biography" records this person's name as Alice, or Ellis, Carmylon, and gives five variant spellings,—Alice Carmillian, Alys Carmyllion, Alis Carmylion, Ellis Carmyan, and Elysyes the painter. As to Alice Carmylon's being a miniaturist, the "Dictionary" says: "It does not appear what foundation John Gough Nichols has for his remark that 'she appears to have been a painter in miniature.'" Upon the point of sex, the same authority decides that there is "no conclusive evidence either way."

A variation in kind from the confusion of a person with himself, or herself, is Mr. Einstein's making two different persons masquerade as one. On page 352 Unico Aretino is supposed to be Pietro Aretino. This is confounding the fairly respectable, if rather conceited, Unico with the eminently unrespectable Pietro. Bernardo Accolti, of Arezzo, was called the "Unico Aretino," from his "unique" faculty for extemporizing verse. Pietro Aretino's name was Pietro Bacci. These two persons did live at the same time, and in the same city. But Francesco Patrizi, Bishop of Gaeta (died 1494) comes to life again (p. 293) as Francesco Patrizi (1529-1597), and no bishop. Francesco Patrizi, Bishop of Gaeta, wrote "*De Regno et Regis Institutione*" (Paris, 1567), a book which was translated by Richard Robinson, in 1576, as "A Moral Methode of Civile Policie," etc. The other Francesco Patrizi wrote, "*Della Historia diece dialoghi . . . ne quali si ragiona di tutte le cose appartenenti all' historia, et allo scriverla, et all' osservarla*" (Venetia, 1560). Thomas Blundeville translated this book, in 1574, under the title, "The true order and Methode of wryting and reading Hystories according to the Precepts of Francisco Patricio," etc. Mr. Einstein mentions the first work on pages 293 and 301; the other work is the one referred to on pages 309

and 313. But on page 417 all the references are assigned to one person, F. Patrizi.

Again, it fills the judicious reader with misgivings to meet with many familiar titles which have been here transformed, and deformed. The Latin title just cited reads (p. 293) "*De Regno et Regio Institutione*." George Pettie's alliterative title "A Petite Pallace of Pettie his Pleasure," becomes unintelligible (p. 364) in "Pettie's Palace of Pettie his Pleasure." A well-known book Mr. Einstein knows as J. R. Green's "Short History of England" (p. 292).

The most extraordinary made-up title occurs on page 362, where Mr. Einstein, writing on Italian fiction, produces a little fiction of his own. He says: "*Perimides and Philomela*, for instance, was so closely imitated from Boccaccio that it [?] amounted almost to a translation"; and as authority for this statement, the "Publications of the Modern Language Association" (1898, p. 250) is alleged. Turning to the "Publications" for 1895, ("Elizabethan Translations from the Italian"), on page 275 there is entered Robert Greene's "Perimides the Blacke-Smith"; and a few pages farther on (p. 278), "Philomela, the Lady Fitzwaters Nightingale." On page 250, in the preface to this article, which is on prose romances from the Italian, Greene's imitation of Boccaccio is mentioned, and these romances are instanced as examples. Mr. Einstein has run the two titles into one, and then given a reference that is wrong as to source, year, and paging. Can Mr. Einstein have read the novels of Robert Greene?

It would seem to imply an almost hopeless inaccuracy of mind as to titles, to have to note of Mr. Einstein that the work which has helped him most in writing his book, the "Publications of the Modern Language Association," he calls everywhere (he cites it four times only) the "Proceedings" of that society. The "Proceedings" is the report of the annual meeting of the Association, published every year in No. 4 of the "Publications." No one of Mr. Einstein's four references will be found in any of the "Proceedings."

It is not the case, as stated on page 81, that Giovanni della Casa's "*Galathee*" was translated into French and Spanish before its appearance in English, in 1596. Robert Peterson's translation of "*Galathee*" was printed in London, in 1576, with a dedication to the Earl of Leicester. The British Museum possesses a copy of this imprint; and an exemplar, imper-

fect in some respects, is owned in this country by Harvard University. The first French translation, that of Jean du Peyrat (Paris, 1562) did precede Peterson's; but the first Spanish translation, a very rare book, is dated nine years later. It is, "*Tratado llamado Galathea . . . Traduzido de lengua Toscana en Castellano por el Doctor Domingo de Bezerra*" (Venecia, 1585).

A familiar Cellini story turns up (p. 196), attributed to Torrigiano, whose "irascible temperament," it is said, "did not long permit him to enjoy quiet among 'those beasts the English,' as he was wont to call them." There is a hasty reading here of J. A. Gotch ("*Early Renaissance Architecture in England*," p. 7). Gotch attributes this characterization of the English correctly to Cellini, and quotes it accurately, "beasts of English," *quelle bestie di quelli inghilesi* ("*Vita di Benvenuto Cellini*," c. 15. b.).

Mr. Einstein's habit of inaccuracy passes over into matters of opinion. He says (p. 364) that John Drout's "The Pityfull Historie of two louing Italians Gualfrido and Barnardo le vayne" was "falsely stated to be a translation to mislead the reader." The "Dictionary of National Biography," under Drout's name, says: "Collier doubts whether Drout really translated the story from the Italian, and suggests that Drout describes it as a translation so that he might take advantage of the popularity of Italian novels." Mr. Einstein gives no authority for his statement. If he has based it upon Collier, it has but a shaky foundation, for surely a doubt and a suggestion of John Payne Collier do not make a matter of fact. The point is important because it illustrates the curious facility of conjectures to get taken for facts by the next writer on the subject.

Mr. Einstein himself is rather given to conjectures, as when (p. 74) he says that Saviolo on quarrels, or "perhaps some similar sentence . . . first suggested the dramatic possibilities of *Romeo and Juliet*,"—"Romeo and Juliet," of all tragedies, with its venerable antiquity and distinguished pedigree, in Latin, and even in Greek, Italian, French, Spanish, and English. Or when (p. 168), repeating R. L. Douglas (Introduction to "*Certain Tragical Discourses of Bandello*," Tudor Translations, 1898, p. xlvii), he says that Ascham, in censuring English translations of Italian books, "had probably in mind Fenton's translation of Bandello, dedicated to Lady Mary Sidney."

As a matter of fact, Fenton translated thirteen novels only, and all of those from the French of Belleforest. If Roger Ascham had any one book in mind, it was much more likely to have been Painter's "Palace of Pleasure." This is evident from the interpolation at the end of the first part of "The Scholemaster," which, from internal evidence, must have been written about 1568, the year after the appearance of Painter's Second Tome. At that time, Painter had published ninety-four novels, largely from the Italian. Volume I., sixty novels, is practically a Boccaccio book; Volume II., thirty-four novels, a Bandello book.

The index leaves much to be desired. Very few titles get into it at all, and a large majority of persons are indexed without their Christian names or initials. This leads to the confusion of persons, even by the author himself. Names in the foot-notes now and then stray into the index, but most of them are omitted. Many of the foot-notes are inaccurate. The references at the bottom of page 92 are cited as from "Castiglione"; they refer in fact to Thomas Hoby's translation of Castiglione, "The Book of the Courtier" (probably the "Tudor Translations" reprint, 1900). Mrs. T. R. Green (pp. 258 and 259) should read Mrs. J. R. Green. Richard Mulcaster's "The First Part of the Elementarie" is cited (p. 164) simply "Elementary," without author's name, without date, without the original spelling. So vague a reference is useless.

Many of the mistakes in this book arise, doubtless, from the author's youth and haste. They might have been avoided by sounder knowledge and closer attention to details. A very serious fault has been noticed by the London "Athenæum." The English reviewer points out, that in the making of his book Mr. Einstein has been indebted, more than his own statement of the case would seem to indicate, to an earlier work, "Elizabethan Translations from the Italian." The facts referred to by "The Athenæum" are these: There appeared in the "Publications of the Modern Language Association," 1895-1899, four articles on "Elizabethan Translations from the Italian." Of the 187 Printed Sources of information set forth in Mr. Einstein's bibliography, 106, or more than half, are to be found in the "Elizabethan Translations from the Italian." There can be no doubt about Mr. Einstein's having found them there, for he uses material from the "Elizabethan Transla-

tions from the Italian" in his text and foot-notes more than 100 times. No fewer than 64 works for the first time collected and annotated in "Elizabethan Translations from the Italian" are quoted in Mr. Einstein's foot-notes without reference to the source of authority. Further, some 72 of these works are mentioned in Mr. Einstein's text, most of them without any foot-notes.

On page 336 of the "Elizabethan Translations" a quotation from Roger Ascham is immediately followed by one from Dr. Johnson; on page 108 of the "Italian Renaissance in England" the same juxtaposition of authorities occurs, but the references cite the original works. On pages 61 and 62 of the "Elizabethan Translations" there is a discussion of the influence of the Mantuan on Shakespeare and Spenser; the same subject is treated on pages 347 and 348 of the "Italian Renaissance in England," with the same references, but cited as from the original, except that a quotation from Drake's "Shakspeare and his Times," is transferred to the more recent "Life of Shakspeare" by Mr. Sidney Lee. The identity of authorities in this instance represents such an unusual concatenation of persons as Mantuanus, Shakespeare, Alexander Barclay, Æneas Sylvius Piccolomini, and F. Kluge. Surely Mr. Einstein has failed to meet the moral obligations here involved by acknowledging his indebtedness to the "Elizabethan Translations from the Italian" twice only throughout his book, and by the cursory sentence in his preface which probably led to "The Athenæum's" criticism.

Nor is it the author of "Elizabethan Translations from the Italian" alone who may justly object to Mr. Einstein's too free borrowing. For the Italianization of Spenser, Mr. Einstein closely follows an article by Professor R. E. Neil Dodge on "Spenser's Imitations from Ariosto." He calls the paper "Imitations from Ariosto," and cites it "Proceedings [sic] Modern Language Association, 1897." Professor Dodge's name is nowhere mentioned. The references in the foot-notes to page 342, unacknowledged there, and with one of the Spenser citations incorrect, may be found on pages 182 and 183 of Professor Dodge's article in the "Publications of the Modern Language Association." So, also, the striking phrase "reflective and picturesque," describing the total effect of "The Faerie Queene" (Mr. Einstein, p. 343), is Professor Dodge's ("Publications," 1897, pp. 183-4). While it is the

scholar's happy privilege to use freely the published results of the labors of others, this privilege carries with it the equally happy duty of acknowledging its exercise. To neglect the duty is to abuse the privilege.

MARY AUGUSTA SCOTT.

RECENT TEXTS IN LITERATURE.*

We have had many school manuals of American literature, but none more readable than the "Introduction to the Study of American Literature" which has been prepared by Professor William Cranston Lawton. It is not easy to make a book of this sort readable, and many authors do not attempt the task. Those who do are apt to place their main reliance upon attention to a few great names and movements, ignoring the minor matters that can make a page so forbidding. Mr. Lawton has not shirked the obligation to give his treatment some degree of completeness (although the scale is small), and many of his pages are crowded with names and titles. But even where they come together most thickly he contrives to introduce a fresh phrase or a telling epithet that has a wonderful way of lighting up the text. He is naïvely personal at times, as when after his account of Poe, he speaks of it as "the present rather hostile study," and calls Mr. Woodberry "as sympathetic a biographer and expositor as any healthy human nature with temperate blood is ever likely to prove." A still more personal note is found in these words upon Lydia Maria Child:

"As for the exact literary rank of this heroic woman, the critical scales must be passed to younger and cooler hands. In the homes of a few original Garrisonians her early books were still cherished. We learned to read, that we might not be dependent on our busy elders for daily absorption in her 'Flowers for Children.' Our own offspring seem to detect a moral and Edgeworthian flavor in the cherished volume, and prefer 'Little Women.' We first heard the very names of Pericles and Plato in her Greek romance 'Philothea.'

* INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF AMERICAN LITERATURE. By William Cranston Lawton. New York: Globe School Book Co.

AMERICAN LITERATURE in its Colonial and National Periods. By Lorenzo Sears, L.H.D. Boston: Little, Brown, & Co.

A STUDENT'S HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. By William Edward Simonds, Ph.D. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

STANDARD ENGLISH PROSE. Bacon to Stevenson. Selected and edited by Henry S. Pancoast. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

A STUDY OF PROSE FICTION. By Bliss Perry. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The 'Letters from New York' widened the vista of a village street to our boyish eyes."

We doubt very much if such confessions as these belong in a school history of literature, but we are sure that they will be grateful to readers who are not school children. And it is certainly not for a juvenile audience that Mr. Lawton has penned words such as these:

"Mr Aldrich recalls a previous incarnation on the banks of old Nile; and, indeed, so far as pure and serious art, with a dash of dreamy idealism still, may drift from the austerer tradition of Puritanism, he has departed. . . . His best short stories have a large vein of mischief and mystification. His longer novels perhaps lack somewhat the justification of broad view or large ethical purpose, but all the too little that he writes is enjoyed."

These sentences are altogether typical of Mr. Lawton's manner, and explain why he has made a book so interesting to mature minds, albeit one not likely to appeal to school children. We defy the average child to make anything out of such a delightful paragraph as that on a later page devoted to "Hans Breitmann." We certainly cannot quarrel with Mr. Lawton for giving us a book so much better than any mere school book has a right to be, but there are one or two minor points of criticism that must not be omitted. No one, from the account of Longfellow's "Christus," could get any exact notion of the plan and structure of that work. And it is certainly not true that, as a result of the Civil War, "There is to be but one Anglo-Saxon nation on this continent." These, and a few other instances of careless statement, are the trifling defects of a work which is packed with ideas and allusions, which has an unflinching freshness of touch, and which deserves to extend its influences far beyond the bounds of the school room.

A more leisurely treatment of our literary annals, designed for the general reader rather than for the uses of schools, is the work of Professor Lorenzo Sears, and is entitled "American Literature in its Colonial and National Periods." The author is in sympathy with his subject, and writes from a wide first-hand acquaintance with the literature which he discusses. He introduces many illustrative quotations, and they prove to be surprisingly unhackneyed, although quite as typical of their authors as the excerpts commonly met with in works of this description. The book is distinctly the author's own, and not the compilation of earlier compilations which a text-book of our literature is so apt to be. It is, moreover, distinguished by sobriety of judgment, and its originality is not gained by paradoxical opinions

or startling departures from the views generally accepted. Mr. Sears does not make himself the champion of any particular man or set of men at the expense of others, nor does he seek to attract attention by any eccentricities of manner. He is the master of a flowing and graceful style which always pleases, and which leaves a pleasant memory behind. As far as we may say that his book has a method, it is that of dividing his subject into neat compartments, each of his nearly two score chapters being given either to a single author or to a clearly-defined group, such as "Plymouth Diarists," "The Knickerbocker Group," "Southern Orators," and "American Humor." This method inevitably results in omissions that sometimes seem serious, or to the slurring over of names that one would like to see accorded a more conspicuous treatment. The most notable illustration of this defect is found in the failure to give adequate attention to the "transcendental" movement in New England. We have separate chapters on Emerson and Thoreau, but "The Dial" is not so much as named, and mere mention of her name is the only notice taken of Margaret Fuller. Colonel Higginson should have something to say on this subject. A convenient reading list is appended to the work.

The "Student's History of English Literature" which has been written by Professor W. E. Simonds is a book after the conventional pattern, prepared with close reference to the needs of schools, and crammed with information. As far as it has distinguishing characteristics, they may be summarized by saying that more than the usual attention is given to English history, to the biographies of authors, and to matters of philological interest. The illustrations are singularly interesting, being mostly facsimiles of the printed or manuscript page and old wood-cuts and drawings. The bibliographical matter is unusually copious, and the book is well provided with questions, exercises, and other matters helpful from a pedagogical point of view. Extracts are introduced in considerable numbers, but they are so brief that they do not crowd unfairly the historical and critical text. Mr. Simonds is careful in his judgments of authors to present the approved views of criticism rather than any fancies of his own. This makes him a safe guide, and he is also an eminently readable one. The volume ends with a literary map of England and an elaborate index which calls for a word of special praise.

Mr. Henry S. Pancoast, whose histories of English and American literature, with the accompanying volumes of standard selections, have met with such wide and well-deserved favor, has added to the series a book of "Standard English Prose," the selections ranging from Bacon to Stevenson. The selections are reasonably long, and in nearly all cases are complete compositions. This method necessitates the omission altogether of some writers for whom we should naturally look, but the thirty-five who are represented provide a goodly variety of styles, and illustrate all of the highly important phases in the development of our prose literature. Fifteen of the number are writers of the last century, and those belonging strictly to our own time are Newman, Froude, Ruskin, Arnold, Pater, and Stevenson—a judicious selection, on the whole. The longest selection in the volume is Macaulay's "Milton." In an appendix we are given brief examples of a few of the earlier prose writers, from Wyclif to Sidney, and then comes a body of notes filling a hundred pages.

"A Study of Prose Fiction," by Mr. Bliss Perry, is not entirely a book for school uses, although it had its origin in a course of college lectures, and includes practical exercises for students of literature. No one could be better qualified than Mr. Perry for the production of a treatise of this sort, for his connection with the art of story-writing is of a three-fold character, practical, pedagogical, and editorial. He puts the case, over-modestly, in these terms:

"It happened that the author wrote fiction, after a fashion, before attempting to lecture upon it, and he is now conscious that the academic point of view has in turn been modified by the impressions gained during his editorship of 'The Atlantic Monthly.' Whether the professional examination of many thousands of manuscript stories is calculated to exalt one's standards of the art of fiction may possibly be questioned. But this editorial experience, supplementing the other methods of approach to the subject, may be thought to contribute something of practical value to the present study of the novelist's work."

The book is based upon the thesis "that as the traveller who has studied architecture most carefully will get the most pleasure out of a cathedral, so the thorough student of literary art will receive most enjoyment from the masterpieces which that art has produced." A corollary of this proposition is that literature (including fiction) has its laws and the criticism thereof its canons; that the business of the critic is to be acquainted with the former and to apply the latter to whatever case he may have at hand. He "takes for granted that

there is a body of doctrine concerning fiction, as there is concerning paintings or architecture or music and that the artistic principles involved are no more incapable of formulation than are the laws of the art of poetry, as expressed in treatises upon Poetics from Aristotle's day to our own." Or, as the matter is neatly expressed in a later paragraph, "that Aristotle and Lessing, in short, wrote with one eye on Mr. Kipling and Mr. Hardy." So Mr. Perry proceeds to discuss the principles of the art of fiction under such heads as fiction and the drama, fiction and science, the characters, the plot, realism, and romanticism. And at every stage of the discussion, he enforces his theoretical points by the most felicitous of illustrations. If we were to choose among Mr. Perry's thirteen chapters those which strike the deepest root, we could not be far astray in singling out the twin discussions of realism and romanticism. Here we find an analysis which leaves nothing unsaid that is essential, and which shows us, by implication, how futile is the greater part of the controversial literature that has been devoted to this dual theme, how foolish it is for a man to attach to himself or his work either label. And the writer now and then takes a firm grasp upon the ethics of literary art, as in the following passage:

"There are thousands of good people who are shocked—as perhaps they ought to be—by a story that describes in plain terms the yielding of a young man to sexual temptations, but who are not shocked in the least by a story that glorifies brute force, sings the praise of war, and teaches that for the individual or the nation it is might that makes right."

With this fine sentiment we take a reluctant leave of this book, which is deserving of very high praise, both for the sanity of its teaching and for the unflinching charm of its manner.

WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE.

THE STORY OF HELEN KELLER.*

Sixty-five years ago Dr. S. G. Howe of Boston gave forth the then somewhat startling announcement that he was educating a child deprived of sight and hearing. The results of his instruction of Laura Bridgman were widely heralded over the civilized world. When in 1887 Miss Sullivan approached the same problem in the case of Helen Keller, then a child

* THE STORY OF MY LIFE. By Helen Keller. With her letters, and a supplementary account of her education by John Albert Macy. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

of seven years of age, the difficulties of the task were far better understood. The possibilities of an education in spite of the curtailment of the ordinary avenues of knowledge obviously depend upon the individual gifts of the subject. Everyone knows that Helen Keller was a remarkable child and has grown to be a remarkable young woman. The story of her life is now published in adequate form, and serves to intensify, as well as to rationalize, the note of admiration which everywhere greets an account of her achievements.

The volume consists of an autobiography, of a well-selected selection of her letters written from her seventh to her twenty-first year, and of an account of her instruction, prepared largely by Miss Sullivan, with additional comments by the editor of the volume, Mr. J. A. Macy. All three collaborators have done their work well; and especial attention should be directed to the value of Miss Sullivan's letters written at the time of her taking charge of Helen Keller, and now for the first time given to the public. These letters indicate an appreciation of the psychological and educational problems involved in bringing up a bright but sightless and silent child, which one would have expected from the result, but which it is most assuring to read in print as a contemporaneous record. In a letter written only a few months after she found her way to the mind of her charge, Miss Sullivan writes: "No one can see her without being impressed. She is no ordinary child, and peoples' interest in her education will be no ordinary interest. Therefore let us be exceedingly careful what we say and write about her." Miss Sullivan was fortunately free from adherence to any pet theory or method, but was able to adapt sound principles of education to the special conditions that were set before her. The result is that Miss Keller today participates freely in most of the intellectual life of her age.

The book in the main is Helen Keller's book, and the interest in her is a genuine interest in her personality; for, as Miss Sullivan well says, Laura Bridgman remained to the end of her days a curiosity, but Helen Keller has been almost from the outset a distinct personality. One of the ways to suggest the interest of the narrative will be the presentation of a few extracts, which show the young woman as she is to-day, — a student at Radcliffe, with all the interests of a student and the enthusiasm of youth. Like many students, she often grows rebellious at methods that do not suit her tem-

perament; but, unlike many students, she has a greater fertility in expressing her impatience. In a theme recently submitted in the course in literature, she writes as follows:

"Ah! the pranks that the nixies of Dreamland play on us while we sleep! Methinks they are 'jesters at the court of heaven.' They frequently take the shape of daily themes to mock me. They strut about on the stage of sleep like the foolish virgins, only they carry well-trimmed notebooks in their hands instead of empty lamps. At other times they examine and cross-examine me in all the studies I have ever had, invariably asking me questions as easy to answer as this: 'What was the name of the first mouse that worried Hippopotamus, satrap of Cambridge under Astyagas, grandfather of Cyrus the Great?' I awake terror-stricken, with the words ringing in my ears — 'An answer or your life!'"

Examinations come in for a considerable share of her disdain.

"The days before these ordeals take place are spent in the cramming of your mind with mystic formulæ and indigestible dates, unpalatable diets, until you wish that books and science and you were buried in the depths of the sea . . . 'Give a brief account of Huss and his work.' Huss? Who was he and what did he do? The name looks familiar. You ransack your budget of historic facts much as you hunt for a bit of silk in a rag-bag. You are sure it is somewhere in your mind near the top — you saw it there the other day when you were looking up the beginnings of the Reformation. But where is it now? You fish out all manner of odds and ends of knowledge — revolutions, schisms, massacres, systems of government; but Huss — where is he? You are amazed at all the things you know which are not on the examination paper. In desperation you seize the budget and dump everything out, and there in the corner is your man, serenely brooding on his own private thought, unconscious of the catastrophe which he has brought upon you. Just then the proctor informs you that the time is up."

Helen Keller's talk is as good as her writing. She is quick at repartee, anxious to give and take, and has an unusual sense of humour. When Dr. Furness warned her not to credit too implicitly all that her Harvard professors might tell her about the life of Shakespeare, of whom we know only that he was baptized, married, and died, her answer was ready: "Well, he seems to have done all the essential things." Her letters, often conversational in tone, reflect the temper of her character. She is ever fond of a dig at the rigid requirements of study that do not bear upon the human side of life. "I am sure the daisies and buttercups have as little use for the science of Geometry as I, in spite of the fact that they so beautifully illustrate its principles." "I detest grammar as much as you do; but I suppose I must go through it if I am to write, just as we had to get ducked in the lake hundreds of times before we could swim!" Her philosophy is

naturally of a piece with her passion for the humanities; it is often quaintly practical. "I hope," she writes "that L. isn't too practical, for if she is, I'm afraid she will miss a great deal of pleasure." When the question of her taking a regular course at college was at issue, she writes to a friend: "I found it hard, very hard, to give up the idea of going to college; it had been in my mind ever since I was a little girl; but there is no use doing a foolish thing, because one has wanted to do it a long time, is there?" She writes to the instructor in literature at Radcliffe: "When I came to your class last October, I was trying with all my might to be like everybody else, to forget as entirely as possible my limitations and peculiar environment. Now, however, I see the folly of attempting to hitch one's wagon to a star with harness that does not belong to it."

A young woman of twenty-two who writes and talks like this; who is equally enthusiastic over a walk in the woods or a sail on the water as over the treasures of Homer or Shakespeare; who can become absorbed over a game of checkers or solitaire; who is as much convulsed by the nonsense of Lear or the clever topsy-turvydom of "Lewis Carroll" as the most ardent devotee of those ministers to the gaiety of life; whose knowledge of the history of the race is extensive and accurate, as her appreciation of literature is sincere and comprehensive; who converses in two or three languages and reads as many more; who counts among her friends the most gifted and the most eminent contributors to the intellectual life of the day;—surely such a life can hardly be spoken of as an uninteresting or impoverished one for any person of modest years. We cannot forget that these achievements and the privileges that they have brought, are those of one who knows no color and hears no sound, whose avenues of communion with the world are at the best indirect and awkward, and for whom many of the most intimate facilities for keeping aglow the torch of learning are ever beyond reach. Yet the most sincere testimony to the inherent value of her narrative is that in reading it one is often more engrossed by the sentiment and the vigor of what is said than by the peculiar condition of the writer.

The story of how all this was accomplished is one of pronounced interest to the educator and to the psychologist; its interest is not a technical one, however, and is sure to find a wide circle of readers. It seemed important to call attention in these columns to the literary

attractiveness of this remarkable human document, and to arouse an interest in the development of Helen Keller's mind by indicating, however inadequately, the personality of the young junior at Radcliffe.

JOSEPH JASTROW.

SOME RECENT BOOKS ON EDUCATION.*

In a volume of five hundred pages, Dr. Elmer E. Brown of the University of California has told, for the first time, the story of "The Making of our Middle Schools." The first third of the book treats of the old grammar or Latin school, as it existed in both England and America; the next section describes the academy; the last and most important section is reserved for the high school movement with its attendant problems. The appendix contains statistical and descriptive data not elsewhere accessible in convenient form, and a well-selected critical bibliography of the subject filling forty pages. The work is well indexed. Dr. Brown has written a book characterized by thoroughness of scholarship, a judicial spirit, and comprehensiveness. He has succeeded very largely in that most difficult phase of his undertaking to an educational historian,—the correlation of scholastic institutions with outside social forces. His treatment of religious and political movements in relation to education is full and satisfactory; the economic factor unfortunately does not receive the same attention. The strength of German and other foreign influence on secondary education in America during the period of the educational revival is underestimated. The definition of secondary education contained in the introductory chapter, while historically correct for the American middle schools, is unscientific inasmuch as it ignores the essentially

* THE MAKING OF OUR MIDDLE SCHOOLS. An Account of the Development of Secondary Education in the United States. By Elmer Ellsworth Brown, Ph.D. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.

THE MAKING OF CITIZENS. A Study in Comparative Education. By R. E. Hughes, M.A. (Contemporary Science Series.) New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE THEORY OF EDUCATION IN PLATO'S "REPUBLIC." By John E. Adamson, M.A. New York: The Macmillan Co.

INTEREST AND EDUCATION. The Doctrine of Interest and its Concrete Application. By Charles De Garmo. New York: The Macmillan Co.

TALKS TO STUDENTS ON THE ART OF STUDY. By Frank Cramer. San Francisco: Hoffman-Edwards Co.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHILD IN LATER INFANCY. Being Part II. of "The Intellectual and Moral Development of the Child." By Gabriel Compayré; trans. by Mary E. Wilton. (International Education Series.) New York: D. Appleton & Co.

SPECIAL METHOD IN THE READING OF COMPLETE ENGLISH CLASSICS in the Grades of the Common School. By Charles McMurry, Ph.D. New York: The Macmillan Co.

THE METHOD OF RECITATION. By Charles A. McMurry, Ph.D., and Frank M. McMurry, Ph.D. New York: The Macmillan Co.

secondary character of much of the work done in American colleges. These are points of minor importance, however. This history of secondary education is the most creditable and considerable book on American education yet published.

"The Making of Citizens, a Study in Comparative Education," is the somewhat misleading title of a recent volume in the "Contemporary Science Series" by Prof. R. E. Hughes. This work aims to do for the English-speaking public what M. Levasseur has done for France in the way of presenting in a systematic form the most important facts concerning schools. Prof. Hughes confines himself to the schools of England, France, Germany, and the United States, and treats of the primary school system, the secondary school system, the education of girls and of defective children. Not satisfied with important statistics and the framework of the school code, Prof. Hughes points out the relation which these facts bear to the vital problems facing each nation. This method adds greatly to the interest of the book. The author is free from bias, and sees the main educational problems in proper perspective. His knowledge of the details of some of the school systems, particularly the American, is limited and leads to a number of questionable statements, such as the following: "American children seem to be losing the faculty of play" p. 173; "The primary schools of America do not meet the needs . . . of the great body of German and Scandinavian immigrants" p. 193; "In America, . . . the real vocation of a public secondary school to act as an intermediate step to a university has been largely abandoned to private secondary schools" p. 203.

Prof. John E. Adamson, in his "Theory of Education in Plato's 'Republic,'" has produced a closely-considered logical analysis of the pedagogical sections of the "Republic." This analysis, however, forms only the introductory portion of the various chapters, which treat of such topics as the substance of literature, the form of literature, melody and rhythm, and gymnastic culture. Prof. Adamson's chief aim is to show us the significance of Plato's standpoint in a modern philosophy of education. Our education to-day is too complex in its machinery, too many-sided in its interests; under the leadership of individualists like Rousseau and Locke, we have lost sight of the simple social aims of education; hence "Back to Plato!" should be our cry:—this in brief is our author's thesis. In thus endeavoring to apply Plato's theories to the needs of the twentieth century, he has essayed a difficult undertaking, but in a large measure he has succeeded. The book lacks neither maturity, logical precision, nor suggestiveness. It is well adapted to serve as a basis for discussion in that well-nigh obsolete subject, — the philosophy of education. Prof. Adamson does not attempt to trace Plato's indebtedness, or compare his suggestions with the practice of the Athenians; he ignores Aristotle and all succeeding classical writers on ed-

ucation. This method of treating Plato's educational ideas, as largely the result of his own creative genius, is likely to lead unwary readers to a highly-exaggerated notion of the originality of the great Athenian.

The theory of interest recently set forth by Dr. John Dewey is the central theme in Prof. De Garmo's "Interest and Education: The Doctrine of Interest and its Concrete Application." According to this view, pleasurable excitement in connection with study does not of itself constitute true interest. Pleasurable excitement can only be termed interest when it is the result of a persistent effort to attain ends in the interest of self-expression. The first four chapters of Prof. De Garmo's book cover the theoretical considerations; the remaining eleven deal with the application of the new standpoint to such educational questions as elective studies, motor training, and methods. Perhaps the most useful chapters for teachers are those on the art of exposition and the art of questioning. The book is well written, and several of the chapters contain clever bits of characterization.

An unconventional treatment of a shop-worn subject is found in Prof. Frank Cramer's "Talks to Students on the Art of Study." An outline of psychological theory drawn largely from Prof. James provides the framework of the book, but does not determine its character. Its aim is not "to fill the place of a manual of logic, psychology, or pedagogy," but to "furnish effective suggestion to the student who is passing through the critical period of his intellectual life." The author is as good as his word. From a wide and varied experience, he has gathered a number of apt and telling illustrations which he states with unusual force and earnestness. The difficulties in the formation of correct intellectual habits are made sufficiently concrete to strike home to the average student of the late high school or early college period. Like many writers with a similar practical aim in view, Prof. Cramer exaggerates the rôle of the individual's volitions; this very exaggeration, however, tends to increase the pedagogical efficiency of the work. It is a stirring appeal for correct habits in thinking.

The second part of Miss Mary E. Wilson's translation of M. Gabriel Compayré's "L'Évolution Intellectuelle et Moral de l'Enfant" has been published as the fifty-third volume of the "International Education Series." This portion of the translation is entitled "Development of the Child in Later Infancy." The topics here treated are the following: (1) imitation and curiosity, (2) judgment and reason, (3) learning to speak, (4) walking and play, (5) development of the moral sense, (6) weak and strong points of character, (7) morbid tendencies, and (8) sense of selfhood. Many of the chapters are as essential to the student of ethics and sociology as to the genetic psychologist. The clearness and charm of the author's style and his use of literary as well as scientific sources for the study of children will tend to secure for him a wider circle of read-

ers than similar books have gained. His present book is without doubt the most complete treatment of the child during infancy accessible to the American reader.

The most valuable feature of Dr. Charles McMurry's "Special Method in the Reading of Complete English Classics in the Grades of the Common School" is a carefully-prepared bibliography of children's classics. For the period beginning with the fourth grade and ending at the first year of the high school, Dr. McMurry has arranged three parallel lists of books. In the first column he places volumes suitable for class-room use. In the second column are the supplementary reference books valuable for children but not sufficiently finished in their literary form to justify their inclusion in the first column. The third column contains books for teachers, chiefly history, biography, literature, and pedagogy; this list needs further classification. These three lists have been submitted to a number of superintendents, and revised in the light of their criticism. Critical and descriptive notes are frequent, and an exhaustive enumeration of the various inexpensive editions, with the names of their publishers, is included. While the average teacher may take an exception to some title here and there as too advanced for the grade specified, in general Dr. McMurry has provided a highly satisfactory guide for children's reading both at home and at school. Pedagogical chapters full of excellent suggestions and valuable quotations occupy the bulk of the volume. It is unfortunate that so useful a book should be marred by an occasional touch of sentimentality.

Simultaneously with the volume just mentioned is published a new edition of "The Method of Recitation," by Professors Charles A. and Frank M. McMurry. In mechanical setting, the new edition is a great improvement on the old. Marginal notes in small type add greatly to the usefulness of the work as a text-book. The majority of the chapters remain substantially identical in the two editions, but a few of the later ones have been entirely remodeled. The chapter on "Socratic Method" in the old edition is here omitted, and a new section on model lessons is included. The changes have all been made in the interests of greater clearness and compactness, but in no way do they alter the general character of the book.

HENRY DAVIDSON SHELDON.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

Companion-pieces from the Civil War. In quantity increasing annually, the literature of the Civil War period grows upon the American reading public. The latest contributions to the stock of this class of books are in one respect the most valuable. Distance of time has given a broader view of the peculiar relations between the two parties to the internecine strife, and asperity and distrust have on both sides given way to a more amiable and appreciative feeling respecting those who were once enemies. As

Bulwer's soldier phrased it, "We always think more highly of a man after having fought with him." Two recent volumes of Civil War reminiscences, one presenting the Federal and the other the Confederate side, illustrate this kindlier view that the retrospect of the present day furnishes of a contest that once manifested only bitterness. Mr. Daniel Wait Howe, who was once an Indiana soldier and officer, presents under the title of "Civil War Times" (Bowen-Merrill), an entertaining and instructive recital, which combines his own personal experiences in camp, on the march, and on the field, with a running commentary covering the leading and prominent events of the entire war period. Though this combination results in a sort of *melange*, criticism of the oddity of this form of literary composition is disarmed by the fidelity and accuracy which distinguish the historical portions of the book, and the agreeable ingenuousness of the personal recollections. Mr. Howe is a fearless censor of the incompetency and bungling and jealousy which too often marked the conduct of prominent Federal officers; but he is also the bold champion of the fame and honor of such generals as George H. Thomas, who won his admiration, and in such cases he gives good reasons, found in his own experience and observation, for the praise he bestows. His accounts of the operations of the Army of the Cumberland, during the battles of Stone River, Chickamanga, and Chattanooga, and the East Tennessee and Atlanta campaigns, are so full and circumstantial as to merit the name of fair military history. The author's personal reminiscences, including the extracts from his diaries of the time, serve to present a living picture of camp life and field experiences in the Union army in the South.—A corresponding picture of the like experiences of the Confederate officers and soldiers in the Eastern army (Virginia), as seen by the young and vivacious wife of a Southern officer, is presented under the title of "A Virginia Girl in the Civil War" (Appleton). The recollections of this lady—who is given, in their recital, the name of Mrs. Daniel Grey—are collected and edited for her by Mrs. Myrta Lockett Avery of New York. Her story of the vicissitudes of her army life, her journeys with or in the wake of the command in which her husband was serving, her life in camp or barracks, her services in hospital, her anxieties in the time of battle and the dangers from foes and the elements which she encountered, her passing of the blockade and her hardships as a prisoner, all are portrayed with a vividness of recollection that brings the reader of today into some appreciation of the strenuous character of the army life of that time. Throughout the narrative, the zeal of devotion to the "bonnie blue flag" and the cause it represented is tempered by a recognition of the manly and noble qualities exhibited in many of the officers and soldiers of the Federal army whom the sparkling Southern lady encountered. It is out of such sketches of personal experience, prepared by the participants

themselves, when kept free from all harshness and bitterness of feeling, and animated by appreciation of the real worth of the citizen-soldiers of the American armies on both sides, that the true and faithful history of the Civil War is yet to be, in large part, drawn.

A summary of English constitutional history.

A very acceptable *résumé* of the history of England in its constitutional aspects, and one that promises to prove of great usefulness to students, is the work of Mrs. Lucy Dale, a student of Somerville College, Oxford. It bears the title of "The Principles of English Constitutional History" (Longmans); but a title more explanatory of the scope and objects of the work would have been "A Summary of English Constitutional History." It is a rapid but discriminating statement, in review, of the progress and development of constitutionalism in England, from the Roman period to the early part of the nineteenth century. The salient facts of each recurring epoch, as gleaned from the standard histories, are set forth in the form of the author's conclusions, and with a brevity that seems dogmatic. Such would appear to be the author's chosen method, as she has abstained from citing authorities to support the averments of her text. We infer that her aim is to furnish a treatise for students, to follow their reading in the general popular histories, and to serve them as a guide to the closer study of the fundamentals of government, as disclosed in the works of the constitutional historians. We are of opinion that the work will well serve to fill this place in the curriculum of students of these subjects. What were the inner meanings of the changes which were experienced during the centuries by that anomalous system called the English Constitution are here pointed out, briefly and succinctly, but always clearly. For instance, the devotion of the English people to both the institutions of the kingship and the parliament is kept before the student as a principle continuously asserting itself; and the Restoration of the Stuarts is shown to exhibit a new assertion of that principle, rather than an undue fondness for a particular family of monarchs. This summary history of 440 pages is followed by a condensed "Analysis of Contents," in fifteen pages, which is in itself a brief conspectus of the entire body of the work, showing almost at a glance, and in the most convenient form, the successive constitutional aspects which have been more copiously illustrated in the twelve chapters of the work. If we mistake not, Mrs. Dale's treatise will prove quite acceptable to historical study classes connected with clubs, as well as to those in the higher schools.

Sheridan's plays, printed as he wrote them.

Mr. W. Fraser Rae, already known as a careful student of Richard Brinsley Sheridan's life and times, as evinced in his biography of the playwright, has now given us "Sheridan's Plays, Now Printed as he Wrote Them, and his Mother's Unpublished

Comedy, 'A Journey to Bath'" (London: David Nutt). An Introduction by Sheridan's great-grandson, the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, adds interest to the work, which is increased by Mr. Rae's profuse "Prefatory Notes." From these last it may be learned that "Sheridan's grandfather" (evidently a misprint for "father," the grandfather having died in 1738) "gave much time and care to arranging the manuscripts of 'The Rivals,' 'The Duenna,' 'The School for Scandal,' and 'The Critic,' and he had them bound in handsome volumes." It is from these that the present edition is prepared; and it appears that not only are all the editions now in print taken from the acting versions, as distinguished from the author's, but the edition published by Murray in 1821, and usually regarded as definitive, was edited by Wilkie on the good old simple plan of striking out the things he did not like and saying nothing about them. "The Rivals," however, is not taken from the author's first manuscript, which is thought to have perished with the burning of Covent Garden Theatre. What is stated in several modern authorities to be a rumor, — that "The Rivals" was ill-received on its first production, owing largely to the poor presentation made by Mr. Lee of the part of Sir Lucius O'Trigger, — is finally confirmed by Mr. Rae, who makes copious citations from the contemporary daily press in proof, and makes it all the more to be regretted that the original manuscript has not survived to tell the world what changes were made in the eleven days that elapsed between the first and second presentations, the success of the piece being thereby achieved. But Sheridan himself prepared a copy of "The Rivals" for publication, which is followed here; and this differs in several respects from the acting version with which modern play-goers are familiar. Lord Dufferin's Introduction is interesting rather than important, and contains some sentences setting forth that nobleman's conceptions of his ancestor's principal characters. The critic will thank Mr. Rae for his inclusion of Sheridan's mother's fragmentary composition, "A Journey to Bath," since the son made use of it, though the use is slight at best, and is not shown in "The Rivals," as sometimes alleged, but in "The School for Scandal."

The Abbey Blue-book.

In the latter part of the sixteenth century there lived, in a small tenement in Dean's Yard, Westminster, William Camden, an old man who had been Headmaster of Westminster School, and was then Clarenceux King-at-Arms under Queen Elizabeth. He was also an antiquary and annalist. To his fondness for "diverting" himself among the tombs and ancient monuments we owe the first attempt at a guide-book of the Abbey, — a list, in Latin, of the chief monuments, with their inscriptions. It was published in 1600. Since then, writing books about Westminster Abbey has been an occupation especially attractive to those who have lived within the Abbey's precincts; and we have some deeply in-

interesting books in consequence,—Dean Stanley's "Memorials," for example. The "Annals" and the "Deanery Guide" were written by Miss E. T. Bradley, who is the daughter of Dean Stanley's successor. The last-named book was first published in 1885, and its value to the visitor to the great Abbey is attested by the fact that it has passed through twelve editions. Its writer (who has since become Mrs. A. Murray Smith), feeling that there was a call for a guide-book to the Abbey smaller than Dean Stanley's "Memorials" or her own "Annals," yet more comprehensive than the "Deanery Guide," has provided such a book in "The Roll-Call of Westminster Abbey" (Macmillan). This is an attempt to furnish some historical knowledge of the dead who are buried or commemorated in the Abbey; and while such an idea may not seem to promise very favorable results, Mrs. Murray Smith has succeeded in making a very readable book,—full of interest to one who is fond of antiquarian lore. It is, in fact, a guide-book relieved of its systematic dullness. Elaborate ground-plans at the end of the book add to its value as a guide, and the half-tone full-page illustrations, twenty-five in number, being from photographs recently taken, give more accurate ideas of the Abbey interior than those with which we are more familiar. The colors of the binding correspond with the blue-and-gold hangings with which the Abbey was draped at the Coronation of Edward VII.

*New translation
of Aristotle's
Psychology.*

The way of the translator of Aristotle is sufficiently hard to make it a matter of special congratulation when a competent scholar turns his attention to this field. Professor W. A. Hammond, who holds the chair of Ancient and Mediæval Philosophy at Cornell, has the training both of the philosopher and of the classical scholar, and the translation of Aristotle's Psychology which represents the first fruits of his labors is likely to remain a standard for some time to come (Macmillan). It includes the "De Anima" and the "Parva Naturalia." Of the latter there has hitherto been no satisfactory translation; and while Wallace's translation of the "De Anima" is in many respects excellent, the success of this new attempt justifies it, apart from the desirability of having all of Aristotle's psychological writings in a single volume. A valuable introduction sums up Aristotle's psychological doctrines with a clearness and succinctness which leaves little to be desired. The final section, on Aristotle's conception of the creative reason, is particularly successful in dispelling the haze which has gathered about that disputed question. Professor Hammond is notably objective in his whole treatment, and avoids the tendency, very noticeable in Wallace among others, to read Aristotle too much in the light of modern, and especially Hegelian, philosophy. The translation itself is easy and straightforward, and almost always clear where the text will allow of clearness. Expositions of the more difficult passages are given

in foot-notes. These are found just where they are needed; and in general the author evidently has the notion that notes are intended for the reader's enlightenment, rather than as a display of erudition. They are unusually free from useless lumber. While Aristotle cannot be recommended for light reading, the book ought to meet with a welcome beyond the ranks of the specialist. The Psychology is less well known than it should be, especially in these days when everyone is supposed to have some interest in the subject which it treats. The modern quality of Aristotle's mind appears not least in his Psychology; and one who approaches it simply out of curiosity, or for its historical value, is likely to find that he still has something to learn from a comparison with modern psychological results of this earliest attempt to systematize the facts of the mental life.

*A decade of
the memory of
Phillips Brooks.*

Ten years after his death, Phillips Brooks is still a living power in the world. On the twenty-third of January, Trinity Church was crowded with bishops, clergy, and representative citizens, assembled to pay tribute to his memory. The commemorative address, delivered by his successor in the bishopric, Dr. Lawrence, is now published under the title, "Phillips Brooks, a Study" (Houghton). The subject is, of course, too vast for the limits of a short oration; but the speaker makes happy choice of a few leading characteristics of the great preacher. Three of his contributions to the religious thought of the day are dwelt upon. First, he taught the essential unity of the universe,—God, man, and nature, inextricably interwoven into a living organism working out God's purpose. Secondly, he had confidence in God as the God of truth, and apprehended no conflict between science and religion. Thirdly, he preached the naturalness and healthiness of the religious life, and the divine sonship of man. The author is perhaps a little over-emphatic in making Dr. Brooks the great inculcator and expounder of the divinity that is in humanity, forgetting that this was Channing's constant theme. Appropriate emphasis is placed upon Phillips Brooks's entire freedom from narrowness, and his consequent influence far beyond the limits of his sect. His printed works have obtained a wider circulation than one might suppose. More than two hundred thousand copies of his sermons and other writings, we are told, are in the hands of the people. Yet he was the very last man to be touched with any pride of authorship.

*A strenuous
missionary in
South Africa.*

A valuable addition to the literature of missions comes from the press of Messrs. A. C. Armstrong & Son, in a volume entitled "John Mackenzie, South African Missionary and Statesman," written by his son, Prof. W. D. Mackenzie, of Chicago Theological Seminary. It is the life-record of a sturdy, practical, broad-minded Scotchman, who for more than forty years, from 1858 to 1899, labored incessantly

for the welfare of South Africa and her people. At first in charge of a local station, he soon came to see what an important bearing the politics of the country had upon mission work, and did not hesitate to take a hand in public affairs. South African politics is nothing if not strenuous, and he plunged into it with characteristic earnestness. He was an ardent Imperialist, and believed the British government should drop its vacillating policy and assume control of affairs with a firm hand. Naturally the attention of the authorities was drawn to him, and in course of time he was appointed Deputy Commissioner for South Africa. Here was the opportunity to put in practice his theories of political reform, and he made a brave attempt to do it. He at once, however, encountered fierce opposition. The success of his plans would mean the failure of those of the land-grabbers and schemers of all kinds. It was a battle-royal between honesty and righteousness on the one hand, and greed and selfishness on the other. The latter won, temporarily at least, and Mackenzie went back to his mission work. The whole account is of much interest, especially in view of what has since taken place in South Africa.

*London haunts
and highways.*

Those who know their London well, and love it, will keenly enjoy Mrs. E. T. Cook's "Highways and Byways in London" (Macmillan). A happy mingling of historical, literary, and descriptive matter, all enlivened with excellent drawings by Messrs. Hugh Thomson and F. L. Griggs, makes the book a most attractive one to the booklover and the recluse, as well as to the tourist. Though London was called by Cobbett "the great wen," by Grant Allen "a squalid village," by Madame de Staël "a province in brick," and all agree in regarding it as an ugly city, its ugliness is picturesque and even its grime is needed to tone down and harmonize the whole. The author regrets, and with reason, the spread of the big hotel and apartment house, so aggressively modern in their appearance. An amusing derivation of the word "cockney" is quoted from "an old writer." "A Citizen's sonne riding with his father into the Country, asked when he heard a horse neigh, what the horse did; his father answered, the horse doth neigh; riding further he heard a cocke crow, and said, doth the cocke neigh too? and therefore Cockney or Cocknie, by inversion thus: *incock*, q. *incoctus*, i., raw or unripe in Country-man's affaires."

*More of the Quest
of the Holy Grail.*

"The Quest of the Holy Grail" is the title of a beautifully illustrated monograph issued by Messrs. Curtis & Cameron, and treating the Grail legend with special reference to Mr. Edwin A. Abbey's wall-paintings in the Boston Public Library. Dr. Ferris Greenslet, the author of the text, introduces his interpretations of Mr. Abbey's friezes with three chapters of wider scope. These discuss the symbolism of the Grail, trace the growth of the legend

through old romances and modern poems, and finally explain how it is treated by Mr. Abbey. Fifteen short chapters follow, each narrating the incident which is the subject of one frieze panel. All of the fifteen panels are reproduced in full-page tinted illustrations; and there are, besides, eleven very interesting studies of detail. The book is finely printed on Ruisdale paper and artistically bound in linen covers.

BRIEFER MENTION.

We have received from Mr. Howard Wilford Bell, London, a collection of interesting booklets. "University Magazines and their Makers," by Mr. Harry Currie Marillier, is a paper read before a literary society, and has a valuable bibliographical appendix. "Some Impressions of Oxford" is a translation by Mr. M. C. Warrilow of an essay by M. Paul Bourget, and has some pretty illustrations. "Quatrains from Omar Khayyam" are an even two dozen of the rubaiyat done into English, with an introductory essay, by Professor F. York Powell. These verses were first printed in "The Pageant" six years ago, and are now given a more permanent form because "they have been impudently misprinted by a pirate in the United States, where the laws as yet permit such dishonest and uncivil dealings." The last of these booklets, entitled "All's Well," is a selection of "optimistic thoughts from the writings of Robert Browning," made by Mr. Graham Hope.

"Macbeth" was the second volume in the "Variorum" Shakespeare of Dr. Furness, and was published thirty years ago. It is now issued by the Messrs. Lippincott in a revised edition which has been mainly prepared by the son of the veteran editor, Mr. H. H. Furness, Jr. Concerning which apostolic succession, we may quote the words of the elder editor: "Surely, the instances are not many where a literary task begun by a father is taken up and carried forward by a son; still fewer are they where a father can retire within the shadow with such conviction, as is now mine, that the younger hands are the better hands, and that the work will be done more deftly in the future than in the past."

Recent modern language texts include the following: The American Book Co. publish the "Marianela" of Señor Galdos, edited by Mr. Edward Gray, Lessing's "Nathan der Weise," edited by Professor Tobias J. C. Diekhoff, and M. Pierre Fucin's "Le Pays de France," edited by M. Antoine Muzzarelli. Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. publish Racine's "Andromaque," "Britannicus," and "Athalie," all in one volume edited by Professor F. M. Warren, and Herr Fulda's "Der Talisman," edited by Professor Edward S. Meyer. Messrs. D. C. Heath & Co. publish Corneille's "Cinna," edited by Professor John E. Matzke, and Herr von Liliencron's "Anno 1870," edited by Dr. Wilhelm Bernhardt.

We have received from the Mississippi Historical Society the sixth annual volume of its valuable "Publications," edited by Secretary Franklin L. Riley. The contents are too miscellaneous to be summarized in a paragraph, but we can testify to the scholarly activity which they betoken and to the interest of many of the papers. We note particularly a lengthy essay on "Suffrage and Reconstruction in Mississippi," by Mr. Frank Johnston.

NOTES.

W. Hepworth Dixon's "History of William Penn" is reprinted in a neat volume by the New Amsterdam Book Co., in their "Commonwealth Library."

"King Alfred's Old English Version of St. Augustine's Soliloquies," edited by Dr. Henry Lee Hargrove, is published by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. as a volume of the "Yale Studies in English."

A recent doctoral dissertation of Columbia University (Macmillan) is Mr. George L. Hamilton's monograph on "The Indebtedness of Chancer's 'Troilus and Criseyde' to Guido delle Colonne's 'Historia Trojana.'"

A "Julia Marlowe" edition of Mr. G. W. Cable's "The Cavalier" is published by the Messrs. Scribner. This means that the novel is provided with pictures representing Miss Marlowe in the character of the heroine.

To the "Dowden Shakespeare," published by the Bowen-Merrill Co., the "Othello" volume, edited by Mr. H. C. Hart, has just been added. The play is provided with an introduction of some length, and abundant notes.

The book of the "Wisdom of Jesus the Son of Sirach," otherwise known as "Ecclesiasticus," edited by Professor N. Schmidt, is published by the Messrs. Lippincott as the first volume of an "Apocrypha" uniform with the "Temple Bible."

Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome" and Crabbe's "The Borough" form the contents of two recent volumes in the "Temple Classics" series (Dent-Macmillan). Mr. Oliphant Smeaton and Mr. Henry Williams are the respective editors of the two editions.

Beaumont and Fletcher's "Knight of the Burning Pestle" has recently been produced in Elizabethan style by the English Club of Stanford University, and Messrs. Elder & Shepard of San Francisco have sent us a booklet, "On Seeing an Elizabethan Play," prepared by way of explanation and comment.

"Epoch-Making Papers in United States History," edited by Mr. Marshall Stewart Brown, is a "Pocket Classic" from the Macmillan Co. The selection of papers is excellent, including not only the fundamental ones, but also a series illustrative of the slavery question from the Missouri Compromise to the Emancipation Proclamation.

The American Book Co. send us "Barnes's School History of the United States," thoroughly revised by Mr. Joel Dorman Steele and Miss Esther Baker Steele. We also have a copy of "Barnes's Elementary History of the United States," completely rewritten in the form of a series of biographies by Mr. James Baldwin. Both books are abundantly illustrated.

Messrs. Longmans, Green, & Co., are the publishers of a work on "Practical Physiology," produced by the collaboration of Messrs. A. P. Beddard, Leonard Hill, J. S. Edkins, J. J. R. Macleod, and M. S. Pembrey, all practical teachers of the subject in the London hospitals. It is essentially a laboratory treatise; designed for the use of both students and practitioners.

Messrs. Rector K. Fox and Pitts Duffield are the heads of a firm lately incorporated to engage in a general publishing business in New York City under the name of Fox, Duffield & Company. The first books to bear the imprint of the new concern will be a re-

print of "Everyman," with woodcuts reproduced from the first illustrated mediæval edition, and "The Autobiography of a Thief," a genuine human document recorded by Mr. Hutchins Hapgood.

A happy thought in school reading books is embodied in Messrs. Rand, McNally & Co.'s charming pictorial edition of "A Child's Garden of Verses." Here we have a text that can be used with absolute satisfaction in the primary grades, and it is accompanied by a series of illustrations (including ten colored plates), by Miss E. Mars and Miss M. H. Squire, that greatly enhance the attractiveness of the book.

It is not often that popular success is achieved by a publication so presumably "heavy" in contents as a quarterly review of religion, theology, and philosophy; yet the new "Hibbert Journal" seems to have attained this distinction. Not less than four editions of the first number were required; the unexpected demand involving the resetting of the entire number, as the type had been distributed after the first impressions.

The three latest volumes in the Dent-Macmillan edition of Thackeray's prose works are occupied by the miscellaneous writings, comprising the "English Humorists" and "Four Georges" in one volume, and the Paris and Irish Sketch-books. Each volume has a frontispiece portrait in photogravure and a number of Mr. Charles E. Brock's clever drawings. Mr. Walter Jerrold's bibliographical introductions are, as usual, both interesting and to the point.

Hiram M. Stanley, for fifteen years associated with Lake Forest University and a well-known writer on philosophical and literary subjects, died at Binghamton, N. Y., on the 3d of this month, after more than two years of almost continual illness. He was born in 1857 at Jonesville, Mich., and graduated from Lake Forest University in the class of 1881; later on he took a course at Andover Theological Seminary and engaged in post-graduate work at Lake Forest and Harvard. From 1885 to 1900 he occupied the position of librarian at Lake Forest. He was a frequent and valued contributor to THE DIAL and other periodicals in this country and England, and the author of three published volumes—"A Handbook of Psychology," "Evolutionary Psychology of Feeling," and "Essays in Literary Art."

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[The following list, containing 114 titles, includes books received by THE DIAL since its last issue.]

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- New Letters and Memorials of Jane Welsh Carlyle. Annotated by Thomas Carlyle, and edited by Alexander Carlyle; with Introduction by Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D. In 2 vols., illus. in photogravure, etc., large 8vo gilt tops, uncut. John Lane. \$6. net.
- Anthology of Russian Literature, from the Earliest Period to the Present Time. By Leo Wiener. Part II., The Nineteenth Century. With photogravure portrait, large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 500. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3. net.
- Business and Love. By Hagnes Le Roux. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 302. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.20 net.
- The Study of Poetry, and A Guide to English Literature. By Matthew Arnold. 24mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 121. Macmillan Co. 75 cts.
- Songs and Stories from Tennessee. By John Trotwood Moore. Illus., 16mo, pp. 358. Henry T. Coates & Co. \$1.25.

BIOGRAPHY AND REMINISCENCES.

- The Life of Bret Harte. By T. Edgar Pemberton. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 358. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$3.50 net.
- The Story of My Life. By Helen Keller. With her letters (1887-1901), and a supplementary account of her education by John Albert Macy. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 441. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50 net.
- Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland. By William Edward Hartpole Lecky. New edition; in 2 vols., 12mo, gilt tops, uncut. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$4. net.
- Horace Greeley. By William Alexander Linn. 12mo, pp. 267. "Historic Lives Series." D. Appleton & Co. \$1. net.
- British Political Portraits. By Justin McCarthy. With portraits, 8vo, gilt top, pp. 331. The Outlook Co. \$1.50 net.
- A History of William Penn; Founder of Pennsylvania. By W. Hepworth Dixon. With photogravure portrait, 16mo, gilt top, pp. 337. "Commonwealth Library." New Amsterdam Book Co. \$1. net.

HISTORY.

- The History of Puerto Rico, from the Spanish Discovery to the American Occupation. By R. A. Van Middeldyk; edited by Martin G. Brumbaugh, Ph.D. Illus., 12mo, pp. 318. "Expansion of the Republic Series." D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25 net.
- The Private Life of the Romans. By Harold Whetstone Johnston. Illus., 12mo, pp. 344. Scott, Foresman & Co. \$1.50.
- Jewish History: An Essay in the Philosophy of History. By S. M. Dubnow. 12mo, pp. 184. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society.

NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD LITERATURE.

- Poems of Philip Freneau, Poet of the American Revolution. Edited for the Princeton Historical Association by Fred Lewis Pattee. Vol. I., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 294. Princeton University Library. \$3. net.
- The Spanish Conquest in America. By Sir Arthur Helps; edited by M. Oppenheim. Vol. III., with maps, 12mo, uncut, pp. 400. John Lane. \$1.50.
- Shakespeare's Othello. Edited by H. C. Hart. 8vo, uncut, pp. 256. Bowen-Merrill Co. \$1.25.
- Ecclesiasticus. Edited by N. Schmidt, D.D. With photogravure frontispiece, 24mo, gilt top, pp. 179. J. B. Lippincott Co. Limp leather, 60 cts. net.
- The Borough. By George Crabbe. With photogravure portrait, 24mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 339. "Temple Classics." Macmillan Co. 50 cts.

POETRY.

- The Princess of Hanover. By Margaret L. Woods. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 144. Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50 net.
- The Canterbury Pilgrims: A Comedy. By Percy Mackaye. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 210. Macmillan Co. \$1.25 net.
- David and Bathshua: A Drama in Five Acts. By Charles Whitworth Wynne. 8vo, uncut, pp. 100. New York: The Knickerbocker Press.
- Lyrics of Love and Laughter. By Paul Laurence Dunbar. With frontispiece, 18mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 180. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1. net.

FICTION.

- The Wind in the Rose-Bush, and Other Stories of the Supernatural. By Mary E. Wilkins. Illus., 12mo, pp. 237. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50.
- The Mannerings. By Alice Brown. 12mo, pp. 382. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.
- The Star Dreamer: A Romance. By Agnes and Egerton Castle. With frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 375. F. A. Stokes Co. \$1.50.
- The House on the Hudson. By Frances Powell. 12mo, uncut, pp. 416. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.
- A Summer in New York: A Love Story Told in Letters. By Edward W. Townsend. 12mo, pp. 196. Henry Holt & Co. \$1.25.
- Roderick Tallafarro: A Story of Maximilian's Empire. By George Cram Cook. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 482. Macmillan Co. \$1.50.
- Lord Leonard the Luckless. By W. E. Norris. 12mo, pp. 291. Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50.
- The Triumph of Count Ostermann. By Graham Hope. 12mo, pp. 333. Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50.
- The Substitute. By Will N. Harben. 12mo, pp. 330. Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.

- The Gap in the Garden. By Vanda Wathen-Bartlett. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 358. John Lane. \$1.50.
- The Fagan at the Shrine. By Paul Gwynne. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 478. Macmillan Co. \$1.50.
- Walda. By Mary Holland Kinkaid. 12mo, pp. 312. Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.
- Red-Headed Gill. By Rye Owen. 12mo, pp. 347. Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50.
- The Legatee. By Alice Prescott Smith. 12mo, pp. 324. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.
- The Traitors. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. Illus., 12mo, pp. 344. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.
- The Trail of the Grand Seigneur. By Olin L. Lyman. Illus., 12mo, pp. 432. New Amsterdam Book Co. \$1.50.
- Tioba, and Other Tales. By Arthur Colton. With frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 231. Henry Holt & Co. \$1.25.
- The Cavalier. By George W. Cable. "Julia Marlowe" edition; illus. from scenes in the play. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 311. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.
- A Girl of Ideas. By Annie Flint. 12mo, uncut, pp. 349. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.
- Kent Fort Manor. By William Henry Babcock. Illus., 12mo, pp. 393. Henry T. Coates & Co. \$1.
- The Archierey of Samara: A Semi-Historic Romance of Russian Life. By Henry Iliowizi. Illus., 12mo, pp. 337. Henry T. Coates & Co. \$1.
- Children of Destiny. By Molly Elliot Seawell. New edition; illus., 12mo, pp. 341. Bobbs-Merrill Co. \$1.50.
- A Daughter of the Sioux: A Tale of the Indian Frontier. By General Charles King. Illus., 12mo, pp. 306. New York: The Hobart Co. \$1.50.
- His Friend the Enemy. By William Wallace Cook. Illus., 12mo, pp. 304. G. W. Dillingham Co. \$1.50.
- Letters of an Actress. 12mo, pp. 325. F. A. Stokes Co. \$1.50.
- Confessions of a Chorus Girl. By Madge Merton. With frontispiece, 16mo, pp. 105. Grafton Press. 75 cts.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

- Greater Russia: The Continental Empire of the Old World. By Wirt Gerrare. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 337. Macmillan Co. \$3. net.
- Literary Landmarks of Oxford. By Laurence Hutton. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, pp. 274. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.20 net.
- A Prairie Winter. By An Illinois Girl. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 164. The Outlook Co. \$1. net.

RELIGION AND THEOLOGY.

- Jewish Forerunners of Christianity. By Adolph Danziger. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 326. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.50 net.
- The Other Room. By Lyman Abbott. 8vo, gilt top, pp. 120. The Outlook Co. \$1. net.
- The Meditation of Jesus Christ: A Contribution to the Study of Biblical Dogmatics. By Milton S. Terry, D.D. 12mo, pp. 208. Eaton & Mains. 75 cts. net.
- Light in Dark Places: A Spiritual Imagination. By Newman Smyth. 12mo, pp. 26. T. Y. Crowell & Co. 30 cts. net.

POLITICS.—SOCIOLOGY.—ECONOMICS.

- The New America: A Study of the Imperial Republic. By Beckles Wilson. Large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 268. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.50 net.
- Political Parties and Party Problems in the United States: A Sketch of American Party History and of the Development and Operations of Party Machinery. By James Albert Woodburn. 8vo, pp. 314. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2. net.
- Republics versus Woman: Contrasting the Treatment Accorded to Women in Aristocracies and Democracies. By Mrs. Woolsey. 12mo, pp. 379. Grafton Press. \$1.25 net.
- The Trusts: What Can We Do With Them? What Can They Do for Us? By Hon. William Miller Collier. 12mo, pp. 338. Baker & Taylor Co. Paper, 50 cts.
- A Tale of a Town; or, The Progress of the Trust. By Lionel Josaphare. 12mo, pp. 33. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson. Paper, 25 cts. net.

SCIENCE.

- Variation in Animals and Plants. By H. M. Vernon, M.A. 12mo, uncut, pp. 415. Henry Holt & Co. \$1.75 net.
- Physical Chemistry for Physicians and Biologists. By Dr. Ernst Cohen; authorized translation by Martin H. Fischer, M.D. Illus., 12mo, pp. 343. Henry Holt & Co.

NATURE.

- The Story of a Bird Lover. By William Earl Dodge Scott. With frontispiece, 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 372. The Outlook Co. \$1.50 net.
- The Book of the Wild Garden. By S. W. Fitzherbert. Illus., 12mo, uncut, pp. 96. "Handbooks of Practical Gardening." John Lane. \$1. net.

ART AND ARCHITECTURE.

- Pictorial Composition and the Critical Judgment of Pictures: A Handbook for Students and Lovers of Art. By H. R. Poore, A.N.A. Illus., large 8vo, pp. 255. Baker & Taylor Co. \$1.50 net.
- Home Building and Furnishing: Being a Combined New Edition of "Model Houses for Little Money" by William L. Price and "Inside of 100 Homes" by W. M. Johnson. Illus., 12mo, pp. 340. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1. net.

REFERENCE.

- The New International Encyclopædia. Edited by Daniel Coit Gilman, LL.D., Harry Thurston Peck, Ph.D., and Frank Moore Colby, M.A. Vols. IV., V., VI., and VII., Canada Balsam—Fuller-Maitland. Illus., in color, etc., large 8vo. Dodd, Mead & Co.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

- Young People's History of Holland. By William Elliot Griffis. Illus., 12mo, pp. 322. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50 net.
- Young Explorers of the Isthmus; or, American Boys in Central America. By Edward Stratemeyer. Illus., 12mo, pp. 306. "Pan-American Series." Lee & Shepard. \$1. net.
- Some Useful Animals and What They Do for Us. By John Monteith, M.A., and Caroline Monteith. Illus., 12mo, pp. 232. American Book Co. 50 cts.
- A Boy on a Farm: At Work and at Play. By Jacob Abbott; edited by Clifton Johnson; with Introduction by Dr. Lyman Abbott. Illus., 12mo, pp. 182. American Book Co. 45 cts.
- Stevenson's A Child's Garden of Verses. Illus. in color, etc., by E. Mars and M. H. Squire. 8vo, pp. 94. Rand, McNally & Co. 50 cts.
- Eskimo Stories. By Mary E. E. Smith. Illus., 8vo, pp. 189. Rand, McNally & Co. 40 cts.
- Triumphs of Science. Edited by M. A. L. Lane. Illus., 12mo, pp. 154. Ginn & Co. 35 cts.
- The Children's First Story Book. By May H. Wood. Illus., 12mo, pp. 80. American Book Co. 25 cts.

EDUCATION.—BOOKS FOR SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

- The Theory of Education in Plato's "Republic." By John E. Adamson, M.A. 12mo, uncut, pp. 258. Macmillan Co. \$1.10 net.
- Report of the Commissioner of Education for the Year 1900-1901. In 2 vols., large 8vo. Government Printing Office.
- Report of the Board of Education of the State of Connecticut to the Governor; together with the Report of the Secretary of the Board. Large 8vo, pp. 573. Published by the State.
- Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Free Schools of West Virginia, for the Two Years Ending June 30, 1902. Thos. C. Miller, Superintendent. Illus., large 8vo, pp. 230. Published by the State.
- Manual of Advanced Optics. By C. Riborg Mann. Illus., 8vo, pp. 196. Scott, Foresman & Co. \$2.
- Mechanics, Molecular Physics, and Heat: A Twelve Weeks' College Course. By Robert Andrews Millikan, Ph.D. Illus., 8vo, pp. 242. Scott, Foresman & Co. \$1.50.
- Advanced Algebra for Colleges and Schools. By William J. Milne, Ph.D. 8vo, pp. 608. American Book Co. \$1.50.
- Beginnings of Rhetoric and Composition. Including practical exercises in English. By Adams Sherman Hill. 12mo, pp. 322. American Book Co. \$1.25.
- Schilling's Spanish Grammar. Trans. and edited by Frederick Zagel. 12mo, pp. 340. Henry Holt & Co. \$1.10 net.
- English Poems from Chaucer to Kipling. Edited by Thomas Marc Parrott, Ph.D., and Augustus White Long, A.M. 12mo, pp. 401. Ginn & Co. \$1.
- Greek Composition for Schools. By Robert J. Bonner. 12mo, pp. 248. Scott, Foresman & Co. \$1.
- Botany All the Year Round: A Practical Text-Book for Schools. Illus., 8vo, pp. 302. American Book Co. \$1.

- Barnes's School History of the United States. By Joel Dorman Steele, Ph.D., and Esther Baker Steele, Litt.D. Illus., 8vo, pp. 432. American Book Co. \$1.
- Commercial German: A Complete Course. By Arnold Kuntner. 12mo, pp. 404. American Book Co. \$1.
- Marianela. Por B. Pérez Galdós; edited by Edward Gray, A.B. 12mo, pp. 264. American Book Co. 90 cts.
- Racine's Andromaque, Britannicus, and Athalie. Edited by F. M. Warren. 16mo, pp. 350. Henry Holt & Co. 80 cts.
- Galdós's Electra. Edited by Otis Gridley Bunnell, M.S. 12mo, pp. 185. American Book Co. 70 cts.
- Schiller's Maria Stuart. Edited by Carl Edgar Eggert, Ph.D. Illus., 12mo, pp. 276. Scott, Foresman & Co. 70 cts.
- Galdós's Marianela. Edited by J. Geddes, Jr., Ph.D., and Freeman M. Josselyn, Jr. With portrait, 16mo, pp. 265. D. C. Heath & Co.
- Barnes's Elementary History of the United States. Told in Biographies. By James Baldwin. Illus., 12mo, pp. 360. American Book Co. 60 cts.
- En Son Nom. Par Edward Everett Hale; traduit par Mary Prince Sauveur, et annoté par Lambert Sauveur. 12mo, pp. 300. New York: William R. Jenkins. Paper, 60 cts.
- Selections from Latin Prose Authors for Sight Reading. By Susan Braley Franklin, Ph.D., and Ella Catherine Greene, A.B. 12mo, pp. 80. American Book Co. 60 cts.
- The Story of the Philippines. By Adeline Knapp. Illus., 12mo, pp. 295. "The World and Its People." Silver, Burdett & Co. 60 cts.
- Tennyson's Idyls of the Kings (Selections). Edited by Sophie Chantal Hart, M.A. With portrait, 12mo, pp. 127. Longmans, Green, & Co. 50 cts.
- Irving's Oliver Goldsmith. Edited by Lewis B. Semple, Ph.D. With portrait, 12mo, pp. 296. Longmans, Green, & Co. 50 cts.
- A School Grammar of the English Language. By W. M. Baskerville and J. W. Sewell. 12mo, pp. 216. American Book Co. 50 cts.
- A Laboratory Manual of Physics. By Henry C. Cheston, Philip R. Dean, and Charles E. Timmerman. 12mo, pp. 128. American Book Co. 50 cts.
- Mérimé's Colomba. Edited by Albert Schinz, Ph.D. 16mo, pp. 226. Ginn & Co. 45 cts.
- Le Gendre de M. Poirier: Comédie en Quatre Actes. Par Emile Augier et Jules Sandeau; edited by Edwin Carl Roedder, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 144. American Book Co. 40 cts.
- The Sunbonnet Babies' Primer. By Eulalie Osgood Grover. Illus. in color, 8vo, pp. 110. Rand, McNally & Co. 40 cts.
- Fulda's Der Talisman. Edited by Edward Stockton Meyer, Ph.D. 16mo, pp. 171. Henry Holt & Co. 35 cts. net.
- Language Lessons. By J. W. Sewell. Illus., 12mo, pp. 160. American Book Co. 35 cts.
- Willbrandt's Jugendliebe. Edited by Théodore Henckels. 16mo, pp. 87. Henry Holt & Co. 30 cts. net.
- Daudet's La Belle-Nivernaise. Edited by Frank W. Freeborn. 16mo, pp. 68. Ginn & Co. 30 cts.
- Wordsworth's Shorter Poems. Edited by Edward Fulton, Ph.D. With portrait, 24mo, pp. 181. Macmillan Co. 25 cts. net.
- Cornellie's Cinna. Edited by John E. Matzke, Ph.D. With portrait, 18mo, pp. 128. D. C. Heath & Co.
- Shakespeare's A Midsummer Night's Dream. Edited by Laura Emma Lockwood, Ph.D. 16mo, pp. 100. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Paper, 15 cts.

OLD BOOKS AND MAGAZINES. Send for Catalogue. Address

A. J. CRAWFORD, Tenth and Pine Streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

ASK FOR
CROWELL'S POETSAUTOGRAPH
LETTERSOF FAMOUS PERSONS
Bought and Sold
WALTER R. BENJAMIN, 1125 Broadway,
New York. Send for Price Lists.

Books at Auction.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, APRIL 20 and 21,
we sell a catalogue, six hundred numbers,

RARE, SCARCE, AND VALUABLE

BOOKS

Catalogues ready. Can be had on application.

WILLIAMS, BARKER & SEVERN CO.,
185 and 187 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

Big Four Route

CHICAGO

TO

Indianapolis Louisville
CINCINNATI

The SOUTH and SOUTHEAST Scenic Line to
WASHINGTON, D. C.

VIA

Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.

J. C. TUCKER, G. N. A., 234 Clark Street,
CHICAGO

**MINNEAPOLIS
AND ST. PAUL**

Illinois Central Railroad

*New line from Chicago via
Rockford, Freeport, Dubuque,
Waterloo and Albert Lea. Fine
service and fast "Limited"
night train, with Stateroom
and Open-section Sleeping Car,
Buffet-Library Car, and Free
Reclining Chair Car through
without change. Dining Car
Service.*

A. H. HANSON, G. P. A.,
CHICAGO

To Librarians

We carry a larger and more
general stock of the publica-
tions of all American publishers
than any other house in the
United States.

We invite librarians and book
committees to call and avail them-
selves of the opportunity to select
from our large stock.

A. C. McCLURG & CO.
CHICAGO

FREDERICK BRUEGGER

Singing

Tone Placing. Voice Culture.
Style.

720-721 Fine Arts Building,
203 Michigan Blvd. - - Chicago.

The STUDEBAKER

Fine Arts Building

Michigan Boulevard, between Congress and
Van Buren Streets.

AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS!

George Ade's
NEW MUSICAL
COMEDY.

Music by
WILLIAM LORRAINE.

PEGGY
FROM **PARIS**

ROBERT GRIER COOKE, Publisher

NEW YORK CITY TELEPHONE No. 3 MADISON SQUARE

Desires "worth while" material for publication in book form, but he wishes to discourage unmistakably the sending to him of manuscripts, unless there is more than a reasonable chance of their having qualities that may make them available. Correspondence receives personal attention.

Authors' Agency

Mention The Dial.

ELEVENTH YEAR. Candid, suggestive Criticism, literary and technical Revision, Advice, Disposal.

REFERENCES: Noah Brooks, Mrs. Deland, Mrs. Burton Harrison, W. D. Howells, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Thomas Nelson Page, Mary E. Wilkins, and others.

Send stamp for Booklet to

WM. A. DRESSER, 400 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass.

STORY-WRITERS, Biographers, Historians, Poets — Do you desire the honest criticism of your book, or its skilled revision and correction, or advice as to publication? Such work, said George William Curtis, is "done as it should be by The Easy Chair's friend and fellow laborer in letters, Dr. Titus M. Coan." Terms by agreement. Send for circular D, or forward your book or MS. to the New York Bureau of Revision, 70 Fifth Ave., New York.

Do You Write?

Instruction by mail in literary composition. Courses suited to all needs. Revision, criticism, and sale of MSS. Send for circular.

EDITORIAL BUREAU

26 W. 33d St. (opp. Waldorf-Astoria), N. Y.

AUTHORS SEEKING A PUBLISHER

Manuscripts suitable for issuing in volume form required by established house; liberal terms; prompt, straightforward treatment.

Address **BOOKS**, 141 Herald Twenty-Third Street, New York

"**SHERLOCK HOLMES.**" French, for home study, mailed at 25c. E. ROTH, 1135 Pine Street, PHILADELPHIA.

CHARLES H. ROBERTS,

Attorney at Law. Law and Patents.

614 Roanoke Building, 145 LaSalle Street, CHICAGO.

Patents, Trade-Marks, Copyright; and Claims in Chicago and Washington.

THE CLOISTER LIBRARY

A series of volumes of meditative reading, edited by Mr. A. R. WALLER and published by J. M. Dent & Co. of London in the dainty form peculiar to the publications of this firm. Circular on request. Three volumes now ready:

I. **Thoughts in the Cloister and the Crowd and Companions of My Solitude.** By SIR ARTHUR HELPS.

II. **The Way of Perfection.** By SAINT TERESA.

III. **The Temple and A Priest to the Temple.** By GEORGE HERBERT.

Price, net, \$1.00 per volume.

THE LADY POVERTY

A XIIIth Century Allegory concerning Saint Francis of Assisi. The first English translation of this delightful idyll of mediæval days. By MONTGOMERY CARMICHAEL. Price, net, \$1.75. We can also supply copies of Carmichael's "In Tuscany," \$2.00, and "The Life of John W. Walshe," \$1.75.

TENNANT and WARD, Publishers
287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Summer Classes for the Study of English

Second Session, July 14—August 20, 1903.

Location: In the building of Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, Fort Edward, N. Y. Director: Mrs. H. A. Davidson, author and editor of *The Study-Guide Series*. Associate Director: Prof. Sophie Chantal Hart, head of the English department, Wellesley College. All instruction by specialists of experience; library and laboratory methods.

Send for announcement of courses to Mrs. H. A. DAVIDSON, No. 1 Sprague Place, Albany, N. Y.

Roycroft & Kelmscott Books

KENNETH B. ELLIMAN,

419 West 118th Street New York

BOOKS AT LIBERAL DISCOUNTS

WHEN CALLING, PLEASE ASK FOR MR. GRANT.

WHENEVER YOU NEED A BOOK, Address MR. GRANT.

Before buying BOOKS, write for quotations. An assortment of catalogues, and special slips of books at reduced prices, will be sent for a ten-cent stamp.

F. E. GRANT, Books, 23 West 42d Street, New York.

Mention this advertisement and receive a discount.

BOOKS. ALL OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS SUPPLIED, no matter on what subject. Write us. We can get you any book ever published. Please state wants. When in England call BAKER'S GREAT BOOK-SHOP, 14-16 Bright Street, BIRMINGHAM.

OLD AND RARE BOOKS

Pickering & Chatto,
66, Haymarket,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Dealers in Rare Ancient and Modern English literature—History, Poetry, Drama, and Fiction. Fine Old English and Foreign bookbindings. Illuminated MSS. Catalogues issued. Price 12 Cents.

STUDY AND PRACTICE OF FRENCH in 4 Parts

L. C. BONAME, Author and Pub., 1930 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Well-graded series for Preparatory Schools and Colleges. No time wasted in superficial or mechanical work. *French Text*: Numerous exercises in conversation, translation, composition. *Part I.* (60 cts.): Primary grade; thorough drill in Pronunciation. *Part II.* (90 cts.): Intermediate grade; Essentials of Grammar; 4th edition, revised, with Vocabulary; most carefully graded. *Part III.* (\$1.00): Composition, Idioms, Syntax; meets requirements for admission to college.

Part IV. (35 cts.): *Handbook of Pronunciation* for advanced grade; concise and comprehensive. Sent to teachers for examination, with a view to introduction.

Going Abroad?

If so, take a copy of

THE COMPLETE POCKET GUIDE TO EUROPE

Edited by E. C. and T. L. STEDMAN.

Concise, handy, clear and legible maps, and altogether the best of the kind.

Full flexible leather, postpaid, \$1.25.

WILLIAM R. JENKINS

851 and 853 Sixth Avenue : NEW YORK CITY

TWO INVALUABLE BOOKS

FOR STUDENTS OF LITERATURE

Edited by SHERWIN CODY

A SELECTION OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST SHORT STORIES

THE best available compilation of these short masterpieces of fiction, which, with Mr. Cody's admirable and pertinent introductions and notes, constitutes a history of the art of short story writing. It has now been adopted by over thirty educational institutions. The examples have been taken from Boccaccio, "Arabian Nights," Irving, Balzac, Dickens, Thackeray, Poe, Hawthorne, Maupassant, Kipling, Barrie, and Arthur Morrison.

Ready May 9

A SELECTION OF THE BEST ENGLISH ESSAYS

IT is hoped that Mr. Cody's new book will meet with the same approval from educators as did its predecessor. It will be found equally useful on account of Mr. Cody's general introduction, and his historical and critical introduction to each essay. These, together with the selections, illustrate perfectly the history of English prose style. The ten writers whose essays are used are Addison, Bacon, Carlyle, DeQuincey, Emerson, Arnold, Lamb, Swift, Macaulay, and Ruskin.

Each of these volumes is printed on thin Bible paper, making a very convenient book. Flexible cloth. 18mo. \$1.00 net each.

A. C. McCLURG & CO., PUBLISHERS, CHICAGO

The Path of Evolution

Through Ancient Thought and Modern Science

By HENRY PEMBERTON

Member of American Philosophical Society, Academy of Natural Sciences, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, etc.

A comprehensive survey of philosophy and learning, illumined by a wonderfully lucid and simple style; a treatment of the evolution of knowledge and the evolution of life, establishing a connected historical relation, and applying the deductions of science to the problems of life. A thoughtful book that gives easy grasp of a difficult study.

The author has sketched the story of the progress of human knowledge in many different lines. . . . He has read widely and thought wisely.—*Outlook*, New York.

One of the most successful attempts ever made to popularize the conclusions reached by scientists and philosophers in the various fields of human inquiry. . . . Singular clearness of exposition. . . . Studious avoidance of technical language.—*Sun*, New York.

It admirably supplements the writings of Herbert Spencer, John Fiske, and others, with masterful grasp and intelligence. The style is clear, concise, and dignified, as befits so grave a subject.—*Public Ledger*, Philadelphia.

The subject is phrased in such a simple style that the large class of people outside the circle of scientists can comprehend it.—*Post*, Washington, D. C.

This book impresses one as being thoroughly comprehensive . . . lucid, and pleasant to read.—*Commercial Advertiser*, New York.

Mr. Pemberton throws light on the things which are intangible and remote, but which all classes of mankind are interested in.—*Globe-Democrat*, St. Louis.

His purpose is to enable us to steer clear of positivism, agnosticism, and materialism, and to discern amid all . . . a wise, intelligent volition.—*Free Press*, Detroit, Mich.

His work contains an immense amount of information, but more important are the conclusions he comes to. . . . His view is broad, hopeful, helpful, and attractive in style.—*Evening Telegraph*, Philadelphia.

In many respects the most important book of many mouths. . . . Those who want to know what scientists claim at present will find it better set forth here than in any other work of which we have knowledge. . . . All will find it a work of intense interest.—*Inquirer*, Philadelphia.

Cloth, 12mo, xxiv.+374 pages, \$1.50 net (postage 15 cents). At all booksellers, or from the publishers,

HENRY ALTEMUS COMPANY, Philadelphia.

THE DIAL

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

EDITED BY
FRANCIS F. BROWNE.

Volume XXXIV.
No. 405.

CHICAGO, MAY 1, 1903.

10 cts. a copy.
\$2. a year.

FINE ARTS BUILDING.
203 Michigan Blvd.

EIGHT SUMMER NOVELS

READY MAY 13

His Daughter First

By ARTHUR SHERBURNE HARDY, author of "But Yet a Woman."
Mr. Hardy has never created more attractive and perfectly vitalized characters, or presented a truer and more delightful picture of certain aspects of our life.

\$1.50

John Percyfield

By C. HANFORD HENDERSON

"A story of delightful literary quality, enlivening, refreshing, and altogether charming."

— *St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

\$1.50

The Mannerings

By ALICE BROWN

"Miss Brown's latest novel is in all its details a notable piece of work."

— *Mail and Express, New York.*

\$1.50

The Lieutenant Governor

By GUY WETMORE CARRYL

"A capital novel — intensely dramatic, and written with earnestness and feeling."

— *Indianapolis News.*

\$1.50

Trent's Trust

By BRET HARTE

A volume of new short stories, the material for which was found after Mr. Harte's death, and in which many of the old favorites reappear. (*Ready May 13.*)

\$1.25

The Legatee

By ALICE PRESCOTT SMITH

"A novel that is really worth while. The best of the present season."

— *N. Y. Press.*

\$1.50

A Daughter of the Pit

By MARGARET DOYLE JACKSON

"A story it is a pleasure both to read and to praise."

— *Congregationalist.*

\$1.50

Cap'n Simeon's Store

By GEORGE S. WASSON

"'Cap'n Simeon's Store' has a tonic vigor like the bracing air that blows from the salt water. It holds the interest on every page." — SYLVESTER BAXTER.

\$1.50

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., BOSTON AND NEW YORK

THE TRAITORS

By E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM

WHAT OTHERS SAY

*From a review by Harry
Thurston Peck:*

"If you are going on a few hours' journey and wish something to read, buy 'The Traitors,' by E. Phillips Oppenheim. The book is really absorbing in its interest. The main action centers around the clever plotting of a Russian diplomat, the still cleverer counterplotting

of an English journalist, the fortunes of a soldier king, the jealousy of a high-born woman, and the love of an American girl. The story is told with a swing and a sweep most exhilarating."

San Francisco Chronicle:

"This novel is of a kind which permits much action. The author has taken advantage of his opportunities in this line."

T
H
E
T
R
A
I
T
O
R
S

T
H
E
T
R
A
I
T
O
R
S

WHAT IT IS

The story is a bright and graphic account of just such stirring events as are taking place to-day in the Balkans. This historical background forms a remarkable setting for a no less interesting love story, which has for one of its chief characters a lovable American girl, who becomes the queen of Theos.

*From the Brooklyn
Eagle:*

"'The Traitors' is a brilliant romance. It gets fairly close to historical reality. Its episodes are thrilling, its dialogue crisp, and its diplomatic intrigue beautifully complicated. Quite a brisk story, which people will enjoy."

*From the Philadelphia
Enquirer:*

"It is a story of love and political intrigue which is very catching. Events follow on each other with such kaleidoscopic rapidity that the reader is continually entertained."

SOLD EVERYWHERE
READ EVERYWHERE

PUBLISHED BY

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY
372 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Two Significant Books

REFLECTIONS OF A LONELY MAN

By "A. C. M."

A DELIGHTFUL little book of fireside philosophy that is so attractively written, and in such close touch with everyday matters, that it will appeal to men and women alike. Given a man of clear alert mind; put him before an open fire in a comfortable chair, and he is likely to offer some ideas and theories worth listening to. To discourse amid such surroundings has been a favorite tendency of several philosophers. "It is well to think one's own thoughts occasionally, even though they be wrong," the Lonely Man says, and the average reader will find these reflections so human, so pertinent, and in such close touch with every-day life, that he will add that it is equally worth while to write them out for the benefit of others.

Small 12mo, \$1.00 net

THE SOULS OF BLACK FOLK

In a column review the Boston "Transcript" says:

"MR. DU BOIS has distinctly written a book with an eloquent purpose. Its every page is filled with vigor, spontaneity, and spirituality, and all these forces constantly enthrall the reader and make for the accomplishment of the author's object. *It is one of the noteworthy books, not merely of the year, but of the epoch.* It possesses that knowledge of facts, and that sense of historical perspective which few writers who feel so deeply as Mr. Du Bois can hope to attain."

Fair-minded people will find it difficult to resist the power and eloquence of this new champion, who pleads so convincingly for justice to his people. Mr. Du Bois is Professor of Economics and History at Atlanta University, and a graduate of Fiske, Harvard, and the University of Berlin.

12mo, \$1.20 net

A. C. McClurg & Co., Publishers, Chicago

FOUR HARPER BOOKS

The Bishop

By CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

Stories of a militant, lovable bishop, whose work among the rough-and-ready men of Western camps, forts, and villages results in his sharing in many incidents of frontier life — comedy, tragedy, always drama. He is a distinct American product, planted by the Church and grown in Western soil. His life is full of activity of the best kind, and he is a man you have to respect. He has many experiences, some amusing, some thrilling, and these stories afford excellent pictures of life in the roughest parts of the West.

Illustrated by W. T. Smedley, E. M. Ashe, and Others. Ornamented cloth, \$1.50

Wee Macgregor

By JAMES JOY BELL

Mr. Bell has admirably told the humorous and realistic story of a little Scottish boy Wee Macgregor, of his father, who slyly pets and spoils him, and of his mother, who adores and disciplines him — three unforgettable people who live actually before us in the author's exquisite and sincere work.

It is a unique contribution to modern literature, and comes as a real surprise to the Scotch, English, and American public. The book has taken England by storm, and has made the fortune of its young author.

16mo, ornamented cloth, \$1.00

The Triumph of Life

By WILLIAM FARQUHAR PAYSON

Author of "John Vytal"

A story of modern American life. It tells of the struggles of a young writer, Enoch Lloyd, with what seems to be financial success at the price of moral failure. There are two women in the case, the two opposing influences. One is Céleste Moreau, the worldly, mocking daughter of a French hotel-keeper in New York; the other is Marion Lee, daughter of Lloyd's publisher. His struggle between these two influences — the one demoralizing, the other ennobling — is worked out through many intricacies of plot, and a series of intense dramatic situations.

Ornamented cloth, \$1.50

Marjorie

(Imprint of R. H. Russell)

By JUSTIN HUNTLY McCARTHY

Author of "If I Were King"

This story, by the author of that popular book, "If I Were King," is romantic in nature, and deals with daring adventure of a piratically inclined expedition which started to establish a colony in the West Indies. Life, vitality, action, and splendid color enliven the pages, and make stormy the course of a dainty love story. Mr. McCarthy is master of an exquisite literary style that places his novels in a class by themselves.

A frontispiece in colors, by C. Allan Gilbert, six full-page illustrations, decorated end-papers, etc., make the book as delightful to look at as to read.

Illustrated, ornamented cloth, \$1.50

HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK

Some of Little, Brown & Co's Spring Books

A Detached Pirate

By HELEN MILECETE

Gay Vandeleur, the heroine, frankly tells an entertaining story of her misunderstanding, divorce, and reconciliation in this clever society novel. *Illustrated in color. 12mo \$1.50*

The Siege of Youth

By FRANCES CHARLES

A bright and artistic novel of character, by the popular author of "In the Country God Forgot." (4th Edition.)

Illustrated. 12mo. \$1.50

Barbara A Woman of the West

By JOHN H. WHITSON

A distinctively American novel, dealing with life in the far West, with a "touch of Evangeline and Enoch Arden."

Illustrated. 12mo, \$1.50

A Rose of Normandy

By WILLIAM R. A. WILSON

A fascinating romance of France and Canada in the reign of Louis XIV., written in a new vein.

Illustrated. 12mo, \$1.50

The Spoils of Empire

By FRANCIS NEWTON THORPE

A romance of the conquest of Mexico, and the love story of Dorothea, the daughter of Montezuma.

Illustrated, 12mo, \$1.50

The Wars of Peace

By A. F. WILSON

An absorbing industrial novel, dealing with a "trust" which separated father and son, with abundant love interest.

Illustrated, 12mo. \$1.50

Love Thrives in War

By

MARY CATHERINE CROWLEY

A stirring romance of the War of 1812, by the author of "The Heroine of the Strait," etc.

Illustrated, 12mo, \$1.50

The Dominant Strain

By ANNA CHAPIN RAY

The heroine marries a man to reform him. The hero is a Puritan with a musical temperament, and some of the scenes are in New York musical circles.

Illustrated in color, 12mo. \$1.50

Sarah Tuldon

By ORME AGNUS

A remarkable study of an English peasant girl, told with great dramatic skill.

Illustrated, 12mo, \$1.50

A Prince of Sinners

By E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM

An engrossing story containing a baffling mystery.

Illustrated, 12mo, \$1.50

Little, Brown & Company, Publishers, Boston

"This new book has a fascinating plot and a motive strong and elemental."

"There is much in it to remind one of the idyllic chapters in 'Eben Holden.'"

DARREL

OF THE BLESSED ISLES

By IRVING BACHELLER, author of "Eben Holden"

"It is another tale of the North Country, full of the odor of wood and field."

"It is a cheering and optimistic tale, and begets a love for high things."

New York Herald says of the clock tinker:

"A character as new, strong, and lovable as Eben Holden."

Postpaid, \$1.50.

LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY, BOSTON

JUST PUBLISHED

NEW LETTERS AND MEMORIALS OF JANE WELSH CARLYLE

A collection of Hitherto Unpublished Letters, Edited, with an Introduction, by
SIR JAMES CRICHTON BROWNE

Profusely illustrated in photogravure and lithography from hitherto unreproduced originals.

In two volumes. Buckram, 8vo. Boxed, \$6.00 net.

Mr. PERCY FAVOR BICKNELL, in *The Dial*: "A fresh instalment of these piquant letters will be warmly welcomed by all Mrs. Carlyle's admirers. She is bright and entertaining here as in the earlier published correspondence. . . . A most charming and impressive work of literature. . . . The two volumes are of excellent workmanship, the clear type and finely executed portraits being a delight to the eye."

Mr. JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY writes: "A most valuable work, supplying as it does the real (though indirect) history and personality of a character as generally loved for her womanly graces as admired for her brilliant gifts of mind. Accept my congratulations upon your giving to the book-world such a treasure."

An Interesting Study by EDMUND J. CARPENTER

The American Advance

A Study in Territorial Expansion, with a map showing the growth of the United States of America from the beginning to the present day.

8vo. \$2.50 net. *Just Out.*

By the same author: "America in Hawaii."

A New Nature-book by CHARLES GOODRICH WHITING

Walks in New England

With 24 Full-Page Illustrations from Photographs.

8vo. \$1.50 net. *Just Out.*

The same author's charming volume, "The Saunterer," together with the well-known columns in the *Springfield Republican*, make Mr. Whiting familiar to readers as a poet and essayist drawing his inspiration from Nature.

JOHN LANE THE BODLEY HEAD NEW YORK
67 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW BOOKS WORTH NOTING

PUBLISHED THIS WEEK

By JAMES BRYCE, *Author of*
"The American Commonwealth."

Studies in Contemporary Biography

Twenty sketches of eminent men of the 19th century, with all but one of whom the author had a personal, and in most cases an intimate acquaintance. They treat of, among others, Lord Beaconsfield, J. H. Green, E. A. Freeman, C. S. Parnell, Archbishop Manning, E. L. Godkin, Wm. E. Gladstone.

Cloth, 8vo, \$3.00 net.
 (Postage 17 cents.)

A New Volume in the

AMERICAN SPORTSMAN'S LIBRARY

The Water-Fowl Family

By L. C. SANFORD, L. B. BISHOP and T. S. VAN DYKE. Illustrated by A. B. Frost, L. A. Fuertes and C. L. Bull. Uniform with "The Deer Family," by Theodore Roosevelt, etc. *Cloth, gilt, 12mo, \$2.00 net.*

(Postage 15 cents.)

By DAVID MILLER DeWITT

The Impeachment and Trial of Andrew Johnson, Seventeenth President of the United States A HISTORY

A full and entertainingly written account of a most interesting, exciting, and, from the standpoint of the Constitution, important episode in this country's history.

Cloth, 8vo, 646 pp. \$3.00 net. (Postage 22 cents.)

JUST READY

The 40th Official Publication of

The Statesman's Year-Book, 1903

Contains especially valuable new matter in the Bertillon tables showing the comparative growth of population in different countries during several decades, in the sections on the incorporation of the two South African Republics in the British Empire, etc. It is conceded to be the one indispensable statistical annual.

Red Cloth, 12mo, \$3.00 net.
 (Postage 19 cents.)

By WIRT GERRARE, *Author of*
"The Story of Moscow."

Greater Russia:

THE CONTINENTAL EMPIRE OF THE OLD WORLD

"Mr. GERRARE'S work not only supplies the great need of foreigners, 'trustworthy information from non-Russian sources,' but recounts it delightfully for our enjoyment."—*Courier-Journal.*

Cloth, 8vo, \$3.00 net.
 (Postage 22 cents.)

THE BEST NEW NOVELS

Mr. B. K. BENSON'S *New Novel*
of the Civil War

Old Squire

THE ROMANCE OF A BLACK VIRGINIAN

The story of the quick wit and faithfulness of a negro slave who follows his master through the scenes of the civil war, a field in which Mr. Benson's "Who Goes There" has proven him a master unequalled.

Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50.

Mr. GEORGE CRAM COOK'S
Dashing Mexican Novel

Roderick Taliaferro

(Pronounced Tolliver)

A STORY OF MAXIMILIAN'S EMPIRE

"A vivid story of real power."—*Boston Transcript.*

Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50.

Mr. PAUL GWYNNE'S *racy Spanish novel*

The Pagan at the Shrine

is "of remarkable power, told in a remarkable way."—*Evening Telegraph, Phila.*

Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50.

Mr. BRADLEY GILMAN'S
Story of a Modern Church

Ronald Carnaquay

A COMMERCIAL CLERGYMAN

"For truthful delineation of character, for delicate humor, we can recall no recent book that compares with this."—*The Baltimore Sun.*

Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50.

On net books ordered from the publishers carriage is an extra charge; they are for sale by all dealers at net rates.

Published by THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, 66 5th Ave., N. Y.

IMPORTANT NEW PUBLICATIONS

Just Published

Musical Education

By A. LAVIGNAC. Translated by Esther Singleton, author of "Social New York Under the Georges." 12mo. Cloth, \$2.00 net; postage additional.

M. Lavignac's book is written in a scholarly as well as a simple style, that makes it at once convincing, authoritative, and useful to the student and the accomplished musician. This book is an inquiry into "the best means to pursue a musical education under its most healthful conditions—a matter which is far more difficult than is generally believed." The advice which it contains will be invaluable to parents, amateur and professional musicians, teachers, and students, and is "the fruit of forty years' experience in teaching nearly every degree of talent and every condition of life." The real object of the work, to quote from M. Lavignac again, is to set forth "the best manner to pursue any study in order to reach the end that one desires to attain."

Trust Finance

By DR. E. S. MEADE, of the University of Pennsylvania. (Appletons' Business Series.) 12mo. Cloth, \$1.25 net; postage 12 cents additional.

Recognizing the trust as an actuality, Dr. Meade explains its origin and development, shows the motives animating its promoters and underwriters, and their effect upon the subsequent organization and management; and, finally, the question is considered of the desirability and possibility of imposing some check or restraint upon financial activity of this character.

Notable Publications

More Letters of Charles Darwin

Edited by FRANCIS DARWIN. Two vols., 500 pages each. Eight photogravures and eight half-tones. Cloth, gilt top, deckle edges, boxed, \$5.00 net. Uniform with "The Life and Letters of Huxley."

"The personal side of Darwin's character is beautifully brought out and the volumes have all the interest and charm of an autobiography."—*Des Moines Register & Leader*.

Millionaire Households and their Domestic Economy

With Hints upon Fine Living. By MARY ELIZABETH CARTER. Cover design by Margaret Armstrong. 12mo. Cloth, gilt top, \$1.40 net; postage, 14 cents additional.

"A book which should be read by every woman who looks after a home."—*Chicago Evening Post*.

Personal Reminiscences of Prince Bismarck

By SIDNEY WHITMAN, Author of "Imperial Germany," etc. With Portraits. Large 12mo. Cloth, gilt top, uncut, \$1.60 net; postage 16 cents additional. *Second Edition*.

"One is at a loss to know where to particularize in commenting upon Mr. Whitman's book, as it is so full of interesting side lights on a remarkably interesting personality."—*The Interior*.

A Virginia Girl in the Civil War

Being the Authentic Experiences of a Confederate Major's Wife who followed her Husband into Camp at the Outbreak of the War, Dined and Supped with Gen. J. E. Stuart, ran the Blockade to Baltimore, and was in Richmond when it was Evacuated. Collected and Edited by MYRTA LOCKETT AVARY. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.25 net; postage 12 cents additional. *Second Edition*.

Recent Popular Fiction

10TH THOUSAND FIRST WEEK

Richard Rosny

By MAXWELL GRAY, author of "The Silence of Dean Maitland." 12mo. Cloth, \$1.50.

"This new book bids fair to exceed the author's previous successes."—*Chicago Tribune*.

NOVELETTES DE LUXE

The Stirrup Cup

By J. AUBREY TYSON. A graceful, charming story of the youthful Aaron Burr. Cloth, 12mo. Gilt top, uncut edges, special type. \$1.25.

For a Maiden Brave

By CHAUNCY C. HOTCHKISS. Illustrated in colors. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.50. *Deserves its large sale.*

"It is such a book as one will sit up through the night hours to finish."

A Whaleman's Wife

By FRANK T. BULLEN, author of "The Cruise of the Cachalot," "Deep-Sea Plunderings," etc. Dedicated to Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.50.

"Another good example of his free, vigorous style."—*Philadelphia Item*.

D. APPLETON & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS

NEW YORK

BOSTON

CHICAGO

THE DIAL

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information

THE DIAL (founded in 1880) is published on the 1st and 16th of each month. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 a year in advance, postage prepaid in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; in other countries comprised in the Postal Union, 50 cents a year for extra postage must be added. Unless otherwise ordered, subscriptions will begin with the current number. REMITTANCES should be by draft, or by express or postal order, payable to *THE DIAL*. SPECIAL RATES TO CLUBS and for subscriptions with other publications will be sent on application; and SAMPLE COPY on receipt of 10 cents. ADVERTISING RATES furnished on application. All communications should be addressed to

THE DIAL, Fine Arts Building, Chicago.

No. 405. MAY 1, 1903. Vol XXXIV.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
A MASTER OF MAXIMS. Charles Leonard Moore	293
THE MORALITY PLAY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENGLISH DRAMA. Florence H. Harvey	296
COMMUNICATION The "Everlasting Pyramids." Samuel Willard.	297
FRANCIS BRET HARTE. Percy F. Bicknell	298
THE CASE OF THE NEGRO. W. H. Johnson	299
A GREAT GERMAN PUBLISHER. W. H. Carruth	302
THE CAMBRIDGE MODERN HISTORY. E. D. Adams	306
PROBLEMS OF INDUSTRY AND SOCIETY. Frank L. McVey	307
Peters's Capital and Labor.—Industrial Conciliation.—Wright's Some Ethical Phases of the Labor Question.—Potter's The Citizen in his Relations to the Industrial Situation.—Spalding's Socialism and Labor.	
BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS	309
A sheaf of poetic dramas.—Emerson viewed at close range.—A new study of Tolstoi's life and art.—The story of Major André again re-told.—Faces and places in many lands.—Ten goodly volumes of travels o'er the earth.—Completion of a noteworthy translation.—A tale of unappreciated genius.—Stoicism and its disciples.—Correspondence of colonial governors of Rhode Island.	
BRIEFER MENTION	312
NOTES	313
TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS	314
LIST OF NEW BOOKS	315

A MASTER OF MAXIMS.

It is often difficult to fix the *genre* of a master of the human spirit who uses words as his tools of work. Edmund Burke, comparing himself with his friends of the Literary Club, modestly disclaimed the title of "man of letters." And in the main he was right. All his vast knowledge, and world-sweeping thought, and professional train of rich-apparelled words, were set to the service of politics,—given up to expounding the art of governing mankind. The ethical writer is as sadly to seek in pure literature as the political one. Literature of itself is disinterested. It has no axe to grind. It proposes no material, or even spiritual, end. It is simply a report of the universe and mankind as they are, or a vision of them as they are dreamed to be. It is a second creation, hardly less real than the first. Compared with the poet and philosopher, the ethical and didactic writer is as a sign-post which gives the direction, to the landscape about it.

It may be a more important thing to rule or reform men than to reproduce them in art,—to give birth, that is, not to beings, of brief date, but to images of immortality. But it is certainly a different thing; and when the writer on conduct or affairs seeks to take his place in literature, he must be content to rank as second-rate. In the muster-rolls of Greek and Latin literature, what place has Epictetus or Marcus Aurelius? The great discs of Homer and Plato, Virgil and Lucretius, occult their tiny lamps or dim them in a day of glory. In the end, a writer of books must be judged by the canons of literature. This is becoming true even of the great religious documents of the world—its Bibles. How much more must it be the case with books which make no claim to be inspired!

It is an honorable feature in human character that it craves to be led and guided toward the right. The didactic writer always has his work cut out for him, and is assured of power and influence. But prophet succeeds prophet; and, once past, oblivion yawns for most of them. For one thing, axioms, as Keats said, are not axioms until they have been proved upon our

pulses. They have a way of turning out half-truths, or no truths at all, as circumstances alter. They are mutually contradictory. If all the maxims and proverbial sayings of the world were brought together, they would destroy each other like a roomful of Kilkenny cats. Human nature is too profound and mysterious to be bound up in a code of short sayings. The great philosophies and poems of the world exist on an entirely different plane. The first may be unprovable, and the second untrue: the first may merely illuminate the walls of our prison-house, and the second may deal with impossible creations, — gods, and demons, and superhuman men. But what matters that? They are great imaginations, to which we must return again and again for exaltation and refreshment. Side by side with the world of reality exists this phantom world; and the man who succeeds in extending it, or adding to its population, takes, humanly speaking, the highest place. Literature teaches also — but it teaches not by the cold, inert method of precept, but by the vivid and vital force of example. Achilles moulded all antiquity to his own image and Hamlet has cast his shadow on the whole of modern life.

Critics are often accused of ingratitude in dealing with great men. If these bring us good gifts, it is said, let us humbly accept them, and not stop to investigate their value or cost. But always with criticism there are present the questions of precedence and permanence. Who is entitled to the crown? and which wreath is of unfading amaranth? In the case of Emerson, there is much to confuse American criticism. Respect for his lofty character, local loyalty, gratitude for guidance in a great National crisis, — all these things make him loom large in our eyes. He did many things, but essentially he is a teacher — a preacher. His works are the sublimed essence of a myriad of New England sermons. He was a maker of moral maxims; a teacher of conduct. In some moods, he said, the verse of Shakespeare would sound like the tinkling of tin pans. He said also that his own effort was always to discard the wrappings of things and to get at their innermost secret. He preferred to put his hand on the seed of the tree, rather than to enjoy its full growth and efflorescence. In this, his instinct was the opposite of the true poet, who desires to multiply phenomena and to envisage the whole mass of life. His effort was always the effort of the

maxim-maker to condense all experience into a phrase.

There are two traditional incidents in the history of philosophy, which come to mind in thinking of Emerson: one, the meeting of the young Socrates with Parmenides; the other, the interview between the equally youthful Confucius and the ancient master of mystery and mysticism Lao Tsze. In both cases the result was apparently the same. The old men listened with an ironic smile to the clear, confident, everyday wisdom of the new teachers of conduct and morals. Something like this may well have happened at the first meeting of Carlyle and Emerson. Emerson is our village Socrates. He has a wise word for all men's daily needs. He admonishes and helps. But compared with the cloudy, lightning-fulgent Carlyle, he is trivial and shallow and prosaic.

Emerson's essays are full of allusions to philosophy. Plato and Zoroaster and the Rig Veda do business at the old stand on almost every other page. Yet one doubts whether he was really capable of forming a metaphysical concept. He could never concentrate his thoughts long enough on one subject to do so. He scorns logic and cohesion. His sentences are a heap of glittering particles that run through one's fingers. Hence his baffling quality. There is no founding anything on him. He is a veritable quicksand of an author. Nearly every great thinker has some central thought fixed firm against all shifting tides and winds. The central thought of Plato is the theory of Ideas, — the assertion of the apparitional character of the seemingly real world. The central thought of Pascal is that of Human Intelligence confronting the Universe and strangled by it like Laocöon in the inexorable coils of the snake. The central thought of Schopenhauer is the absurdity of life. We know where to have these writers, — but Emerson we never know. He chops and changes with every book he has been reading, or with every reader he desires to mould. Like Polonius, he is willing to agree that the cloud may be a camel, or a whale, or a weasel. And he is never thorough, in Strafford's sense of the word. He writes you about the scholar or the poet, — and the strain rises like a stream of rich distilled perfume; but then it occurs to him that the butcher, the baker, and the candlestick-maker are also vertebrate animals, and have a certain reason for being, and he gives you their Apotheosis. What he was after, all

his life, was practicable idealism. But practicable idealism is a contradiction in terms, and sacrifices both the ideal and the practical.

It seems like flying in the face of Providence, to repine at our luck in having a writer who is filled with a sense of the brightness of things, —who believes only in the best in human nature. But there is a lack of reality in the optimistic view. Emerson reminds one of the artist who was commissioned to paint a picture of the crossing of the Red Sea. When he exhibited his canvas it was merely one expanse of red paint. "Why," said his patron, "where are the Israelites and Egyptians?" "Oh," answered the artist, "the Israelites have crossed over, and the Egyptians are all drowned." In Emerson's books, human nature has passed on, or is hidden in a field of tenuous light.

Three, at least, of Emerson's English contemporaries must dispute with him the primacy in spiritual and ethical thought. They are Carlyle, Newman, and Ruskin. Carlyle is out of all measure the largest of the group. He was half artist, half moralist. If in his capacity of moralist his heart was full of angry disdain of the pernicious race of mortals "mostly fools," as an artist he could take delight in their weakness and waywardness. He had the artist's love of deep shadows; and the darkness of the gloomy masses of mankind was all the more welcome to him in that it served to set off the splendor of the few great heroic figures whom he wholly loved. Emerson was Carlyle's pupil. He reproduced him, but he reproduced him as a photographic negative does — reversing all the lights and shades. Like a good witch, he reads the spell backwards; and a lovely fairy appears where before was an hideous hobgoblin. He turns all Carlyle's roughness to favor and to prettiness, and out of his weltering chaos made a really charming world where nice people can walk up and down. But when one of Homer's heroes, hard pressed, calls for superhuman aid, the god comes to him in a cloud,—and with the cloud withdraws the god.

Cardinal Newman, bottomed on faith and authority, is a sure refuge to many who tire of Carlyle's stormy frowns, and who find no strength in Emerson's smiling cheerfulness. Like Carlyle he is melancholy; but his melancholy is full of beauty, —

"Elysian beauty, melancholy grace,
Brought from a pensive tho' a happy place."

Even Newman's style is midway between the

two. If he has no sentences with the arrowy keenness of Emerson, and no passages with the sunset splendor of Carlyle, he has pages and chapters of more perfect and even excellence than either, and when all were fighting over questions of ethics and morals, his message to mankind, — that it should believe in a Church in which so many and such mighty minds have believed, — has immense practical utility.

Ruskin is the least original of this group of latter-day prophets. But his pictured style outglows any prose the others have wrought; and the ardor with which he championed every spiritual cause, the earnestness with which he descended into every arena, the self-sacrifice which drove him into the back-alleys of the world, — these make him the most missionary spirit of them all.

There remains for me to say something of Emerson's poetry. As in Arnold's case, the Muse can defend her son. In the last analysis, when we have driven off the thin vapors of his eclectic borrowings and withdrawn the fluid gold of his prose maxims, there is left a residuum of indestructible crystals of verse. They are the tiniest and most fragmentary crystals ever produced by a considerable poet; but they flash with the white light of the diamond. Imagination failed him, the plastic gift failed him, in pieces of any length; but there are a score or two of phrases, lines, quatrains, fragments, which have a verbal felicity hardly equaled elsewhere in American poetry.

"Oh, tenderly the haughty day
Fills its blue urn with fire,"—

That is *style*, new, unique, and as good as the best.

Emerson, on the whole, seems to me an odd combination of the natures of St. Francis and Benjamin Franklin, — which type appears somehow suited to our American ideals. His spirituality is a corrective to our materialism, and his canniness a compliment to it. But he can never be satisfactory to the imaginative or the logical mind. He has not the energy, or the richness, or the profundity, to appeal to those who have fed upon the great poets and philosophers. He was a purveyor of first-lessons in philosophy, and of proverbial rules of life for intellectual children. He may keep an audience of these to the end; or they may seek other masters. But great men will pass him by with but a slight salute.

CHARLES LEONARD MOORE.

THE MORALITY PLAY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENGLISH DRAMA.

In very many senses, this time in which we are living is a period of looking backward. All through the latter half of the nineteenth century, interest has been increasing in the things of long ago. As the people of the fifteenth century found Antiquity, so we moderns have been discovering the Middle Ages. Our passion for the Gothic, our interest in handicraft, our love of folk-song, our admiration for Pre-Raphaelite art, all attest this revival. No wonder, then, that the presentation of the fifteenth century play "Everyman" has aroused, first in London, then in New York, Boston, and Chicago, the greatest enthusiasm.

"Everyman" belongs to that class of pseudo dramas, called Moralities, that developed when the popular religious plays, known as Mysteries or Miracles, were approaching their decadence. Imported from French monasteries by the Normans who came into England with the Conquest, they soon took firm hold upon English life. At first they were a part of the liturgical ceremony of the church. On great feast days, and especially at Christmas and Easter, a simple dramatic representation was introduced into the service, priests and choristers taking the parts. Gradually these strictly liturgical Mysteries gave place to more elaborate productions, which were detached from the office, though still performed in the churches; the vernacular was substituted for Latin; whole series of Mysteries were joined together into a single work. Then, needing of course more room for presentation, they were taken outside of the churches to the steps and graveyards, and finally away from them altogether.

During this process of secularization, the laity, serving first for chorus, — as for instance, the rabble before the court of Pontius Pilate, — had come to take the principal rôles, and at last to produce the entire play. While in Chaucer's lifetime both clergy and laity were actors, it was not long after his death (1400) that the participation of the clergy was forbidden. Through the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, the Miracles were performed chiefly by the Gilds of the towns at their out-of-door Corpus Christi festivals. In the hands of the Gilds they developed into great cycles of plays, of which those of York, Townly, Chester, and Coventry are the most famous. These cycles told the Scripture story from the Creation to the Day of Judgment, and required usually three days for their presentation. To each Gild was entrusted permanently the performance of one part of the series, — for instance, to the shipbuilders the episode of Noah and the Ark, to the goldsmiths the Adoration of the Three Kings, to the smiths the Crucifixion; and of course the societies vied with each other in the splendor of the production. Movable platforms called *pageants*, upon each of which one act in the drama was presented, were dragged from point to point about the

town and showed in their proper order to the spectators. Heaven, Earth, and Hell were set forth on three different elevations of the stage, with *naïve* simplicity, but, in the case of Hell especially, with awful realism. The grotesquely-clad imps and devils who ran in and out of Hell's mouth, and teased the other actors and the spectators, represented a comedy element; and humorous episodes having to do with the lesser Scriptural characters, such as Pilate's wife and the torturers of Jesus, further relieved the strain of the more intense parts of the drama.

In some such form as this the miracles continued to be played till the early part of the seventeenth century. Alongside them for more than a century existed plays which, instead of telling simply the Biblical story in dramatic form, aimed to enforce a moral truth directly by means of personified abstractions of the virtues and vices. These dramas were called Moralities. Such *dramatis personæ* as Envy, Charity, Good Deeds, Intemperance, woven into an imaginary tale or popular legend, made up the Morality. Though traces of personification of abstract ideas are found in some of the old Miracles, and two plays not now extant, written in the fourteenth century, were supposed to be of the nature of Moralities, there is no positive evidence of a Morality proper before the fifteenth century. Probably they grew out of the Miracles, and supplemented them. Certainly they followed the older drama closely in manner and method of presentation, using the same pageants, the same three elevations of the stage, the same style of costuming, and the same comedy effects.

Something in the English mind and disposition seems particularly favorable to Allegory; hence the Moralities flourished with the greatest luxuriance on English soil. A large number of them are still extant, of which "The Castell of Perseverance," composed in Henry the Sixth's time, is the earliest, and "Everyman," thought to have been written by a Dutch priest in the latter half of the fifteenth century, is "the flower and crown." Unlike the Miracle plays, the Moralities were in touch with the age that produced them. Thinkers found in them a splendid opportunity for direct treatment of moral, social, and political problems. It was in the Reformation age under the Tudors that the Morality attained its greatest influence and popularity. "Nature" and "The World and the Child" are early Tudor plays. "The Lusty Juventus," written in Edward the Sixth's time, shows the influence of the Reformation, while "The Interlude of Youth" indicates the Catholic reaction under Mary. Two non-religious Moralities, "The Nature of the Four Elements" and "Wyt and Science," written in praise of learning, point to the emergence of the renaissance spirit.

Although the Morality was in the main abstract in character, dealing with pure personifications, it was not without concrete and comic elements, which, as they developed, brought it to the very threshold

of comedy. The chief of these was the Vice, afterwards transformed into the Jester or Fool of Elizabethan plays. The Vice, originally an attendant of the Devil, gradually became an independent character upon whom the author exercised his originality and wit. It is the fun and mad pranks of the Vice that sugared the pill of the moral lesson to the audience and saved many of these allegories from hopeless dulness. The authors of Moralities gave a coloring of reality also by alluding to the actual world around the audience, placing the action in the streets and places they knew. Sometimes, too, in place of abstract appellations, such as Idleness, Folly, Enmity, specific names were given to the characters, who thus became more human. In "Like wil to Like quod the Devel to the Colier," — a Morality full of boisterous fun and of moralizings upon the pernicious results of riotous living, — the persons are called Nichol Newfangle, Ralph Roister, Tom Tossopot, and Hankin Hangman. If not individuals, at least social types were evolved.

While the Morality through the sixteenth century was developing in the direction of concreteness and humor, another dramatic form destined to influence its future, was taking shape beside it. Since Plantagenet times, kings had employed troops of professional actors, or mimes, who composed for the entertainment of the court various sorts of mummeries and humorous dramatized anecdotes or farces. These one-act plays were called Interludes, from the fact that they were played in the intervals between courses at public banquets. Now it remained for some genius to combine these airy nothings with the more highly-developed and serious moralities. To John Heywood, one of the "singers" in the household of Henry the Eighth, belongs the credit of having accomplished this. It is to plays of the type of his, — a cross between the early Interlude and the Morality proper, — that the name Interlude is usually applied in the history of literature. His little skits, — "The Mery Play between the Pardoner and the Frere," "The Four P's, or Mery Interlude between the Palmer, the Pardoner, the Potycary, and the Pedlar," "The Dialogue of Wit and Folly," and the rest, — are full of freshness, of vigor, and of animation. They show an undeniable sense of humor, and, above all, power of drawing successfully individual characters taken from actual life. They are more than mere entertainments, for with the liveliest wit they attack the abuses of the time. Though Heywood cannot be called the creator of English comedy, the type of play he developed exhibited many of its essential qualities.

In the form of Interlude, the Morality survived into the seventeenth century, and became "one of the threads which went to make up the wondrous web of the Elizabethan drama." It would seem an easy step from Interlude to Comedy proper; yet another element must needs be added before this still formless dramatic species could be converted into legitimate drama. This was supplied by the study of Plantus and Terence, and of the Italian dramatists

whom the Renaissance, coming tardily into England, had introduced to the scholars. Then at last the seed which had been planted in good ground burst into flower and brought forth the Shakespearian harvest.

FLORENCE H. HARVEY.

COMMUNICATION.

THE "EVERLASTING PYRAMIDS."

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

Much has been written about the Pyramids of Gizeh; abundance of description, statistics, and of the wonder and admiration excited by them. But during a recent visit, I came to a thought about them that had not been in my mind before. I think I shall never again use the comparison, "As everlasting as the Pyramids." The piles of debris on every side of the Great Pyramid, called "of Cheops," suggested the question, "Whence came those heaps?" There they rested against the huge slopes, forty or fifty feet higher than the general level on which we walked or rode around; and that level is above the original foundation as discovered and settled by Vyse and others.

Evidently the answer to the question is, "From the pyramid itself." It is made of a friable limestone, and is perpetually losing some substance. Numerous blocks lie around that have fallen because the stones under them have been so soft as to give way under pressure and weathering, and to allow the superincumbent one to roll down. I did not try climbing the pyramid; but a field-glass detected easily many of these rotting stones. At the southeast corner I stepped up to a stone to measure it; I saw that the one under it was so soft that I could easily with my cane have detached from it four or five pounds of the rock. I did not do it: a light touch showed what could be done. There are at Sakkara and elsewhere piles of debris that once were pyramids.

I do not advise any one to hurry to Egypt to see the pyramid before it goes to pieces; there is enough to last many thousand years more: I do but record the feeling of ruin of the monument in accordance with all else in Egypt. I found it easy to step upon the back of the Sphinx; but as I walked toward the head I came upon a transverse fissure three feet wide and equally deep, extending down the sides, I did not see how far. In the neck of the image I noticed that some strata are softer than others, and are more rapidly cut away by the wind-hurled sands.

The same aspect of progressive ruin struck me in the grand Hall of Columns at Karnak. I learn that eleven columns of that vast colonnade fell at once in 1899. To me it looked as if those gigantic blocks ought to stand forever. He must be more of a physicist than I am who can explain their fall. The grand hall met all my expectations of its magnitude and solemn, wondrous grandeur; yet when I had gone through the great temple of Karnak and seen how much of it lay prostrate in inextricable confusion amid piles of debris, so that no skill of fitting can reconstruct wall, pylon, obelisk, and column, the feeling of ruin, ruin, overpowered my recollection of the real grandeur and beauty of what I had seen; greater than the brute magnitude of piled blocks in the pyramids, for here was a grander conception, more of intellect and taste; beauty as well as size.

SAMUEL WILLARD.

Luxor, Egypt, March 18, 1903.

The New Books.

FRANCIS BRET HARTE.*

Readers of Mr. Pemberton's anecdotal biographies of Edward A. Sothorn, John Hare, and the Kendals, will not be disappointed in their expectation of entertainment when they open his latest work. His association with Bret Harte in play-writing, and the long and intimate friendship of the two, render him a fit person to pay this tribute to the deceased story-writer. For the part of Bret Harte's life that was spent in England perhaps no better choice of a biographer could have been made; but the preceding forty years of American life are less fully and satisfactorily treated. To this portion of Harte's eventful career better justice could have been done by one of his old California friends, — Mr. Noah Brooks, for instance, or Mr. Joaquin Miller, or Mr. Charles Warren Stoddard. Indeed, the last-named writer has left on record some pleasing reminiscences of his departed friend, — to whom he avowed himself indebted for all that he had become and all that he had accomplished, — and from these reminiscences Mr. Pemberton quotes at some length. He gives these extracts as having been personally communicated to him for the purpose of his book; but, excepting a few lines, they are to be found, word for word, in Mr. Stoddard's recently-published "Exits and Entrances." We can readily believe, however, that Mr. Pemberton had the first right to use this material, and that its publication by Mr. Stoddard was an afterthought.

Like many another English writer before him, Mr. Pemberton betrays an imperfect knowledge of American history. He even goes out of his way to make a small contribution to the sum of human ignorance; for after giving the place and date (Albany, 1839) of Bret Harte's birth, he is not content to let well enough alone, but adds that this city "was founded by the Dutch in 1623, and was thus the oldest European settlement in the United States, with the exception of Jamestown in Virginia," — both of which assertions are erroneous. By the side of this may be put a careless blunder in American geography. Speaking of Bret Harte's leaving California for the East in 1871, Mr. Pemberton says,

*THE LIFE OF BRET HARTE. By T. Edgar Pemberton. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

"The offers he now received to take his standing in Western America became too tempting to be refused."

A few little-known but significant facts and anecdotes about Bret Harte's life and writings are worthy of note here. The extent of his literary product has probably inclined most people to think of him as a rapid if not a careless writer. He has often been accused of harping on the same string to the point of weariness, and of infusing no new life into his later works. A study of his biography shows him to have been as painstaking, as reluctant to go to press, and (if we are to credit Mr. Pemberton) as unhackneyed, at the end as in the beginning. He knew how to take infinite pains, and was his own severest critic. We are told that he never knew the humiliation of having a contribution rejected; but the story that first made him known to the world had a narrow escape. "The Luck of Roaring Camp" came near being returned by himself as editor of the "Overland Monthly" to himself as a contributor to its columns. Publisher, printer, and proof-reader were united in their unfavorable criticism of the morality and general tone of the sketch, the alarm first starting with the girl who read the proof and who was scandalized when she encountered a big, big *D*. But after consulting with friends, the author made the publication of the tale the condition of his retaining the editorship of the magazine. The rest is well known. Mr. Fields asked him for similar contributions for the "Atlantic," and the Eastern press was unanimous in his praise.

Some of his most strikingly original and touching narratives, in both prose and verse, — little tales that brought tears to the reader's eyes, but were held to be impossible of actual occurrence, — received subsequent confirmation of a remarkable sort. "In the Tunnel" describes Tom Flynn's heroism in forcing his "pardner" to flee before him from a collapsing mine.

"Run for your life, Jake!
Run for your wife's sake!
Don't wait for me."

Years afterward the newspapers reported an almost identical instance of self-sacrifice in the case of two men engaged in cleaning the inside of an eight-foot upright boiler. Suddenly a workman outside turned on the steam, knowing that the cock was closed and assuming that it was tight. But it leaked badly, scalding steam poured in upon the two men, and they rushed

to the ladder to make their escape through the manhole at the top. The one who reached it first took one step, then stopped, drew back, and shouted, "You go first, Jim; you are married!" Like Flynn of Virginia, this humble hero paid for his generosity with his life.

Bret Harte's love for his friends was beautiful, and it was heartily returned. For James Anthony Froude he cherished the warmest admiration and affection. Perhaps the fact that both were romancers, the one professedly, the other under the guise of historian, made them so peculiarly congenial. As we have lately taken occasion to present the historian in not exactly the most flattering light, perhaps it will be well to try to balance the account by quoting Bret Harte's opinion of him. He writes to his wife:

"But Froude — dear old noble fellow — is splendid. I love him more than I ever did in America. He is great, broad, manly — Democratic in the best sense of the word, scorning all sycophancy and meanness, accepting all that is around him, yet more proud of his literary profession than of his kinship with these people whom he quietly controls. There are only a few literary men like him here, but they are kings. I could not have had a better introduction to them than through Froude, who knows them all, who is Tennyson's best friend, and who is anxious to make my entrée among them a success."

The biographer takes pains to assure the reader again and again that Bret Harte's genius was not so narrowly circumscribed as is commonly believed, that he could and did write on other themes than those Californian. Yet the appended Bibliography, which fills nine pages and seems to have been carefully prepared, makes a very small showing of any other than California stories and poems. As the inimitable painter of these far-western scenes he will always be remembered, and that is glory enough.

Of the consulate at Glasgow, which was preceded by a briefer one at Crefeld on the Rhine, we read much that is interesting. That the Glasgow consul's office was the one place where the erratic consul was sure not to be found, passed into a proverb. The attractions of London and Paris were too strong for him, although there is no reason to believe that the routine work of his office suffered by his absence. With the outgoing of the Arthur administration the genial incumbent was set free from "the desk's dead wood," and thereafter he passed most of his time in London. His letters and notes to English friends are always bright and amusing. To Colonel Arthur Col-

lins, one of his theatre-loving friends, he dashes off the following:

"Yes. Saturday 'suits' and looks auspicious. I have had the cook examine the entrails of a fowl, and find the omens propitious! Let it be Saturday, then. You will give me 'bread and pulse' at Brookes', and I will lead you to Arcadian stalls at the Alhambra or Empire. For heaven's sake let us go somewhere where we can laugh in the right place! I have not yet dared to face my Christmas shopping, but I'll pick up your offering at the Club and send you mine. It is so difficult to find something sufficiently idiotic and useless, to keep up our fond, foolish custom with."

While Mr. Pemberton's work can claim to be neither a full account of Bret Harte's life nor a critical study of him as a writer, it is perhaps as satisfactory a memorial as could be expected so soon (less than a year) after the novelist's untimely death, and will be hailed with satisfaction wherever the "Heathen Chinee" has become a familiar character, and by all who enjoy the chatty and anecdotal in biography.

PERCY F. BICKNELL.

THE CASE OF THE NEGRO.*

No thinking man any longer contemplates the possibility of an offhand settlement of the Negro problem. With a Negro population approaching ten millions, and with the masses of both the white and the black race permeated by the prejudices growing out of slavery and the Civil War and enhanced by the blunders and crimes of the early years of emancipation, the best that can reasonably be hoped for now is a slow and steady progress in the right direction, — that is, in the direction of the highest possible freedom of opportunity for both white and black, unhampered by unfair legislation or administration, or by the no less galling methods of social oppression in walks of life where the law does not and should not enter.

In the countless attempts toward settlement, by far the most prominent at the present time is the work of Mr. Booker T. Washington, which has grown from its very humble beginning of twenty-two years ago until to-day the names of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton

* THE SOULS OF BLACK FOLK. Essays and Sketches. By W. E. Burghardt Du Bois. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

THE LEOPARD'S SPOTS. A Romance of the White Man's Burden. By Thomas Dixon, Jr. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

VARIOUS ADDRESSES AND PAPERS by Booker T. Washington, Principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. 1895-1902. Tuskegee Institute Steam Print.

are scarcely more familiar than that of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. The message which Mr. Washington feels it his duty to bear to his race is, "*Make yourselves industrially necessary, each man and woman of you, to the community in which you live.* Let the pursuit of art, literature, and politics wait, for the present, and train the mind directly to the guidance of the skilled hand. When you shall have learned to raise two or three bushels of corn or potatoes, two or three bales of cotton, on the ground where but one grows to-day, when you begin to pay heavy freights into the coffers of the railroads which now force you into 'Jim Crow' cars, when you figure as stockholders in the enterprises which now discriminate against you, then you will be rated simply as men and women, and neither hated nor pitied on the ground of color." Around this idea the work of the Tuskegee Institute has been built up, with careful attention to moral training, of course, hand in hand with the industrial. The idea has gained an immense popularity. It has seemed to justify itself by its results, and Mr. Washington has become, as Professor Du Bois well says, a leader both of the black race and the white.

No doubt the feature in Professor W. E. B. Du Bois's "The Souls of Black Folk" which will draw the most immediate attention is the fact that the writer takes determined and emphatic issue with Mr. Booker Washington's policy, and that too in its most salient point, — the insistence upon the industrial, and the elementary, in negro education. Professor Du Bois is perhaps the most scholarly man of his race in America today, — a man of high scholarship and culture in that broader republic of human attainment which knows no limitation of race, color, or clime. In his acquaintance with the art and literature of various lands and ages he finds the best solace for the peculiar troubles entailed upon him and his by race prejudice in this land and age. "I sit with Shakespeare and he winces not. Across the color line I move arm in arm with Balzac and Dumas, where smiling men and welcoming women glide in gilded halls. From out the caves of evening that swing between the strong-limbed earth and the tracery of the stars, I summon Aristotle and Aurelius and what soul I will, and they come all graciously, with no scorn nor condescension. So, wed with Truth, I dwell above the Veil." One can readily see that such a spirit would scent the danger of low, materialistic ideals in the Tuskegee pro-

gramme, so rigidly industrial. And we are not sure that there is not reason for his fear. To rely too solely upon worldly thrift is the great temptation of the age. It may be true, as Mr. Washington says, that the Negro who will pay \$10,000 a year in freights will not have to ride in a "Jim Crow" car; but there are a great many white people who would rather ride in a "Jim Crow" with a Burghardt Du Bois or a Booker T. Washington on the other end of the seat than in a Pullman with either Negroes or white men whose consideration at the hands of the railway officials should grow only out of the amount paid to the road in freights. It is certainly possible to go too far in adjuring the Negroes to put away their ambition to enter the higher fields of literature and learning, and to forego their legitimate desire to avail themselves at will of the rights and privileges conferred upon them by the Constitution. Suppose that our colored millions should become industrious and prosperous, and fairly up with the average in personal morals, too, but entirely apathetic as to political rights and duties, and devoid of ambition toward the highest mental and spiritual development, — the present Negro problem would then be practically solved, but would it be an acceptable solution to anyone with a consistent belief in freedom and equality as the best basis for progress and permanence in human government and society?

Let no one assume, however, that Professor Du Bois and Principal Washington are hopelessly at variance. The divergence, at most, bears only upon present methods. Their ultimate aim is one, — the uplifting of their people physically and materially, mentally, morally, and spiritually. All that the latter can do to improve the material condition of their common people the former will gladly welcome. "So far as Mr. Washington preaches Thrift, Patience, and Industrial Training for the masses, we must hold up his hands and strive with him, rejoicing in his honors and glorying in the strength of this Joshua, called of God and of man to lead the headless host." And we are very seriously mistaken in Mr. Washington if he would knowingly put any obstacle in the path of any one of his race who has the ambition to climb to a place on the higher seats of mental culture by the side of Professor Du Bois, at any rate when that ambition is coupled with evidence of sufficient mental ability to give a reasonable hope of results commensurate with the effort. Many of the white race are beginning to doubt whether we have not gone too

far in pressing into the higher studies a class of youths who might readily make skilful and useful followers of some industrial pursuit, but have not the mental makeup for successful assimilation of the higher learning. We have not the statistics at hand by which to test Professor Du Bois's claim that Mr. Washington's work is drying up the fountains of support for the higher education of colored youths in other than industrial lines, but we feel quite confident that such a result would be contrary to his desire. We are not sure that Mr. Washington realizes the possible value of this higher learning to the very industrial training in which he is so deeply interested, — in fact but very few, white or colored, have realized it. It is true, however, that agriculture and the mechanical pursuits offer a fair field for the very highest type of trained intellect which the more distinctively cultural studies, Greek, logic, philosophy, etc., can produce. As the college graduate multiplies in the land, more and more will he be driven from sheer overcrowding elsewhere to devote his powers to these more fundamental means of livelihood, and the Negro will need his own trained leaders here as elsewhere. On the other hand we are not sure that Professor Du Bois, on more careful consideration, would feel himself justified in adding to the passage quoted above, the words: "But so far as Mr. Washington apologizes for injustice, North or South, does not rightly value the privilege and duty of voting, belittles the emasculating effects of caste distinctions, and opposes the higher training and ambition of our brighter minds, — so far as he, the South, or the Nation, does this, — we must unceasingly and firmly oppose them." Frank and full confidence between these two leaders of their race will surely enable them each warmly to aid the other in his chosen field, to the great advantage of their common aim.

We have placed among the material for this notice a work of a type far different from the writings of Professor Du Bois and Principal Washington, — "The Leopard's Spots," by Mr. Thomas Dixon, Jr. Though Mr. Dixon's book is thrown into the form of a novel, so far as it can be said to possess form at all, its aim is to justify to Northern readers the attitude of political and social suppression assumed toward the Negro by the dominant white sentiment of the South. As to the writer's method, he has chosen to set forth as vividly as possible the faults and crimes current among the Negroes of the South, culminating in an unflinch-

ing relation of a fatal assault by a brutal Negro upon an innocent white girl, and an equally unsparing description of the punishment swiftly visited upon the ravisher, — burning at the stake. Plainly the design is that the reader shall exclaim in his indignation, "I too would have helped to do the same, under the same circumstances!" And crude as the book is in most respects, it must be admitted that this portion of it is quite skilfully adapted to the end in view. And Mr. Dixon selected his time well, too, — the time when our unfortunate experiment in the Philippines has so generally deadened the public conscience toward any appeal to that finer regard for the rights of man simply as man, which was such an inspiration to the masses of the North in the initial years of our experiment with Negro freedom; when the eloquent Curtis could sway audiences at his will with the thought that now at length our government had been placed squarely upon its only consistent basis, the right of every citizen to a full participation in the government under which he is obliged to live. Mr. Washington thought that he saw great reason for hope in the fact that white and black fought bravely together in the battles of the Spanish-American war. Professor Du Bois shows far truer insight into the tendencies resulting from that conflict when he speaks of "the silently growing assumption of this age that the probation of races is past, and that the backward races of today are of proven inefficiency and not worth the saving." But to go back to Mr. Dixon, it is only the unthinking man that can draw from his baleful picture the final conclusion which the writer desires. The Southern courts themselves, as Mr. Dixon would hardly have the hardihood to deny, can be depended upon absolutely to inflict the extreme penalty of the law upon any Negro identified as the perpetrator of such crime as he describes; and the Southern legislatures can as surely be depended upon to strengthen its laws for the suppression of such crime if in any case they are not sufficiently strong already. Under such circumstances no moral man in his right mind should allow his prejudices to lead him into the support, directly or indirectly, of lynching. We commend to Mr. Dixon the intelligent reasoning of Professor Du Bois and Mr. Washington on this subject. He has much to learn from either one of them. He will find, for instance, that the faults of their race which he has *passionately asserted* are by them *dispassionately admitted*, — on the whole, a rather

more effective mode of presentation, if the end of presentation be the eradication of the faults in question.

Of course everybody reads more or less of Mr. Booker Washington, either from his books or from the frequent addresses occasioned by the prominence of his educational work. Professor Du Bois is known to a less extensive circle. We believe that a wide reading of the latter's new book will do much to promote a correct understanding of the problems of Negro education and citizenship. In style, it must be pronounced somewhat uneven,—always readily intelligible, rising now and then to a genuine eloquence, sometimes perhaps a little more flowery or figurative than the occasion demands, rather crude in certain instances in dealing with the great mysteries of human life; but all in all quite above the style of many who would be slow to admit that anything good in a literary way could come out of the African Nazareth. As to the tone of the book, we believe that the author would do well to imbibe a little more of the hopeful spirit of Principal Washington. He is distinctly right in the opinion that the cause of the Negro has for the present suffered a serious backset in many important particulars; but he does not accept the pessimistic conclusion that this lost ground is irrecoverable. This being so, perhaps he might find good working capital in a little more of the cheerful attitude. And yet one who stops to consider the essential bitterness of beating against closed doors which ought to be open will not condemn too severely the heart that cannot always show cheer under such circumstances. And it may be, too, that the most of us need this demonstration that the Negro is actually capable of intense mental suffering under unjust treatment. The recognition of human brotherhood is not a strong point with us at present.

Composed at different times and for different immediate purposes, the various chapters of Professor Du Bois's volume do not present a formal unity, and yet they all bear in one way or another upon the thought suggested by the collective title, "The Souls of Black Folk." On the historical side we find a very valuable sketch of the aims and failures, as well as the actual achievements, of the Freedmen's Bureau. Elsewhere the author's own experience as a country school teacher is related in an extremely interesting manner. Another chapter, essentially historical fact, to all appearances, though mingled with a certain amount of entirely consis-

tent fiction, tells of the tragic end of a Negro youth who went away to college and educated himself beyond the possibility of contentment with his old environment (just as thousands of white boys are always doing, to the best interests of themselves and all concerned), and failed, upon returning, to accommodate himself adequately to the powers of prejudice around him. But it is not our intention to give a detailed exposition of the book's contents. Enough has been indicated to show that all who are, or ought to be, interested in the general subject should read it: to go further might tempt some such person into the belief that he had the drift of it sufficiently to excuse him from this duty.

W. H. JOHNSON.

A GREAT GERMAN PUBLISHER.*

The personality alone of the author and the subject of the volumes under review would arouse extended interest in their contents. Georg Joachim Goeschen I., the subject, was the foremost German publisher of the last quarter of the eighteenth century (the great period of German literature), the publisher of the complete works of Klopstock and Wieland, of the first edition of Goethe's collected works, and of most of Schiller's prose works as well as "Don Carlos." George Joachim III., Viscount Goschen, the author, was the foremost financier of England during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, author of "The Theory of Foreign Exchange," a member of Gladstone's first cabinet, Chancellor of the Exchequer in Salisbury's cabinet, and the manager of the most important government financial operation of the century,—the conversion of the public debt. Viscount Goschen lives hale and hearty, devoting his well-earned leisure to authorship.

From Goeschen to Goschen, from German publisher to British Chancellor in two generations, is a transformation that might of itself fascinate the student of history and ethnology. The facts, supported by the portraits which introduce the present volumes, show how near akin after all are continental Saxon and insular Saxon, how few the touches needed to trans-

*THE LIFE AND TIMES OF GEORG JOACHIM GOSCHEN, Publisher and Printer of Leipzig, 1752-1829. With Extracts from his Correspondence with Goethe, Schiller, Klopstock, Wieland, Körner, and many other Leading Authors and Men of Letters of the Time. By his grandson, Viscount Goschen. In two volumes. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

form the amiable, smooth-faced, frill-bosomed German of Volume I. into the grave and kindly mutton-chopped British gentleman who intrepidly faces the task of Volume II., — the task of writing, we would say, not that of reading, for this latter is far from a task.

Still another interesting personal feature of the biography is the revelation of the character of the author, afforded by his attitude toward his subject. It is a delicate task to write the life of one's grandfather. It is so difficult to avoid the standpoint of family pride, to keep the biography from becoming a mere "tribute." And if one succeeds in this, he incurs the risk of seeming heartless and of being accused of want of filial respect. Here Viscount Goschen's naturally judicial temperament has been happily supported by favoring circumstances. Not only the two generations of life, but also the space of the North Sea and the transferred national allegiance, have served to give the distance necessary for objectivity.

"I may frankly say that I scarcely knew him till I began my preparations for this book. I have made the publisher's intimate acquaintance as I progressed with my task, reading countless letters to him and from him, and learning how he was judged by his contemporaries, but in large measure allowing him to gain my affection by what he wrote, did and suffered himself. It will be my fault and not his, if he fails to win my reader's regard."

Thus a son, who from wont and usage has perhaps taken his father as so much a matter of course as to have no warm feelings toward him, comes in later life, sometimes, to appreciate and love him almost as though he had never been related to him.

It is the life of Goeschen the publisher that we have. The reader is not unpleasantly aware of the fact that it is the life of the grandfather of Viscount Goschen. The author's purpose to adopt "a contemporary attitude toward the men with whom my grandfather was associated" was supported by the possession of the old publisher's books and correspondence, although a considerable number of letters from the most important period of his life were lost or stolen in the transfer of his business to the Cotta firm. It is to be desired that the Goeschen correspondence might be printed entire, or at least so far as the correspondents were figures in German history and literature.

The essential value of this Goeschen biography is to be found in the picture of the business and family life of Goeschen, a typical, or rather, perhaps, an ideal-typical German citizen of the period from 1775 to 1828; in the in-

sight given into the conditions of the book-trade for this period; in the side-lights upon the character of the heroes of German literature; and, finally, in its contribution to the picture of Germany during the Napoleonic wars.

Left homeless at the age of thirteen, by energy and integrity and devotion to a purpose Goeschen became at thirty-four the publisher of Schiller's "Don Carlos" and Goethe's collected works, and at forty probably the most sought and most successful publisher in Germany. His young manhood was passed in that literary dawn in Germany when it was "bliss to be alive, and to be young was very Heaven." He was intimate with Schiller, Koerner, and Wieland, and with many lesser lights. While he developed a fairly shrewd and practical head, he was soulful all his life. His soul was filled with sentiment, and not merely with sentimentality. His heart was in his profession. He wanted to make the best book possible in Germany. He was proud of the high literary connections of his press, and jealous of this pride no less than of his business honor. Sensitiveness and pride, with some quick temper and stubbornness, sometimes disturbed his friendly relations with great writers, while they thwarted some of his most cherished business plans. He was a good citizen in the best sense of the term, a kind neighbor, a responsible employer, a real patriot. In religion and politics he was a man of the middle path; not because he compromised with his conscience, but because he was well balanced.

"Truth, justice, benevolence. Such was the ideal of life, such the view of Christian teaching, which the publisher, whose years had been spent amidst violent revolutions of belief and in the storm-swept days of the *Aufklaerung*, retained up to the last, and preached to his fellow-men. The dignity of Christianity came home to him with special force, and he believed in 'the dignity, the holiness, the ennobling influence, the price-less blessing, of true prayer.'"

The *Aufklaerung* was no spectre to Goeschen. He interpreted it as

"The voice of the founder of our religion, the voice of all nature, the voice of our own hearts, — voices which no one can understand who is not *aufgeklart* [illuminated]. And what do these voices tell us? They call to us, 'Trust to the guidance of the Heavenly Father; all the rest is subtilty and fraud.'"

Thus it will be seen that Goeschen was something of a preacher. Not only in such publications as Zacharias Becker's "Help-in-Need" and the various "Frauen-Journale," but in his own "Johanns Reise" (for Goeschen took to authorship in a modest way), and in the Grimma *Wochenblatt*, did Goeschen labor

steadily for the improvement of the manners and morals of his countrymen.

"And will the question be asked, 'Did Goeschen strive in his own life to act up to the creed he preached — the creed in which benevolence, the same courtesy toward the poor as to the rich, the constant remembrance of the oneness of human nature, were so conspicuous?' The record of his dealings with his neighbors, his life as a citizen, an employer, and a friend of the poor, prove that he can stand the test."

"On the whole, he was a man belonging to the type of an earlier and almost expiring generation of German publishers, full of a firm honorableness, holding fast to good old traditions, in contrast to a rising generation, who were anxious to impart an entirely new form and spirit to the book-trade."

When Goeschen came upon the business stage the contest over the "division of the spoils" between authors and publishers had but just begun. Klopstock had put forth his "Deutsche Gelehrtenrepublik," one feature of which was to be coöperative publishing. The idealistic Germans were quick to put the plan into operation in the twin institutions, Die Buchhandlung der Gelehrten and Die Verlagscasse. The first was to manage the issue of books, the second to finance the individual authors. In the second of these institutions Goeschen was employed, after a long apprenticeship to the publishing business in the Leipzig house of Crusius. It is needless to say that the "Authors' Publishing Company" did not last long. But Goeschen acquired through this connection an invaluable acquaintance among the ambitious young writers of Germany.

However, the vital contest was not between authors and publishers, but between the legitimate publishers and their clients, on the one hand, and the "pirate publishers," on the other. The rights of the author in his output were taken very lightly everywhere, which, with the minutely sub-divided condition of Germany politically, made life indeed a struggle for existence, with very few chances in favor of even the fittest author. When a book was about to be born, its god-father, the publisher, was obliged to write or travel from court to court and beg the protection of this Grace or that Serene Highness for this or that particular territory, with no prospect in the world of securing a copyright good for all Germany. In addition to the uncertainty of obtaining a copyright was the probability that the censor would prune the book or exclude it entirely.

The letters and memoirs of Cotta and Perthes and Goeschen are full of their variou

campaigns and devices against piracy. But Goeschen seems in his day to have been the most devoted and vehement warrior in the cause. His advertisements and denunciations and manifestoes are as entertaining as they are numerous. Self-piracy, as it may be called, was a curious practice which was sometimes resorted to by Goeschen as well as by others. Along with the various editions on fine paper and with royal margins bearing the imprint of the publisher, he would issue an edition from the same types but on the cheapest paper and without imprint. This he would put upon the market through a dealer at some other point, and, having the precedence in time, would hope thus to forestall a really pirated edition. This proceeding did not always meet the approval of the author, though it was clearly in his interest, and it has also added to the difficulties of the bibliographer. Among the subscribers to the complete edition of Goethe's works, in the list prefixed to the fourth volume, appeared the following:

"A Pirate Publisher in —

"This person, who is outside the pale, and whom the following Dedication [i. e.: Goethe's introductory poem] does not concern, is warned by the publisher that he has taken carefully considered measures against him."

Goethe, who had severe ideals of the dignity of authorship, requested that this "drive" be omitted from future editions. Again Goeschen would call direct attention to the offender, as in the following, from the "Litteratur-Zeitung":

"Notice. — C. G. Schmieder in Karlsruhe has committed the unparalleled villainy of pirating six of my new publications all at once. I hereby publicly accuse this man of an unheard-of robbery, and warn every one who has the misfortune to have dealings with this fellow, to beware of the rascal."

Other and more effective methods of getting ahead of the pirates were serial publication and the issue of frequent revisions which sought to displace previous ones. Novels, dramas, and histories issued serially aroused the public appetite so that it hungered for the earliest possible continuations of the subjects, and these could be had only from the legitimate publisher. This accounts for the large number of journalistic ventures in the classical period of German literature. They were prompted more by the interests of the publisher than by the demands of the public. The "Thalia," the "Deutscher Mercur," the "Litteratur- und Voelkerkunde," the "Frauen-Journal," the "Deutsches Museum," were some of the journals published by Goeschen.

Goeschen was not only a patron of literature

and a friend of authors, but he was an enthusiastic and artistic printer. It was his constant ambition to equal in Germany the work of Bodoni in Italy and Didot in France. When he had succeeded in having fine and attractive type designed and cast for his own work he felt that he had really accomplished something. He took more pride in his editions of Griesbach's New Testament and Wolf's Homer than in any other achievement of his life. But in every undertaking he had a genuine concern for his reputation as a printer, as well as for that of Germany. It is interesting to note that Goeschen rejected the plans and proposals of Koenig, the inventor of the power press; but in this he was no more conservative and incredulous than many other publishers.

Goeschen's biography casts no entirely new lights upon the great authors with whom he dealt. We are indeed brought more "humanly near" to them, but Wieland remains the kind and conscientious and fussy favorite of the masses; Goethe's self-sufficient care for "Number One" is intensified a shade; and Schiller is still the fiery friend, the impulsive idealist, the right-meaning democrat. With all three of his great clients Goeschen's relations were sometimes strained, and it is here that Viscount Goschen manifests his most charming discrimination. More than once he admits that his grandfather was hasty and indiscreet. Yet if he points out Goethe's ungenerous and suspicious habit of demanding the last penny in advance before delivering his manuscripts, it is not for the purpose of belittling the poet, though he may love the man less. Despite the fact that Schiller grieved the generous friend of his obscure and struggling youth by seeking another publisher in Cotta, the grandson is no less devoted to the "Singer of Liberty," and points out how Goeschen was at fault in the misunderstanding.

Among the interesting facts here given are the figures of the slow sale of Goethe's collected works, the edition of 1786-90, in which appeared "Tasso" and "Faust" for the first time. The subscription to the set went limping, and the sales of the individual volumes were counted by hundreds only. It was many years before the first edition of 3000 copies was sold out. On the other hand, authors appear as receiving large honorariums whose very names are scarcely known today, such as Muellner and Houwald. Goeschen paid the latter for "The Pirates" 2000 Thaler, a sum equal to what he had paid Goethe for the eight vol-

umes of the collected works, including the first appearance of "Iphigenie" in verse, "Tasso," and "Faust"! Then as now, great obscurities often eclipsed the great luminaries.

The last third of Volume II., occupied with the years from 1806 until Goeschen's death, adds its contribution to the picture of decline and distress under the invasions of Napoleon: the execution of the book-seller Palm, the persecution of Zacharias Becker, the treacherous assault upon Luetzow's Corps (in which were Georg Joachim Goeschen II. and young Theodor Koerner), the humiliation of the Saxon princes, and the horrors of the battles in and about Leipzig. Throughout all Goeschen kept his integrity.

"Both as a publisher and a man he could look back on an honorable and useful life. No corrupting books had issued from his presses, no struggling author had ever been exploited by him. No activities had more strongly appealed to him than such as were directed to the improvement of the masses or to the higher culture of women. Never had he forgotten the eloquent appeal of the youthful Schiller to his Gohlis friends, that 'all of them should so bear themselves, each in his own vocation, that the world should miss them when they died.'"

It is probable that the typography and the rich illustrations of these volumes would have given pleasure to George Joachim Goeschen. Whether he would have approved the sacrifice of the "o-umlaut" in his name to the inability of the English to pronounce it, may fairly be questioned. Viscount Goschen might properly do as he pleased with his own name, but it seems odd to find side by side the German contemporaries Goethe and Goschen. Of typographical errors we find less than half a dozen. The correction of Lewes, Vol. I., p. 261, regarding the first publication of Faust I., is due to a misunderstanding; Lewes is speaking of the complete Part I. of Faust. Of course he knew of the Fragment of 1790.

On the whole Goschen's biography of Goeschen is an important contribution to the history of German literature, as well as to the history of general culture and of the book-trade.

W. H. CARRUTH.

IN the preparation of the "Centenary" edition of Emerson's works, soon to be issued by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., no pains have been spared to secure absolute accuracy of text. It will be that of the "Riverside" edition, which presents, in the case of the prose works published during Emerson's lifetime, the readings finally decided upon by Emerson himself. The prose volumes issued after the author's death were collected and revised by the late Mr. J. Elliot Cabot, Emerson's biographer and life-long friend.

THE CAMBRIDGE MODERN HISTORY.*

That general histories have not often found favor with the historian is an undeniable, though probably not a surprising, fact. The very comprehensiveness of an undertaking which attempts to cover successive periods in a score or more of nationalities would seem to prohibit that exactness which proclaims scientific history. And yet the idea of producing a successful general history has always had an attraction for historians, partly no doubt because of the obstacles to be overcome, but more largely because of the recognition that general histories may provide a necessary fund of general information for men who cannot hope to know all things on all subjects and periods. One such historian was the late Lord Acton, and the result of his faith in this phase of historical achievement is the production of the first volume of the "Cambridge Modern History."

According to the editorial preface to this volume, the plan of the work, its division into volumes and chapters, and the selection of contributors for specific parts, were all conceived and mapped out by Lord Acton, and his general plan has been followed practically, in preparing the material of the twelve volumes that are to constitute the work. The conception of a carefully compiled general history, to be undertaken by men trained in scholarly selection and condensation from the writings of specialists, is not new. Such work has already been performed creditably in both Germany and France. But Lord Acton's scheme differed from this in that he proposed to have the various topics in each chapter of each volume written by the specialist himself, to require of the specialist a clear presentation of the most recent investigation and knowledge in his particular field, and to assign to editorial supervision the duty of such combination and arrangement as would result in a history consisting not in "a mere string of episodes, but displaying a continuous development." This plan the editors have sought to execute. Any judgment upon the skill with which they have accomplished their task must be based upon three primary grounds, namely, the ability shown in combining the general topics or periods treated in the different volumes, the importance given to the more limited phases of

each volume topic, and the essential merit of separate articles from the point of view of specialized knowledge. Naturally the first of these must wait for the appearance of several volumes at least, while the third requires an expert familiarity with many subjects, which no one person is likely to claim. In the second particular only, is any fair judgment possible upon the merit of the work. Meanwhile it is to be noted that the use of this plan in a general history is not only distinctly novel, but is also both attractive and inspiring, and, if successfully executed, will result in establishing a higher standard for general historical writing.

Examined for an estimate of successful combination and due proportion, the only fair basis at present, the first volume largely realizes Lord Acton's hopes. This volume has been made to perform a double duty in that while it covers the period, or rather the subject, of the Renaissance movements, noting their inception, characteristics, and influence, it also lays that foundation in purely institutional history necessary to the proper understanding of later volumes. In selecting from among the numerous manifestations of activity pertaining to the Renaissance, politics, economics, and social life as of primary interest in a historical survey, it has been necessary to leave somewhat in the background the development and influence of art, of science, and of kindred topics. A like discrimination exists in the space devoted to the various states of Europe. Italy is given five chapters, where Germany, Hungary, Spain, France, the Netherlands, and England have but one chapter each. In both these instances the choice of topics is wholly logical and in accord with the general principle of proportional importance adopted by the editors. In some cases a balance of forces is brought out by editorial divisions, as in the assignment of Chapter V. to "Florence: Savonarola" by Mr. E. Armstrong; while Chapter VI. is entitled "Florence: Machiavelli," by Mr. L. Arthur Burd. Thus spiritual and political characteristics are emphasized and contrasted in arrangement as well as in context. The two contributions just mentioned are among the most attractive in the volume. Other notable chapters are "The Netherlands" by Mr. A. W. Ward, "Economic Change" by Mr. William Cunningham, "Catholic Europe" by Dr. William Barry, a conservative critical narrative written from the Catholic point of view, and "The Eve of the Reformation" by

* THE CAMBRIDGE MODERN HISTORY. Planned by the late Lord Acton, LL.D.; edited by A. W. Ward, Litt.D., G. W. Prothero, Litt.D., and Stanley Leathes, M.A. Vol. I., The Renaissance. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Mr. Henry Charles Lea, the latter writer being the only American among the seventeen contributors to this first volume. It is, however, unfair to select chapters as noteworthy where all contributors have so evidently sought to fulfill first of all the one great purpose of the original plan, — to present a consecutive history, embodying specialist knowledge, but forsaking the specialist's methods. Every man has honestly sought the point of contact, the junction point, with his neighbors, and in doing so has unquestionably sacrificed at times his own favorite field and methods. Evidence that the contributors have felt a genuine interest in the undertaking, as well as in the particular monograph to be presented, is one of the most striking characteristics of the volume.

The form of presentation does not differ greatly from that customarily followed in modern historical works. There is no index, this being reserved until the publication of the last volume, but its place is well supplied for the time being by comprehensive tables of contents for each chapter. At the end of the volume there is given for each general field or topic discussed, a bibliography, which, while not purporting to be complete in any sense, can not fail to prove of great practical use to the teacher of history who wishes to purchase the available books on some special subject, or to the student who desires to know where material is to be found. Thus the bibliography given for Mr. Ward's chapter on "The Netherlands" first presents lists of special bibliographies and of completed inventories of original documents with their location. Then follow about three hundred titles classified thus: (1) Collections, (2) Chronicles treating of the General History of the Netherlands, (3) Provincial and Local Chronicles, (4) General History, Geography, and Institutions, (5) Histories of Successive Periods, (6) Histories of the Several Provinces, (7) Trade and Industry, (8) Religion, (9) Manners, Letters, and Art; and this is still further supplemented by cross references to the bibliographies of other chapters. For teachers and students who have not a sufficiently specialized knowledge to discriminate in the choice of books from larger bibliographies, these lists will be of much real assistance.

No attempt has been made to judge the merits of the present volume on other ground than that of usefulness and that of realizing the primary idea of Lord Acton and the editors. There is one characteristic however, common

to all the contributors to this volume, that distinctly deserves notice. It is the attempt to present to the reader, movements and events from the contemporary point of view, and to give just such proportion of emphasis and importance to events as these events held for the men who witnessed them. The ability to do this is in itself so peculiarly the property of the thorough student, and is so elusive and uncontrollable when assumed by one who does not know absolutely, that its existence in this volume is sufficient evidence of scientific historical work. A true appreciation of the contemporary historical importance of men and events is the first requisite of the scholar, and the ability to interpret this clearly for the benefit of others is one of the first tests of historical writing. In this respect at least, then, the "Cambridge Modern History," as illustrated in its first volume, is unquestionably more than a compilation or a work of general reference, and is in fact, as Lord Acton hoped it would prove to be, a contribution to historical knowledge possessing real historical merit.

E. D. ADAMS.

PROBLEMS OF INDUSTRY AND SOCIETY.*

The group of books before us, on various phases of the modern problems of industry and society, may, from their form and matter, be divided into two classes, — those which may be called books of record, and those which are made up of addresses and essays. Those in the former category consist of a volume entitled "Labor and Capital," being a discussion of the relations of employer and employed, and a volume entitled "Industrial Conciliation." The other three books, comprising the "essay and address" group, are Mr. Carroll D. Wright's "Some Ethical Phases of the Labor Question," Bishop Potter's "The Citizen in his Relations to the Industrial Situation," and Bishop Spalding's "Socialism and Labor, and Other Arguments."

Early in August of 1901, Bishop Potter wrote to Mr. W. R. Hearst, suggesting a "symposium of

* CAPITAL AND LABOR. Edited by Rev. J. P. Peters. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION. Papers and Addresses delivered at New York and Chicago Conferences of the National Civic Federation. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

SOME ETHICAL PHASES OF THE LABOR QUESTIONS. By Carroll D. Wright. Boston: The Unitarian Publication Association.

THE CITIZEN IN HIS RELATIONS TO THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION. By Henry C. Potter. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

SOCIALISM AND LABOR, AND OTHER ARGUMENTS. By Rt. Rev. John L. Spalding. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

clever men discussing the question of wages, common ownership of plants, land, — anything to make the people think." The symposium began August 25, and continued into November, — covering, in the words of the editor of the volume in which its proceedings are now reprinted, the Rev. John P. Peters, more than fifty large newspaper pages. The topics discussed are such as Combinations of Employers and Employed, Trusts and the Labor-unions from a legal aspect, Conciliation and Arbitration, Model Industries, Socialism and the Single Tax, and the Unemployed; and to their discussion Mr. Hearst brought the pens of such men as Prof. J. B. Clark, Mr. Jacob Riis, Mr. Samuel M. Jones, the Rev. Josiah Strong, Mr. James B. Dill, Mr. H. D. Lloyd, Mr. John Mitchell, Bishop Potter, Cardinal Gibbons, President Hadley, and many others. The symposium emphasized what was already pretty well known, namely, "that the opposition is not to trusts as large corporations, but rather to monopolies; that trade-unions are and have been, highly beneficial, although overstepping at times the bounds of the law; that arbitration is a wise method of settling disputes, but that we are not ready for compulsory settlement of labor difficulties; and, finally, that the single tax is not a panacea, but a promised step to better things. The book is a book of opinions, and useful in showing what certain men think, rather than in indicating the actual problem or the conditions of its solution.

Closely allied to this volume is the one on "Industrial Conciliation," containing the proceedings of the Chicago and New York meetings of the National Civic Federation, an organization too well known, with its long list of influential members, to need any description here. This book has the advantage of having its pages filled with the first-hand statements of men who employ and are employed. Although much that was said at the New York meeting was general, and oftentimes trivial, yet the reader is impressed with the good-feeling and frankness of speech that prevailed. In strength of view and clearness of statement, the papers of the Chicago meeting are decidedly above those which, according to the table of contents, were given at the New York meeting. There seems to have been at the latter no particular plan in the relation of the addresses to each other, each speaker being allowed to talk on the general topic, or on what was suggested by the previous speaker. In the Chicago meeting, however, definite topics were discussed, and on the whole with better results for the reader. The outcome of the meetings, in the organization of an Industrial Committee and its practical work, have somewhat overshadowed the importance of the papers read at the Chicago meeting.

In Colonel Wright's volume on "Ethical Phases of the Labor Question" we have a collection of addresses and previously published articles dealing with a few present-day questions, such as "Religion

in Relation to Sociology," and "The Relation of Political Economy to the Labor Question." There is also an essay on the Factory system, which appeared in part in the articles on "Factory System" in Johnson's Cyclopædia and the Tenth Census of the United States; and with it a paper on prison-labor, which appeared in part in an official report upon the same subject. The author's note presents the point of view that actuated the publishing of the book. He says: "The four essays forming the contents of this little volume have no particular correlation, except in the fact that the subjects treated are brought under the principle of ethics. There is no pretension of discussing broadly the labor question or general economic principles. While each essay is separate in its treatment, nevertheless the collection constitutes a concrete illustration of the application of moral elements to some of the important sociological questions of the day."

"The Citizen in his Relations to the Industrial Situation," by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter, is a book made up of matter originally delivered as lectures at Yale University on the William E. Dodge foundation. The author seems to have missed the newer phases of the subject, and particularly in the chapter on "The Industrial Situation," to have taken a few scattered results as the actual problem. The book is marred by constant side-plays diverting from the main theme of the chapter, or by long and laborious approaches to the principal point, weakening the effect, particularly in the chapter on Corporations. It is rather curious to note that the post-office, which the author uses as an argument against socialism, is regarded by eminent authority as strongly favoring the extension of government functions. In fact, the argument of the book against that creed may be termed "stock argument." The last chapter is by all odds the best, and the strong words on individualism are well deserving of wide circulation.

In the last book of the group we have the essays and addresses of an eminent prelate of the Catholic Church. It is the book of a sober-minded, thoughtful man, who is opposed to socialism, yet is hard pushed by the evils of the time. He sees dangers not so much in the economic or political difficulties as in the departure of the people from religion and in the pitfalls of a moral decline. To him, a state-controlled education is likely to weaken "one of the most essential and vital social forces, the sense of responsibility in parents," — a statement which may be regarded as at least a partial *non sequitur*. Our essayist has however, confused socialism with socialism of the State. In a Marxian system of socialism, the government and state as we know them, are not to exist. Ricardo is made to bear the burden of originating the doctrine, — a popular error which the reading of the introduction to Gonner's edition of Ricardo's works would largely dispel. The style of the essays is delightful and at times brilliant.

FRANK L. McVEY.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

A sheaf of poetic dramas.

Four volumes of dramatic verse upon Biblical subjects have recently come to our table. The Knickerbocker Press (New York) publishes "David and Bathshua," a drama in five acts by Mr. Charles Whitworth Wynne. The relation has been found attractive to dramatists from Peele to Mr. Phillips, and the heroine is our old friend, the wife of Uriah, although the spelling of the name is a novelty. Mr. Wynne's blank verse is not distinguished. Mr. Thomas Ewing, Jr., is the author of a tragedy entitled "Jonathan," and published by the Funk & Wagnalls Co. This is the familiar story from the Book of Samuel I., and is elaborated in five acts of mingled verse and prose. The author, we are informed, is a patent lawyer. He writes rather better verse than Mr. Wynne, but it is not far removed from prose. Mr. Laurence Housman's "Bethlehem," published by the Macmillan Co., comes nearer to being literature. It is a nativity play, and naïveté is its note. There are two acts, and many lyrical passages lend variety to the verse. The play has been performed, and we should think it might prove effective in a simple way. Mr. Henry Copley Greene's volume, published by the Scott-Thaw Co., gives us not one play but three. Their titles are "Pontius Pilate," "Saint Ronan of Brittany," and "Théophile." The first is a mystery in three acts; the other two are miracle plays of a single act each. Mr. Greene does little more than play with mediævalism, but he gives us many touches of true poetry. Plays in verse have been multiplying of late, for besides the four just mentioned we have several others. Mr. Percy Mackaye's comedy of "The Canterbury Pilgrims," published by the Macmillan Co., gives us as characters the whole twenty-nine of the Tabard Inn, besides a dozen or more others, including the King, the Archbishop of Canterbury, John of Gaunt, and Wycliffe. There are four acts, and the play is intended for stage representation. Sentimental relations between the Poet and the Prioress form the basis of the argument, but there is much variety of scene, and the author shows himself a loving student of Chaucer. The work has a most engaging mien, and we are much taken with the best parts of the author's verse. Professor Barrett Wendell gives us a volume of serious poetic art in the form of three plays published by the Messrs. Scribner. "Raleigh in Guiana" is a two-part drama in the Elizabethan manner, which presents in fine blank verse an episode in the later career of the explorer, besides embodying after a fashion the author's philosophy of history as far as it is concerned with the subject in hand. "Rosamond" is a single scene versifying Percy's ballad. "A Christmas Masque," for which Mr. Winthrop Ames provided the plot, is a club pageant based upon the period of the crusades. These experiments in the Elizabethan

manner are more than interesting; they are dignified productions that have a high degree of literary value. Mr. Maurice Baring's "The Black Prince" published by Mr. John Lane, is a four-act play in verse that is respectable and at times impassioned. Mistress Alice Ferrers acts a conspicuous and singular part. A few short poems are gathered into the volume which contains this play. Mrs. Margaret L. Woods has found in the early history and relations of George I. of England an excellent subject for her five-act drama "The Princess of Hanover," issued by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. There is much prose mingled with the blank verse, besides some exceptionally beautiful lyrics, and the whole is done in a fair imitation of the Elizabethan manner. The last play on our list is "Maximilian," by Mr. Edgar Lee Masters, published by Mr. Richard G. Badger. It is a well-planned production, and the five acts of verse contain many passages that arrest the attention, but the subject — which is that of the ill-starred Mexican Empire — is too modern to lend itself to a thoroughly poetic treatment.

Emerson viewed at close range.

Mr. F. B. Sanborn has chosen this Spring as an opportune time for giving to the public the second volume in his series of reminiscences of the Concord philosophers, — "The Personality of Emerson." Similar in intention to "The Personality of Thoreau," it is published by Mr. Charles E. Goodspeed in a handsomely-printed limited edition, uniform with the earlier volume. The portrait is etched from that painted by David Scott at Edinburgh in 1848, and there are two facsimile letters. The book is a brief and somewhat desultory record of conversations, anecdotes, and impressions gathered during Mr. Sanborn's long acquaintance with Emerson, which dates back to 1852. One peculiarity of the memoir is that, in spite of its intimacy, it gives no hint of faults or failings in its subject. Henry James, Senior, and Alcott, called Emerson "the unfallen man," and Mr. Sanborn accepts the judgment. Other friends, to be sure, Ellery Channing among them, complained of finding him capriciously cold and distant at times; but this, Mr. Sanborn thinks, was "a part of his fate rather than an element in his disposition." It was quite inseparable from his deeply poetic, spiritual way of life, and was more than offset by his wide sympathy for struggling causes and unfortunate individuals and his gentle tolerance for the eccentricities of genius exhibited by some of his transcendentalist friends. Mr. Sanborn began to read Emerson before he was sixteen. While still an undergraduate at Harvard College he knew the great man intimately, and his account of the little group of Emersonians at Harvard and of Emerson's kindly response to their youthful enthusiasm is most interesting. Towards the end of his senior year Mr. Sanborn received an offer from Emerson to become the teacher of a small school in Concord. He boarded with Ellery

Channing, met Thoreau, walked, and swam or skated on Walden, with Alcott and Emerson, took part in the famous "conversations,"—in short, he had an unrivaled opportunity to see Concord, "land of Hyperbole and Humor," as he calls it, at close range. Then and later—for he continued to live in Concord—he saw Emerson in companionship with his great contemporaries, and he reproduces, as they fell from Emerson's lips, his estimates of each. He tells of Emerson's habits of thought and of life, and repeats his table-talk and forgotten bits of his lectures. He does all this very informally, with little effort to systematize his material or to summarize his conclusions, and with no attempt at all to startle with novel views or epigrammatic statements. As he says in his final paragraph, he has simply written down a little first-hand information about Emerson, leaving the facts "to bear their own testimony to his character," and hoping, since no wholly adequate memoir of Emerson has yet been written, to add something of value to the composite "colossal portraiture" of a great and good man.

*A new study
of Tolstoi's
life and art.*

Notwithstanding the many years that Tolstoi has been in the eyes of the public, a fellow countryman, Dmitri Merejkowski, has given us the first complete study of the great Russian. In his book, which now appears in an English translation with the title "Tolstoi as Man and Artist" (Putnam), he has treated the subject from a new psychological point of view; he has analyzed the various traits of the man, traced the growth of his character with detail and precision, and described the events and methods of a long career. The author points out that in Russian society, and to some extent among critics, the opinion has taken root that about 1878 there took place in Tolstoi a moral and religious change,—a change which radically transformed not only the whole of his own life, but also his intellectual and literary activity. In the first period he was looked upon only as a great writer; in the second, he shook off the trammels of historical life and culture. Today some say he is a Christian champion; others, an atheist; others a fanatic; others still that he is a sage who has attained the highest moral illumination, and, like Socrates, Buddha, and Confucius, become the founder of a new religion. It is to the second period of his life that the present author has devoted particular attention. From our own reading of Tolstoi we believe that at heart he concedes that the principle of authority (whether it be the Catholic principle of Church authority, or the Protestant principle of Scriptural authority) is no longer competent to subjugate the sceptical temper of the age; and he insists, not altogether unreasonably, that if we are to continue regarding Christianity as a veritable divine institution, we must bestir ourselves to find an enduring basis for it in the acknowledged truths of human nature and human science. What the follower of Tolstoi demands of the Church is some assured, not any probable or

tentative, knowledge of God; that is to say, he demands a revelation of the divine name ample to conciliate not merely the spiritual but the rational, and even the sensuous, homage of mankind. And by attempting to aid his imagination by any speciousness of ratiocination, you simply encourage further intellectual doubt. Mr. Merejkowski, in portraying his subject's life, has endeavored to show where intellectual power fails, and where lies the peculiar greatness of the man. His analysis is thrown into relief throughout by bringing it into comparison with the extraordinary contrast of the career and work of Dostoevski, whose birth, circumstances, art, ideals, and character were nearly antithetic to those of Tolstoi. The author has performed his work conscientiously; there has been no improper discrimination, such as selections from private correspondence, yet nothing is omitted which would tend to develop the real character of the man. In fact, the book is commendable because of its lucidity and directness of argument, as well as for its comprehensiveness of scope.

*The story of
Major André
again re-told.*

In "The Life and Career of Major John André," Mr. Winthrop Sargent, too soon carried away from his labors in the fields of historical research, has pictured one of the most interesting episodes in the War of the Revolution. The record of André's youth, with its many friendships and its one passion, has brought many to the conclusion that the country's cause would have been better served had Arnold's neck been slipped into André's noose. The story of the unfortunate victim of military necessity begins with love that resulted in disappointment. We are given glimpses of noted people with whom he was in friendly relation, whose characters are painted with clever strokes, the light and shade of each being well preserved: Miss Anna Seward ("Julia," as she called herself in her lively letters); the Corinna of Lichfield, a few of whose stilted heroic lines have picked their way down to posterity in virtue of the events and characters with which they dealt; Richard Lovell Edgeworth, who carried off the object of André's attachment, the fair Honora Sneyd; the fascinating Honora herself, who made everybody in love with her, and, as she could not love everybody, by her refusal sent poor "cher Jean" (André) to the wars, to become a convicted spy and die a felon's death—a death which was commemorated by a stately monument in Westminster Abbey, and by the removal of the remains to that sepulchre of kings. The author touches upon the events of history with scrupulous fidelity. The incidents which led to the situation where Arnold's treason brought him into relation with André,—the intrigues, the indiscretions, the blunders that ended so disastrously,—are so recorded as to make the work at once "a romance, a tragedy, and a passage of history." Mr. Sargent's style is not marked by brilliancy, but he was an industrious and painstaking writer; he possessed candor and

fearlessness, and supported his position by a strong array of authorities. As a work of reference, his volume is valuable; in fact, it embodies all that can be required by one who is desirous of having a clear notion of one of the most painfully interesting parts of American history, and of forming just conclusions concerning the motives of the actors in the doleful tragedy. The present handsome new edition of Mr. Sargent's work is well edited by Mr. William Abbatt, who is also its publisher; and it contains portraits of André and Sargent.

*Faces and places
in many lands.*

It is an atmosphere of breezy geniality that we enter in opening Mr. Charles Warren Stoddard's "Exits and Entrances" (Lothrop). He takes life heartily, and delights to reproduce, in lively colors, the more significant bits of his varied experience in many lands. His opening chapter, and his best one, treats of Robert Louis Stevenson, with whom he was intimate in San Francisco. Mr. Stoddard's den in that city is immortalized in "The Wrecker." In fact, the story of their friendship is given in detail in that novel, in the chapter called "Faces on the City Front." Some of Stevenson's clever and amusing impromptu verses enliven Mr. Stoddard's pages. Other interesting personal items relate to Bret Harte, Mark Twain, Charles Kingsley, Joaquin Miller, — and George Eliot; for, as a young American visiting London, he enjoyed the rare privilege of being admitted to one of the Sunday afternoons at the Priory. Travel sketches, from Jerusalem to Hawaii, help to swell this pleasant volume. In fact, rather too many of its pages are pen-pictures, delightful to the writer, no doubt, and recalling delicious memories of dear departed days, but less enthralling to the cold-blooded reader. The chief fault, indeed, of Mr. Stoddard's style lies in his constant striving for the picturesque, at the expense of terseness and restraint. Shunning the commonplace, he occasionally leaves common-sense also behind, and achieves the nonsensical, as when he speaks of "the tart dews of dusk" and "the impossible Southern moon." His syntax is not impeccable. He indulges in the dangling participle. A more heart-rending instance of a lonesome participle with no protecting noun or pronoun in sight, to which to attach itself, could hardly be imagined than the following, referring to Mr. Stoddard's first meeting with Joaquin Miller: "Having warned me of his approach, I was on the lookout." This, from a university professor of English literature, is a bit startling.

*Ten goodly vol-
umes of Travels
o'er the earth.*

The last three of the promised ten volumes of "The Burton Holmes Lectures" (Little-Preston Co.) have come to hand, and the impression made at the beginning of the publication of this fine series is strengthened by their examination. But the recommendation to accompany the work and conclude it with a complete and thorough index has not been taken, and the failure deprives the entire ten volumes of much of

their potential efficiency as works of reference. The plan of the initial volumes is preserved throughout, each containing three lectures. Of the volumes under consideration, the eighth deals with St. Peter-burg, Moscow, and the Trans-Siberian Railway as far as Stryetensk; the ninth with the voyage down the Amur and the arrival at Vladivostok, the city of Peking as known to strangers, and the secret or forbidden city; and the tenth with Seoul, the capital of Corea, the country-side in Japan, and the Japanese cities of Tokyo and Kyoto. Each lecture is preceded by a colored frontispiece of artistic worth, and the number of reproduced photographs is nothing less than astonishing, their quality and interest considered. It is but right to mention, in closing an account of this admirable series of books, that they show the latest developments in the various processes of book manufacture, and most adequately clothe the well-told narratives of engrossing journeys over the earth.

*A tale of unap-
preciated genius.*

The "Journal of Arthur Stirling" (Appleton) is in some respects a remarkable performance, but vexatious withal. The newspaper death-notice copied in the preface, — "Stirling: By suicide in the Hudson River, poet and man of genius, in the twenty-second year of his age," — gives a suspicion of clap-trap to the whole. Nevertheless the story has power. The berating which this "poet and man of genius" gives the publishers because they will not publish his poem "The Captive," which he has brought forth with such agony of soul, is hysterical and sometimes ill-tempered. "A publisher is not in the business for the furtherance of Art, or for the uplifting of humanity, or for the worship of God." That is his final quarrel with the world. He is too great a man, it seems, to compromise with life, or even with religion. "The sublime duty of being damned is ever my reply to theological impertinences." Altogether this *journal intime* is youthful, egotistic, perfervid, one inclines to say impossible; yet its intensity has the air of genuineness, and it is profoundly in earnest in its devotion to art. It is so good — or it might easily have been so good — that the clap-trap is unbearable, because unnecessary. The story might have been told truly, and a little more calmly, and it would have earned a place among the well-read tales of unappreciated genius.

*Completion of
a noteworthy
translation.*

Mr. Alexander Teixeira de Mattos has reason to congratulate himself upon the successful issue of his monumental labor of translation. With the recent publication of Volumes V. and VI., the first adequate English version of Chateaubriand's "Mémoires d'outre Tombe" is completed (Putnam). Neither Chateaubriand's personality nor his style changed appreciably in the thirty years during which he prepared his Memoirs, and there is consequently little to say of these volumes that has not already been said of the other four (see THE DIAL for June

16, 1902). The last few books are like the first few, — less crowded than the middle portions with references to obscure contemporaries, full of picturesque description of long journeys taken in behalf of the exiled Bourbons, of literary and historical associations connected with the cities visited, of dubious reflections upon the decline of monarchy in Europe, and ardent expressions of attachment to the old *régime*. It is to the old *régime* that Chateaubriand belongs, whether as statesman, writer, or philosopher; and his vogue is past. But his charm is enduring. Vain, and a *poseur*, he may be; but he is admirable even in his affectations. It is typical of him that his cat, Micelto, was brought up in the folds of a papal robe. And his kings, even to poor Charles X., are re-crowned with a halo of romance before he is done with them. A great man, truly; and his great book furnishes us with the clue to his fascinating personality. No one will ever attempt to write Chateaubriand's biography; Mr. de Mattos has therefore done English literature a great service by his painstaking and thoroughly excellent translation of the Memoirs.

Stoicism and its disciples.

In his little volume on "Greek and Roman Stoicism, and Some of Its Disciples" (H. B. Turner & Co.)

Dr. Charles H. Stanley Davis can hardly be said to have done full credit to his various degrees and the manifold learned societies to which he belongs. The book is not an adequate exposition of Stoicism as such, nor does it present a sufficient portrayal of the individual Stoics who are considered. The book is careless in its grammatical structure, and still worse in its rhetoric. *Freemen* for freedmen, and *presentiments* for presentments, may be passed as errors of the type-setter; *Laertius* for Laelius can hardly be let off so easily. But what shall we say when the noted embassy of philosophers who came to Rome in the year 155 B. C. are made to associate with the poet Lucretius, born some fifty years later? Dr. Davis seems somewhat at sea too, as to the make-up and purpose of this famous embassy. The Latinist will groan over a reference to the "De Officia" of Cicero. On the whole, the book impresses one as indicating that its author has had quite too many irons in the fire for successful work.

Correspondence of colonial governors of Rhode Island.

In accord with the line of activity chosen by many of the patriotic societies of America, the Rhode Island Society of Colonial Dames has undertaken the publication of the correspondence of the Colonial Governors of that colony from 1723 to 1775 (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). The first volume is now published, covering the years between 1723 and 1746. A second volume is to complete the work. The preface announces that the correspondence of the sixty-four years prior to 1729 has "completely disappeared." The sources of Colonial history here disclosed have been inaccessible to students remote

from the written archives of the state; hence their appearance in print confers a public benefit. Fortunately, the manuscripts have not been edited, but retain their original wording and spelling. The annotation, by Mrs. Gertrude Selwyn Kimball is laudably brief and apparently correct. A number of portraits of early Governors lends a pleasant aspect to the work.

BRIEFER MENTION.

Messrs. Philip Schuyler Allen and James Taft Hatfield have edited, and the University of Chicago Press has published, a diary kept by the German poet Wilhelm Müller, and discovered by the late Max Müller among his father's papers. The text as here given is described as a "diplomatic" reproduction of the manuscript, which we take to mean that personalities have been omitted, and perhaps other changes made. There are also printed a series of the poet's letters, written between 1816 and 1827, and the entire matter is carefully annotated and indexed. There is also a portrait. The diary is only a fragment, covering about a year, but it is of considerable literary and historical interest, and its publication is creditable alike to editors and publishers.

Professor James Harvey Robinson is the author of "An Introduction to the History of Western Europe," prepared for secondary schools, and published by Messrs. Ginn & Co. It extends from the barbarian invasions and the breaking-up of the Western Empire to the close of the nineteenth century. Its chief aims are thus stated: "Institutions under which Europe has lived for centuries, above all the Church, have been discussed with a good deal more fulness than is usual in similar manuals. The life and work of a few men of indubitably first-rate importance have been treated with care proportionate to their significance for the world. Not only the political, but also the economic, intellectual, and artistic achievements of the past form an integral part of the narrative." In spite of the omission of much of the traditional matter, this programme requires a larger book than usual, and there are upwards of seven hundred pages, including many pictures and an extensive series of maps.

"Representative Art of Our Time" is the subject of the latest and most ambitious of the popular art publications emanating from the office of "The Studio" (John Lane). The work is issued in eight monthly parts, three of which are now ready. Each part contains half a dozen plates, separately printed and mounted on heavy paper, and by way of text an authoritative short essay on some phase of modern art activity. The illustrations, many of them made especially for this work, are representative of nearly every medium used in the modern graphic arts. In the case of etchings, lithographs, woodcuts, etc., the print is made directly from the artist's block. The collection thus brought together, while somewhat uneven in quality, is of great interest, and contains a few really fine plates — as for instance Mr. Max Pietschmann's mezzotint, "The Bather." With the final part the editor, Mr. Charles Holme, will supply an introduction, giving among other matter an account of the various processes employed in the production of the illustrations. Published at the moderate price of a dollar a part, the work should make a strong appeal to everyone interested in current art.

NOTES.

A new edition of "In and Around the Grand Canyon," by Mr. George Wharton James, is published by Messrs. Little, Brown, & Co.

"Epidicetic Literature," by Mr. Theodore Chalon Burgess, is a University of Chicago publication in the series of "Studies in Classical Philology."

The Baker & Taylor Co. send us a new paper-covered edition of Mr. William Miller Collier's work on "The Trusts," first published nearly three years ago.

Matthew Arnold's two essays on "The Study of Poetry" and "A Guide to English Literature" are reprinted by the Macmillan Co. in a neat volume of vest pocket size.

A new edition of Mr. W. E. H. Lecky's "Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland," in large measure rewritten, is published in two volumes by Messrs. Longmans, Green, & Co.

Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co. will issue in the Fall a new volume of Mrs. Carter H. Harrison's fairy tales, uniform in all respects with the same author's "Prince Silverwings."

"Loves Labour's Lost" has just been added to the "First Folio" edition of Shakespeare, which is being edited by the Misses Porter and Clarke for Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co.

The new edition of "The Spanish Conquest in America," by Sir Arthur Helps, has reached its third volume. Mr. M. Oppenheim edits, and Mr. John Lane publishes, this important reprint.

Dr. Ernest Cohen's "Physical Chemistry for Physicians and Biologists" is translated under the authority of the author by Dr. Martin H. Fischer, and published by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co.

"The Captain's Tollgate," a novel by the late Frank R. Stockton, will be published this month by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. A memoir of the novelist, prepared by his widow, will appear in the volume.

Two recent "University of Missouri Studies" are "The Right of Sanctuary in England" by Dr. Norman MacLaren Trenholme, and "Ithaca or Leucas?" by Professor William Gwathmey Manly. The last-named study has some interesting maps and plates.

"Mechanics, Molecular Physics, and Heat," by Dr. Robert A. Milliken, and "Manual of Advanced Optics," by Professor C. Riborg Mann, are two college textbooks which hail from the University of Chicago, and are published by Messrs. Scott, Foresman & Co.

It is announced that a new series of ten additional volumes will be added to the "American Sportsman's Library," edited by Mr. Caspar Whitney and published by the Macmillan Co. The new volumes will be devoted mainly to athletic sports and outdoor recreations.

"Home Building and Furnishing," published by Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co., combines in a single volume two useful recent works: "Model Houses for Little Money" by Mr. William L. Price, and "Inside of One Hundred Homes" by Mr. W. M. Johnson.

Mr. George H. Ellwanger is one of the many anthropologists who have chosen love for their theme, and has gathered together out of the treasure house of English poetry a volume of songs in praise of the master passion of human life. "Love's Old Sweet Song" is the title of this collection, which is published by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. It is based upon an earlier col-

lection of the same character, also edited by Mr. Ellwanger, and entitled "Love's Demesne." The selections are mostly modern, and the majority of them are from living poets.

Professor A. S. Hill's "Beginnings of Rhetoric and Composition," published by the American Book Co., belongs to this author's well-known series of text-books, and follows their general method. It is a larger book than the "Foundations," and is designed for the use of secondary schools.

"The Gay Gordons," published by Mr. Albert Shultz, Staunton, Va., is a booklet containing sundry ballads of the Gordon Clan, edited by Mr. Armistead C. Gordon. There are examples both ancient and modern, the latter category including ballads by Mr. Andrew Lang and Mr. Henry Newbolt.

"The Posy Ring" is a book of verse for children, selected, mostly from the good English poets, by Miss Kate Douglas Wiggin and Miss Nora Archibald Smith. It is a companion volume to the "Golden Numbers" of the same editors, but is designed for a younger class of readers. McClure, Phillips & Co. are the publishers.

Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. are the American publishers of a "Home and School Library," consisting of small volumes of an instructive sort. An essay on "Plato's Republic" by Professor Lewis Campbell, and a book on the "First Makers of England" (Cæsar, Arthur, and Alfred) by Lady Magnus, are the opening volumes of this series.

"Crypts of the Heart" is the title finally selected for Mr. James Lane Allen's new novel which the Macmillan Co. will publish in June. During the following month this firm will issue Mr. Winston Churchill's new novel, the title of which is not yet announced; and a book to which the readers of "Oldfield" will look forward with pleasure, — "Round Anvil Rock" by Mrs. Nancy Huston Banks.

Professor Gilbert Murray is the editor of the "Euripides" volume in Messrs. Longmans, Green, & Co.'s series called "The Athenian Drama." The plays translated are "Hippolytus" and "The Bacchæ," and "The Frogs" of Aristophanes is added by way of illustration. Rhyming verse is the form chosen for the translation, which is unusually felicitous. The critical introduction is noteworthy, and the volume has many notes and pictures.

A volume of "English Poems from Chaucer to Kipling," edited for school use by Messrs. Thomas Marc Parrott and Augustus White Long, is published by Messrs. Ginn & Co. The book is aimed at the needs of secondary schools, and the selection has kept in mind the interests of young students, providing for them the best poetry that they are likely to appreciate. There are three hundred pages of text and a hundred of notes, besides an introduction.

Professor William Henry Goodyear has for several years been collecting evidence in proof of the proposition that many mediæval Italian churches have walls that were intentionally made to lean outwards. This evidence, with many illustrative plans and photographs, is now collected into a pamphlet called "The Architectural Refinements of St. Mark's at Venice," and published by the Macmillan Co. for the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. The result is an extremely interesting architectural study, in which the author seems to make out a clear case for his proposition. In other words, the same artistic instinct which led the Greek temple build-

ers to introduce the entasis into their vertical lines led the Italian builders of Venice and other cities to construct their walls out of plumb in order to secure a subtle effect of perspective that would be missed were the walls strictly vertical.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. publish a "Young People's History of Holland" by Mr. William E. Griffis. Professor Freeman used to say that the way to write a small history was to write a large one first, and Mr. Griffis, who has written much about Holland on previous occasions, now exemplifies this saying by bringing his wide acquaintance with the subject to bear upon this simple and elementary work, which is pleasantly written and interestingly illustrated from old prints.

"A Descriptive Guide to the Best Fiction, British and American" (Macmillan) compiled by Mr. Ernest A. Baker, is a volume containing nearly five thousand references, classified according to countries and periods, briefly but helpfully annotated, and elaborately indexed. The usefulness of such a work needs no exposition, and Mr. Baker deserves the hearty thanks of librarians, teachers, and general readers for having given them this inclusive and conscientious bibliography. Although of English origin, the work by no means neglects American fiction, and, while we might supply many missing titles of importance, we are on the whole surprised by the completeness and modernity of the American list.

There have been so many recent editions of Carlyle's "French Revolution" that we have completely lost track of them. The three-volume edition, edited by Mr. John Holland Rose and published by the Macmillan Co., is, however, so much more than a mere reprint that it deserves a word of special mention. It has an introduction, extensive annotations, and a series of illustrations, all of which greatly enhance its value, and make of it a critical edition that is of real use for the study of the subject. The illustrations are portraits, plans, and reproductions of old prints, many of them of the highest interest. Mr. Rose is a competent scholar, and this edition may be confidently recommended to students of French history.

The plans and programme for the Emerson Memorial School which is to be held in Boston and Concord in July are nearly perfected. The school will open on Monday, July 13, immediately after the close of the National Educational Convention in Boston, and continue three weeks. There will be thirty lectures, covering the various aspects of Emerson's life and work. The morning lectures will be given in Concord and the evening lectures in Boston. Two afternoons will be devoted to Memories of Emerson by men and women who were personal friends of the great thinker; and there will be throughout the period of the school special Sunday services, with sermons or addresses by eminent lovers of Emerson. Detailed information concerning tickets and other points will be furnished by the secretary of the committee, Mr. David Greene Haskins, Jr., 5 Tremont Street, Boston. The following partial list of the lectures and lecturers will give an idea of the broad character and scope of the school: President J. G. Schurman, "The Philosophy of Emerson"; Frank B. Sanborn, "Emerson and the Concord School of Philosophy"; Rev. S. M. Crothers, "The Poetry of Emerson"; William M. Salter, "Emerson's Aim and Method in Social Reform"; Rev. Charles F. Dole, "Emerson the Puritan"; Dr. Edward W. Emerson, "The Religion of Emerson"; Samuel

A. Eliot, "Emerson and Harvard"; Charles Malloy, "The Sphinx"; William Lloyd Garrison, "Emerson and the Anti-Slavery Movement"; Moorfield Storey, "Emerson and the Civil War"; Rev. B. F. Trueblood, "Emerson and the Inner Light"; Rev. John W. Chadwick, "The Simpler Emerson"; Henry D. Lloyd, "Emerson's Wit and Humor"; Percival Chubb, "Emerson's Spiritual Leadership in England"; Prof. Kuno Francke, "Emerson's Debt to Germany and Germany's Debt to Emerson"; George Willis Cooke, "Emerson and the Transcendental Movement"; William R. Thayer, "Emerson's Gospel of Individualism"; Prof. Charles F. Richardson, "Emerson's Place in American Literature"; Rabbi Charles Fleischer, "Emerson, the Seer of Democracy"; Rev. Chas E. Jefferson, "Emerson and Carlyle"; Rev. R. Heber Newton, "Emerson the Man."

TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

May, 1903.

Arnold, Thomas, the Younger. W. T. Arnold. *Century*.
 Athletics for College Girls. Alice K. Fallows. *Century*.
 Blanc, Madame. Mrs. Fields. *Century*.
 Book and the Place. Martha Baker Dunn. *Atlantic*.
 Brain, Mechanism of the. Carl Snyder. *Harper*.
 Business "Engineer," The. Raymond Stevens. *World's Wk.*
 Castro. Stephen Bonsal. *North American*.
 China, American Opportunities in. F. Hirth. *World's Work*.
 Command, My First. Gen. John B. Gordon. *Scribner*.
 Constantinople. Arthur Symons. *Harper*.
 Electricity for Railroads. C. L. de Muralt. *No. American*.
 Emerson. W. Robertson Nicoll. *North American*.
 Emerson as a Religious Influence. G. A. Gordon. *Atlantic*.
 Emerson in 1903. Hamilton W. Mabie. *Harper*.
 English, Recent Impressions of the. H. C. Merwin. *Harper*.
 Executive, The Hampered. Henry L. Nelson. *Century*.
 Farmer's Children, Tesching. George Iles. *World's Work*.
 Farmers, Five Hundred. W. S. Harwood. *Century*.
 Fiction, Chicago School of. W. D. Howells. *No. American*.
 Forest, Conquest of the. Ray S. Baker. *Century*.
 German Municipal Exposition. G. E. Hooker. *Rev. of Revs.*
 German Navy, Strengthening of. Karl Blind. *No. American*.
 Louisiana Purchase Exposition. F. M. Crunden. *Rev. of Revs.*
 Louisiana Purchase, Significance of. F. J. Turner. *Rev. of Revs.*
 Louisiana Purchase, The. Charles M. Harvey. *World's Work*.
 Magic, Strangest Feat of. Brander Matthews. *Scribner*.
 Monroe Doctrins, from British Standpoint. *North American*.
 Mulatto Factor in Race Problem. A. H. Stons. *Atlantic*.
 Nature-Study, Modern School of. W. J. Long. *No. American*.
 Naval Strength of Powers. Albert Gleaves. *World's Work*.
 Navy Department, The. A. T. Mahau. *Scribner*.
 Navy Leagues. J. H. Gibbons. *North American*.
 Nebulae, Photographing the. G. W. Ritchie. *Harper*.
 Negro Problem, The. A. R. Colquhoun. *North American*.
 New York's Millions, Transporting. *World's Work*.
 North, Lord, Prime Minister. Lord North. *North American*.
 North, Strange People of the. W. Bogoras. *Harper*.
 Painter-Lithography in the United States. *Scribner*.
 Parsons, William Barclay. Arthur Goodrich. *World's Work*.
 Patti, Adalina. Hermann Klein. *Century*.
 Russian Policy, Present. Charles Johnston. *No. American*.
 Salt Meadows, A Day in the. Sadschichi Hartmann. *Harper*.
 Sargent's "Redemption." Sylvester Baxter. *Century*.
 Scholarly Men in America, Careers of. *Century*.
 Ships, Giant, for our Oriental Trade. *Review of Reviews*.
 Sorbonne, The. Edmund R. Spearman. *Scribner*.
 St. Louis. W. F. Saunders. *Review of Reviews*.
 St. Louis Congress of Arts and Sciences. *Atlantic*.
 Sultan of Morocco, With the. Arthur Schneider. *Century*.
 Towns to Order, Building. H. H. Lewis. *World's World*.
 Trained Nurse, Evolution of the. Mary Moss. *Atlantic*.
 Tropics, Future of the. P. Chalmers Mitchell. *No. American*.
 Woman of the People, The. Mrs. John Van Vorst. *Harper*.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[The following list, containing 104 titles, includes books received by THE DIAL since its last issue.]

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- More Letters of Charles Darwin: A Record of his Work in a Series of Hitherto Unpublished Letters. Edited by Francis Darwin and A. C. Seward. In two vols., illus. in photogravure, etc., 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. D. Appleton & Co. \$5. net.
- Der Timotheos-Papyrus Gefunden bei Abusir am 1. Februar 1902. Lichtdruckausgabe; large 4to, pp. 16. New York: Lemcke & Buechner. \$4.
- Timotheos die Perser: Aus einem Papyrus von Abusir im Auftrage der Deutschen Orientgesellschaft Herausgegeben. Von Ulrich von Wilamowitz-Möllendorff. 8vo, uncut, pp. 126. New York: Lemcke & Buechner. Paper, \$1.20.
- The Souls of Black Folk: Essays and Sketches. By W. E. Burghardt DuBois. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 265. A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1. net.
- Wordsworth. By Walter Raleigh. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 232. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$2.
- The Correspondence of the Colonial Governors of Rhode Island, 1723-1775. Edited by Gertrude Selwyn Kimball. Vol. II., completing the work; illus., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 498. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$5. net.
- Diary and Letters of Wilhelm Müller. With explanatory Notes and biographical Index. Edited by Philip Schuyler Allen and James Taft Hatfield. With portrait, 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 202. University of Chicago Press.
- A New Portrait of Shakespeare: The Case of the Ely Palace Painting as against that of the So-Called Droeshout Original. By John Corbin. Illus. in photogravure, etc., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 95. John Lane. \$1.25 net.
- Discourses of Keidansky. By Bernard G. Richards. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 228. New York: Scott-Thaw Co. \$1.25 net.
- Everyman: A Moral Play. Illus., 12mo, uncut, pp. 43. New York: Fox, Duffield & Co. \$1.
- The Constitutional Ethics of Secession, and "War is Hell": Two Speeches of Charles Francis Adams. 12mo, uncut, pp. 41. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Paper, 25 cts. net.
- The Reflections of a Lonely Man. By A. C. M. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 271. A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1. net.
- Real Life Sketches from Devon and Cornwall: Historical and Personal Reminiscences. By Frank L. Vosper. 12mo, uncut, pp. 327. Jennings & Pye. \$1.25.
- Plato's Republic. By Lewis Campbell, M. A. Illus., 16mo, pp. 184. "Home and School Library." E. P. Dutton & Co. 60 cts. net.

BIOGRAPHY AND REMINISCENCES.

- Christopher Columbus: His Life, his Work, his Remains, as Revealed by Original Printed and Manuscript Records; together with an Essay on Peter Martyr of Anghera and Bartolomé de las Casas, the First Historians of America. By John Boyd Thacher. Vol. I., illus. in photogravure, etc., 4to, gilt top, pp. 670. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$9. net. (Sold only in sets of 3 vols.)
- Life and Letters of Edgar Allan Poe. By James A. Harrison. In 2 vols., illus. in photogravure, etc., 12mo, gilt tops, uncut. T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$2.50 net.
- The Real Benedict Arnold. By Charles Burr Todd. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 235. A. S. Barnes & Co. \$1.20 net.
- First Makers of England. By Lady Magnus. Illus., 16mo, pp. 136. "Home and School Library." E. P. Dutton & Co. 60 cts. net.

HISTORY.

- The Destruction of the Greek Empire and the Story of the Capture of Constantinople by the Turks. By Edwin Pears, LL.B. Illus., large 8vo, uncut, pp. 476. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$7.
- The Impeachment and Trial of Andrew Jackson, Seventeenth President of the United States: A History. By David Miller Dewitt. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 646. Macmillan Co. \$3. net.
- The Philippine Islands, 1493-1803. Edited and annotated by Emma Helen Blair and James Alexander Robertson; with historical Introduction and additional Notes by Edward Gaylord Bourne. Vol. II., 1521-1569. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 335. Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Co. \$4. net.

NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD LITERATURE.

- The Elizabethan Shakespeare: A New Edition of Shakespeare's Works, with Critical Text in Elizabethan English and Brief Notes Illustrative of Elizabethan Life, Thought, and Idiom. By Mark Harvey Liddell. Vol. I., The Tragedie of Macbeth. 4to, uncut, pp. 247. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$12.50.
- Letters and Literary Remains of Edward FitzGerald. Vols. IV. and V.; each with photogravure frontispiece, large 8vo, uncut. Macmillan Co. Per vol., \$3. net. (Sold only in sets of 7 vols.)
- Works of Charles Dickens, "Fireside" edition. First vols.: Sketches by Boz, Pickwick Papers, and Oliver Twist. Each illus., 12mo. Oxford University Press.
- Memories and Portraits. By Robert Louis Stevenson. Illus. in photogravure, etc., 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 271. Boston: Herbert B. Turner & Co. \$1.25.
- The Yellowplush Papers. By W. M. Thackeray; edited by Walter Jerrold; illus. by Charles E. Brock. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 456. Macmillan Co. \$1.
- Shakespeare's Loves Labour's Lost. "First Folio" edition; edited by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke. With photogravure frontispiece, 24mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 265. T. Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cts. net.
- The Bee, and Other Essays. By Oliver Goldsmith. With photogravure portrait, 24mo, gilt top, pp. 281. "Temple Classics." Macmillan Co. 50 cts.
- The Republic of Plato, Book III. Trans. by Alexander Kerr. 12mo, pp. 66. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. Paper, 15 cts.

POETRY.

- Message and Melody: A Book of Verse. By Richard Burton. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 186. Lothrop Publishing Co. \$1. net.
- Blind Children: Poems. By Israel Zangwill. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 136. Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$1.20 net.
- Charles Di Tocca: A Tragedy. By Cale Young Rice. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 140. McClure, Phillips & Co. \$1. net.
- Poems. By Marie Van Vorst. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 122. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.50 net.
- Poems and Verses. By Carol Norton. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 68. Dana Estes & Co. \$1.
- Notes from Nature's Lyre. By Howard Beck Reed. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 339. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50 net.
- Love Songs from the Greek. By Jane Minot Sedgwick. 32mo, gilt edges, pp. 104. "Lover's Library." John Lane. 50 cts. net.
- Love's Old Sweet Song: A Sheaf of Latter-Day Love-Lyrics. Gathered from many sources by George H. Ellwanger. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 331. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1. net.

FICTION.

- Darrel of the Blessed Isles. By Irving Bacheller. Illus., 12mo, uncut, pp. 410. Lothrop Publishing Co. \$1.50.
- Marjorie. By Justin Hundy McCarthy. Illus. in color, etc., 12mo, pp. 292. R. H. Russell. \$1.50.
- The Ward of King Canute: A Romance of the Danish Conquest. By Ortilie A. Liljencrantz; illus. in color by the Kinneys. 12mo, uncut. A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.50.
- The Bishop: Being Some Account of his Strange Adventures on the Plains. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. Illus., 12mo, pp. 304. Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.
- The Mystery of Murray Davenport: A Story of New York at the Present Day. By Robert Neilson Stephens. Illus., 12mo, uncut, pp. 312. L. C. Page & Co. \$1.50.
- The Voice in the Desert. By Pauline Bradford Mackie (Mrs. Herbert Mueller Hopkins). 12mo, uncut, pp. 334. McClure, Phillips & Co. \$1.50.
- The Rise of Ruderick Clowd. By Josiah Flynt. Illus., 12mo, pp. 370. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.
- Ronald Carnaquay: A Commercial Clergyman. By Bradley Gilman. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 374. Macmillan Co. \$1.50.
- Barbara, a Woman of the West. By John H. Whitson. Illus., 12mo, pp. 314. Little, Brown, & Co. \$1.50.
- Elizabeth's Children. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 364. John Lane. \$1.50.
- A Rose of Normandy. By William R. A. Wilson. Illus., 12mo, pp. 380. Little, Brown, & Co. \$1.50.
- The Triumph of Life. By William Farquhar Paysou. 12mo, pp. 425. Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.

- Thyra Varrick: A Love Story. By Amelia E. Barr. Illus., 12mo, pp. 342. J. F. Taylor & Co. \$1.50.
- The Story of an East-Side Family. By Lillian W. Betts. 12mo, pp. 342. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.
- Captain Kettle, K.C.B. By Cutcliffe Hyne. With frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 352. New York: Federal Book Co. \$1.25.
- Brewster's Millions. By Richard Greaves. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 325. H. S. Stone & Co. \$1.50.
- Resurrection. By Leo Tolstoy; trans. by Mrs. Louise Maude. "Players" edition; illus. with scenes from the play. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 519. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50 net.
- No Hero. By E. W. Hornung. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 209. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.
- The Stirrup Cup. By J. Aubrey Tyson. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 208. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25.
- Wee Macgreggor. By J. J. Bell. 16mo, pp. 173. Harper & Brothers. \$1.
- A Daughter of Thespis. By John D. Barry. 12mo, uncut, pp. 347. L. C. Page & Co. \$1.50.
- Contrasts. By Florence Henniker. 12mo, uncut, pp. 293. John Lane. \$1.50.
- That Printer of Udell's: A Story of the Middle West. By Harold Bell Wright. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, pp. 468. Chicago: Book Supply Co. \$1.50.
- Until Seventy Times Seven. 16mo, pp. 180. Thomas Whittaker. \$1.
- Mistress Alice Jocelyn, Her Letters. By C. Emma Cheney. With frontispiece, 18mo, uncut, pp. 88. Chicago: Blue Sky Press. \$1.
- The Danger Line: The Story of a Mysterious Case. By Lawrence L. Lynch. Illus., 12mo, pp. 444. Laird & Lee. 75 cts.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

- Poland: A Study of the Land, People, and Literature. By George Brandes. Large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 310. Macmillan Co. \$3. net.
- In and Around the Grand Canyon: The Grand Canyon of the Colorado River in Arizona. By George Wharton James. New Tourist's edition; illus., 8vo, pp. 346. Little, Brown, & Co. \$2.50.
- The Turk and his Lost Provinces: Greece, Bulgaria, Servia, Bosnia. By William Eleroy Curtis. Illus., large 8vo, pp. 396. Fleming H. Revell Co. \$2. net.

RELIGION AND THEOLOGY.

- The Law of Likeness. By David Bates. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 340. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$3.50.
- God and the Individual. By T. B. Strong, D.D. 12mo, pp. 112. Longmans, Green, & Co. 90 cts. net.
- Advent and Ascension; or, How Jesus Came and How He Left Us. By D. W. Fauce, D.D. 12mo, pp. 215. Eaton & Mains. 75 cts.

ECONOMICS.

- Reciprocity. By J. Laurence Laughlin, Ph.D., and H. Parker Willis, Ph.D. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 583. Baker & Taylor Co. \$2. net.
- American Industrial Problems. By W. R. Lawson. 12mo, uncut, pp. 394. McClure, Phillips & Co. \$1.50 net.

SCIENCE.

- The Rôle of Diffusion and Osmotic Pressure in Plants. By Burton Edward Livingston. Large 8vo, pp. 149. "Decennial Publications." University of Chicago Press. \$1.50 net.

NATURE AND OUT-DOOR BOOKS.

- Our Northern Shrubs and How to Identify Them: A Handbook for the Nature-Lover. By Harriet L. Keeler. Illus., 12mo, pp. 521. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2. net.
- Birds of the United States and Canada: A Popular Handbook. By Thomas Nuttall. New revised and annotated edition, by Montagu Chamberlain. Illus. in color, etc., 8vo, pp. 800. Little, Brown, & Co. \$3.
- The Tramp's Hand-Book. By Harry Roberts. Illus., 18mo, pp. 175. "The Country Handbooks." John Lane. \$1. net.
- With the Trees. By Mand Going. Illus., 16mo, uncut, pp. 335. Baker & Taylor Co. \$1. net.

ART AND MUSIC.

- The Sculptures of the Parthenon. By A. S. Murray, LL.D. Illus. in photogravure, etc., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 173. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$6.50 net.

- Aubrey Beardsley's Drawings: A Catalogue and a List of Criticisms. By A. E. Gallatin. Illus. in photogravure, etc., 4to, pp. 61. New York: Godfrey A. S. Wieners. \$2.25 net.

- Botticelli. By A. Streeter. Illus. in photogravure, etc., 12mo, gilt top, pp. 167. "Great Masters in Painting and Sculpture." Macmillan Co. \$1.75.

- The Enjoyment of Art. By Carleton Noyes. 12mo, uncut, pp. 101. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1. net.

- Great Epochs in Art History. By James M. Hoppin. Second edition, revised. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 247. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.75 net.

- The French Impressionists (1860-1900). By Camille Maclair. Illus., 24mo, gilt top, pp. 211. "Popular Library of Art." E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cts. net.

- Fifty Songs by Robert Franz. Edited by William Foster Athorp. 4to, pp. 138. "Musician's Library." Oliver Ditson Co. \$2.25.

- Twenty Original Piano Compositions by Franz Liszt. Edited by August Spanuth. 4to, pp. 147. "Musician's Library." Oliver Ditson Co. \$1.25.

REFERENCE.

- The New International Encyclopædia. Edited by Daniel Coit Gilman, LL.D., Harry Thurston Peck, Ph.D., and Frank Moore Colby, M.A. Vol. VIII., illus. in color, etc., large 8vo, pp. 955. Dodd, Mead & Co.

EDUCATION.—BOOKS FOR SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

- Genetic Psychology for Teachers. By Charles Hubbard Judd, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 329. "International Education Series." D. Appleton & Co. \$1.20 net.

- Co-Education: A Series of Essays by Various Authors. Edited by Alice Woods; with Introduction by Michael E. Sadler. 12mo, pp. 148. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$1.

- The Place of Industries in Elementary Education. By Katharine Elizabeth Dopp. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 208. University of Chicago Press. \$1. net.

- An Introduction to the History of Western Europe. By James Harvey Robinson. Illus., 12mo, pp. 714. Ginn & Co. \$1.80.

- Goethe's Hermann und Dorothea. Edited by Arthur H. Palmer. Illus., 16mo, pp. 202. D. Appleton & Co. 50 cts.

- Hugo's Les Misérables. Abridged and edited by O. B. Super. With portrait, 12mo, pp. 349. D. C. Heath & Co.

- Historical Readings Illustrative of American Patriotism. By Edward S. Ellis, A.M. Illus. in color, etc., 12mo, pp. 232. Silver, Burdett & Co. 60 cts.

- Hans the Eskimo: A Story of Arctic Adventure. By Christiana Scandlin. Illus., 12mo, pp. 125. Silver, Burdett & Co. 42 cts.

- Augier et Fouscier's Un Beau Mariage. Edited by Stuart Symington, Ph.D., Louis R. Herrick, B.S., and Louie E. Cadieux. 16mo, pp. 133. Henry Holt & Co.

- Easy French: A Reader for Beginners. Edited by Wm. B. Snow and Chas. P. Lebon. 12mo, pp. 152. D. C. Heath & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- Handbook of Climatology. By Dr. Julius Hann. Part I., General Climatology; authorized translation, with additional references and notes, by Robert De Courcy Ward. 8vo, uncut, pp. 437. Macmillan Co. \$3. net.

- Penal Servitude. By W. B. N. 12mo, pp. 309. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50 net.

- A System of Physiologic Therapeutics. Edited by Solomon Solis Cohen, A.M. Vol. V., Prophylaxis—Personal Hygiene—Civic Hygiene—Care of the Sick. Illus., large 8vo, pp. 539. P. Blakiston's Son & Co. (Sold only in sets of 11 vols., at \$22. net.)

- The Farmer's Business Handbook: A Manual of Simple Farm Accounts and of Brief Advice on Rural Law. By Isaac Phillips Roberts. 16mo, pp. 300. "Rural Science Series." Macmillan Co. \$1. net.

- A Survey of English Ethics: Being the First Chapter of Mr. Lecky's "History of European Morals." Edited by W. A. Hirst. 16mo, pp. 180. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$1.20 net.

- La Chronique de France. Publié sous la direction de Pierre de Coubertin. 16mo, uncut, pp. 272. Paris.

- Ethics of the Body. By George Dana Boardman. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 154. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1. net.

The Blow from Behind; or, Some Features of the Anti-Imperialist Movement attending the War with Spain. By Fred C. Chamberlain, LL.B. 12mo, pp. 147. Lee & Shepard. \$1. net.

The Care and Feeding of Children: A Catechism for the Use of Mothers and Children's Nurses. By L. Emmett Holt, M.D. Third edition, revised and enlarged. 16mo, pp. 149. D. Appleton & Co. 75 cts.

Hand-Loom Weaving: A Manual for School and Home. By Mattie Phipps Todd; with Introduction by Alice W. Cooley. Illus., 12mo, pp. 160. Rand, McNally & Co. 90 cts.

An experienced traveler going abroad would like to correspond with several young ladies with a view to forming a personally-conducted party of five or six. Highest references furnished. Address Mrs F., care THE DIAL.

Roycroft & Kelmscott Books

KENNETH B. ELLIMAN,

419 West 118th Street New York

OLD BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

Send for Catalogue. Address A. J. CRAWFORD, Tenth and Pine Streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

CHARLES H. ROBERTS,
 Attorney at Law. Law and Patents.
 614 Roanoke Building, 145 LaSalle Street, CHICAGO.
 Patents, Trade-Marks, Copyright; and Claims in Chicago and Washington.

SENT FREE
 OUR ANNUAL INVENTORY
CLEARANCE CATALOGUE
 Books at Half-Price and less.
 Some of the greatest bargains we have ever offered.
 Many choice, elegantly bound books.
 Send address on postal to
CHARLES E. LAURIAT COMPANY : : BOSTON
 301 Washington Street, opposite "Old South."

Just Ready
A Mummer's Wife
 By GEORGE MOORE

An entirely new and worthy edition of this Author's Masterpiece. A work of intense human interest.

12mo, cloth, \$1.50

BRENTANO'S, Union Square, New York

Going Abroad?
 If so, take a copy of
THE COMPLETE POCKET GUIDE TO EUROPE
 Edited by E. C. and T. L. STEDMAN.
 Concise, handy, clear and legible maps, and altogether the best of the kind.
 Full flexible leather, postpaid, \$1.25.
WILLIAM R. JENKINS
 851 and 853 Sixth Avenue : NEW YORK CITY

ASK FOR
CROWELL'S POETS

STORY-WRITERS, Biographers, Historians, Poets — Do you desire the honest criticism of your book, or its skilled revision and correction, or advice as to publication? Such work, said George William Curtis, is "done as it should be by The Easy Chair's friend and fellow laborer in letters, Dr. Titus M. Coan." Terms by agreement. Send for circular D, or forward your book or MSS. to the New York Bureau of Revision, 70 Fifth Ave., New York.

Do You Write?
 Instruction by mail in literary composition. Courses suited to all needs. Revision, criticism, and sale of MSS. Send for circular.
EDITORIAL BUREAU
 26 W. 33d St. (opp. Waldorf-Astoria), N. Y.

AUTHORS SEEKING A PUBLISHER || Manuscripts suitable for issuing in volume form required by established house; liberal terms; prompt, straightforward treatment.
 Address **BOOKS**, 141 Herald Twenty-Third Street, New York

BOOKS AT LIBERAL DISCOUNTS || **WHEN CALLING, PLEASE ASK FOR MR. GRANT. WHENEVER YOU NEED A BOOK, Address MR. GRANT.**
 Before buying Books, write for quotations. An assortment of catalogues, and special slips of books at reduced prices, will be sent for a ten-cent stamp.
F. E. GRANT, Books, 23 West 42d Street, New York.
 Mention this advertisement and receive a discount.

BOOKS. ALL OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS SUPPLIED, no matter on what subject. Write us. We can get you any book ever published. Please state wants. When in England call **BAKER'S GREAT BOOK-SHOP**, 14-16 Bright Street, BIRMINGHAM.

FIRST EDITIONS OF MODERN AUTHORS
 Including Dickens, Thackeray, Lever, Ainsworth, Stevenson, Jefferies, Hardy. Books illustrated by G. and R. Cruikshank, Phiz, Rowlandson, Leech, etc. The Largest and Choicest Collection offered for Sale in the World. Catalogues issued and sent post free on application. Books bought. — **WALTER T. SPENCER**, 27 New Oxford St., London, W. C., England.

OLD AND RARE BOOKS || Dealers in Rare Ancient and Modern English literature — History, Poetry, Drama, and Fiction. Fine Old English and Foreign bookbindings. Illuminated MSS. Catalogues issued. Price 12 Cents.

Pickering & Chatto,
 66, Haymarket,
 LONDON, ENGLAND.

MARTINUS NIJHOFF
 New and Second-Hand
BOOKSELLER
 114 Fifth Avenue, N. Y., and The Hague, Hol.

Issues regularly Catalogues of his Stock, comprising chiefly Rare and Valuable Standard Works, Periodicals, History, Geography, Americana, Law, Philology, Books on Fine Arts, etc.

SPECIALTY: BOOKS PRINTED IN THE 15TH AND 16TH CENTURIES; Anything connected with the Netherlands and its Colonies. Libraries and private customers supplied with any books wanted, new or old, quick and at lowest prices. Special lists and monthly reports of new books mailed free upon application.

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL

Illinois Central Railroad

New line from Chicago via Rockford, Freeport, Dubuque, Waterloo and Albert Lea. Fine service and fast "Limited" night train, with Stateroom and Open-section Sleeping Car, Buffet-Library Car, and Free Reclining Chair Car through without change. Dining Car Service.

A. H. HANSON, G. P. A.,
CHICAGO

The Traveler

Who contemplates a trip to Colorado, Utah, California, or the Northwest should know that

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R.

Widely known as "The Scenic Line of the World," has more scenic attractions than any other route across the continent, traversing as it does the Rocky Mountain Region through Royal Gorge, Canon of the Grand River, Glenwood Springs, Marshall Pass, Black Canon, Castle Gate, and the world-famed Salt Lake City. Its three through daily trains are equipped with the latest improved cars of all classes. Its dining car service is unsurpassed. For illustrated pamphlets address

S. K. HOOPER, G. P. & T. A.,
Denver, Colo.

Go West to the Ocean

California's summer climate is the finest in the world.

Cool Trip on the Santa Fe.

Surf-bathing—ocean breezes—snow-capped Sierras.

You can buy a combination round-trip ticket to San Diego this summer—including railroad and Pullman fare, meals en route, one day at Grand Canyon, and two weeks' board and lodging at Coronado Tent City—at a very low price.

Tent City is a popular Southern California summer seaside resort.

Write for full particulars about this delightful vacation trip.

Atchison, Topeka &
Santa Fe Ry.

Santa Fe

Gen. Pass. Office
1312 Great Northern Bldg.
Chicago.

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO. Library Department.

We have sold books to librarians for fifty years.
We have the largest stock in the largest book market in the country.

We fill orders promptly, completely, and intelligently.

Send for our new Clearance Catalogue.

Wholesale Booksellers and Publishers,
33-37 East 17th Street, Union Square, North, NEW YORK

Big Four Route

CHICAGO

TO

Indianapolis Louisville

CINCINNATI

The SOUTH and SOUTHEAST Scenic Line to
WASHINGTON, D. C.

VIA

Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.

J. C. TUCKER, G. N. A., 238 Clark Street,
CHICAGO

FREDERICK BRUEGGER

Singing

Tone Placing. Voice Culture.
Style.

720-721 Fine Arts Building,

203 Michigan Blvd. - - Chicago.

The STUDEBAKER

Fine Arts Building

Michigan Boulevard, between Congress and
Van Buren Streets.

AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS!

George Ade's
NEW MUSICAL
COMEDY.

Music by
WILLIAM LORAIN.

PEGGY
FROM PARIS

THE CLOISTER LIBRARY

A series of volumes of meditative reading, edited by Mr. A. R. WALLER and published by J. M. Dent & Co. of London in the dainty form peculiar to the publications of this firm. Circular on request. Three volumes now ready:

- I. **Thoughts in the Cloister and the Crowd and Companions of My Solitude.** By SIR ARTHUR HELPS
- II. **The Way of Perfection.** By SAINT TERESA.
- III. **The Temple and A Priest to the Temple.** By GEORGE HERBERT.

Price, net, \$1.00 per volume.

THE LADY POVERTY

A XIIIth Century Allegory concerning Saint Francis of Assisi. The first English translation of this delightful idyll of mediæval days. By MONTGOMERY CARMICHAEL. Price, net, \$1.75. We can also supply copies of Carmichael's "In Tuscany," \$2.00, and "The Life of John W. Walshe," \$1.75.

TENNANT and WARD, Publishers
287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Summer Classes for the Study of English

Second Session, July 14—August 20, 1903.

Location: In the building of Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, Fort Edward, N. Y. Director: Mrs. H. A. Davidson, author and editor of *The Study-Guide Series*. Associate Director: Sophie Chantal Hart, head of the English department, Wellesley College. All instruction by specialists of experience; library and laboratory methods.

Send for announcement of courses to Mrs. H. A. DAVIDSON,

No. 1 Sprague Place, Albany, N. Y.

OHIO

in the Old South Leaflets. As this State has just been celebrating the centennial of her admission to the Union these leaflets are of interest to the student: No. 13, The Ordinance of 1787; 14, The Constitution of Ohio; 40, Manasseh Cutler's Description of Ohio; 41, Washington's Journal of his Tour to Ohio in 1770; 42, Garfield's Address on the North West Territory; 43, George Rogers Clarke's Account of the Capture of Vincennes; 127, The Ordinance of 1784.

Price 5 Cents Each. Send for Catalogues to

DIRECTORS OF THE OLD SOUTH WORK

Old South Meeting House, Boston.

THE TRAVELERS

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

SYLVESTER C. DUNHAM, President.

ISSUES ACCIDENT POLICIES,

Covering Accidents of Travel, Sport, or Business,
at home and abroad.

ISSUES LIFE & ENDOWMENT POLICIES,

All Forms, Low Rates, and Non-Forfeitable.

ASSETS, \$33,813,055.74. LIABILITIES, \$28,807,741.45.
EXCESS SECURITY, \$5,005,314.29.

Returned to Policy Holders since 1864, \$46,083,706.05.

A New Edition of the
POEMS OF
PHILIP FRENEAU

IN THREE VOLUMES

Edited for the Princeton Historical Association
 by FRED LEWIS PATTEE, of Penn-
 sylvania State College.

Presents for the first time a trustworthy account of
 the poet's life and influence, and is practically a complete
 collection of his poems — *the first ever undertaken.*

This edition, limited to 1250 copies, is printed from
 type on fine deckel-edged linen paper, large 8vo, hand-
 somely bound in green cloth with gilt top. Volume I.,
 400 pp., now ready. Price, \$3.00 per vol., net.

Published by

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
Princeton, New Jersey

To Librarians

We carry a larger and more
 general stock of the publica-
 tions of all American publishers
 than any other house in the
 United States.

We invite librarians and book
 committees to call and avail them-
 selves of the opportunity to select
 from our large stock.

A. C. McCLURG & CO.
 CHICAGO

JUST PUBLISHED

Kent Fort Manor

By WILLIAM HENRY BABCOCK, author of "The Tower of Wye." (*Griffin Series.*) Illustrated by W. Sherman Potts.
 12mo. Cloth, \$1.00.

The scene of Mr. Babcock's new novel is laid in the Chesapeake Bay, and several of the chief characters are descendants of the
 William Claiborne who figures in his former book, but the time is that of the Civil War. There is a curious psychological problem of
 inherited memory involved in the plot which is sure to attract attention and interest.

"The interest of this weird novel centers around a hypothesis tentatively broached by the author that there is such a thing as
 heredity of memory."—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

"An interesting narrative."—*Public Opinion, N. Y.*

"A readable book with touches of brilliancy."—*N. Y. Times Saturday Review.*

The Archierey of Samara

A Russian novel, by HENRY ILOWIZI, author of "The Weird Orient," "In the Pale," etc. (*Griffin Series.*) Illus-
 trated by Stephen J. Ferris. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.00.

This is a thrilling story of some very interesting phases of Russian life by one who knows his subject thoroughly, having been born
 and passed his early years in the Russian province of which he writes. It will be found of absorbing interest and of much sociological value.

"A romance, yet it is a great deal more than that. It is history, philosophy and romance combined."—*Philadelphia Record.*

"A powerful protest and an effective story."—*Philadelphia Press.*

"Is told with such passion that, having once taken it up, one cannot fail to read it."—*Louisville Post.*

"The story is one of grim and painful interest."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

The Tu-Tze's Tower

By LOUISE BETTS EDWARDS, author of "A Friend of Care's," etc. (*Griffin Series.*) Illustrated by John Sloan.
 12mo. Cloth, \$1.00.

Miss Edwards is chiefly known as a poetess of marked ability and as the author of several novelettes in the "Smart Set" and other
 magazines. This is her first novel, and it will be found of striking interest and originality.

A Victim of Conscience

By MILTON GOLDSMITH, author of "Rabbi and Priest," etc. Illustrated by Stephen J. Ferris. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.00.

Mr. Goldsmith is a young writer who gives promise of making his mark with this book.

HENRY T. COATES & CO., PUBLISHERS, PHILADELPHIA



THE DIAL

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

EDITED BY FRANCIS F. BROWNE. } Volume XXXIV. No. 406.

CHICAGO, MAY 16, 1903.

10 cts. a copy. } FINE ARTS BUILDING. \$2. a year. } 203 Michigan Blvd.

Scribners' New Books of Importance

Published Saturday, May 16

Letters of a Diplomat's Wife

By Mary King Waddington

Illustrated with portraits, views, etc.

\$2.50 net (postage, 20 cents)

THE selections from Mme. Waddington's letters to her family which have appeared in *Scribner's Magazine* constitute not more than one-quarter of this book. The writer is the daughter of the late Charles King, President of Columbia College. M. Waddington, whom she married in 1874, was the Ambassador Extraordinary representing France at the Coronation of the Czar, and the French Ambassador to England from 1883 to 1893. Mme. Waddington's letters give a remarkably interesting series of portraits and pen pictures of the personages and incidents of her official life during this period.

New and Valuable Books About Nature

Our Northern Shrubs

By HARRIET L. KEELER

A companion to the author's "Our Native Trees," an invaluable aid for the lover of Nature.

240 illustrations \$2.00 net (Postage 16 cents.)

Trees, Shrubs, and Vines

OF THE NORTH EASTERN UNITED STATES

By H. E. PARKHURST

250 illustrations \$1.50 net (Postage 12 cents.)

Literary Landmarks of Oxford

By LAURENCE HUTTON

Exquisitely illustrated. \$1.20 net (postage, 12 cents)

"Mr. Hutton's book will render Oxford of tenfold interest to the literary tourist. It is a fine example of the knack, all too rare, of capturing the light and breezy aspects of matters historical."—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

New Fiction of High Quality Just Published

By ALICE DUER MILLER

The Modern Obstacle

SUPPOSE there is not money enough, according to present day standards, to make a certain love match possible, but the man is certain to die, anyway, within a year. Why shouldn't the lovers have this brief interval of married happiness? Afterward the young widow may do what her station in life demands. The story runs the gamut from lightest comedy to truly tragic situations. There is an epigram or a brilliant generalization in every paragraph. \$1.50

By A. T. QUILLER-COUCH

The Adventures of Harry Revel

A STORY of plot and mystery in Mr. Quiller-Couch's most distinctive manner, the crime in the background, with its accompanying evolutions, revealing itself through the innocent mind of a boy who happens into the complications at crucial moments. \$1.50

JOSEPHINE DASKAM'S New Book

Middle Aged Love Stories

THESE seven stories, considered as sincere studies of her subject, have an importance fully equal to their interest as love tales of a quiet unusual nature and a quality their author's own. It is a book that no one at all interested in Miss Daskam's growing career can afford to overlook. \$1.25

E. W. HORNING'S New Novel

No Hero

AN Eton boy, who has escaped from his mother's influence and has fallen in love with a woman who is believed to be an adventuress, is the central figure in Mr. Hornung's new story. The scene is laid in Switzerland, with a background of piquant hotel gossip, the narrative being in the words of a friend of the boy's mother who has undertaken the task of disillusionizing the lad. The result is as unconventional as it is unexpected. \$1.25

THOMAS NELSON PAGE

GORDON KEITH

TO BE PUBLISHED MAY 29

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK

Longmans, Green & Co.'s New Books

Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland

FLOOD — GRATTAN — O'CONNELL

By the Right Hon. W. E. H. LECKY. New Edition. 2 Vols., Crown 8vo, gilt top, \$4.00 net.

This New Edition is greatly enlarged and re written, and contains a new Introduction.

"The new edition of this work brings it to the level of its distinguished author's later knowledge and into harmony with his matured opinion . . . the student of history, and especially the student of the accurate history which Mr. Lecky writes, will take great satisfaction in the work in its present shape, reflecting as it does the ripe judgment of a great scholar."—*Outlook*, New York.

A Survey of English Ethics

BEING THE FIRST CHAPTER OF MR. LECKY'S "HISTORY OF EUROPEAN MORALS."

Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by W. A. HIRST, Principal of Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, sometime Scholar of Worcester College, Oxford. Crown 8vo, \$1.20 net. By mail, \$1.28.

Prince Charles Edward Stuart

THE YOUNG CHEVALIER

By ANDREW LANG. New Edition. With Photogravure Frontispiece. Crown 8vo, \$2.25 net.

By mail, \$2.41.

. The text of this work has been revised by the author, but otherwise is the same in a cheaper form as that which was published by Messrs. Goupil with illustrations in their *Illustrated Series of Historical Volumes*.

The Destruction of the Greek Empire

And the Story of the Capture of Constantinople by the Turks

By EDWIN PEARS, LL.B., author of "The Fall of Constantinople." With Maps and Illustrations. 8vo, \$7.00.

The Law of Likeness

By DAVID BATES. 8vo, \$3.50.

. This book is an appeal for a new religion, which is not so much to replace Christianity as to alter its whole face and raise it to a higher ethical and intellectual level.

The Bernards of Abington and Nether Winchendon

A Family History

By Mrs. NAPIER HIGGINS. 2 vols., 8vo, \$8.00.

MR. HAGGARD'S NEW BOOK

Pearl-Maiden A Tale of the Fall of Jerusalem

With 26 Illustrations by BYAM SHAW. Crown octavo, cloth, ornamental, \$1.50.

"It is interesting from beginning to end. The scene of the story, which took place in the reign of the Cæsars, is well told — the situations excellent, and the love story, which is appealing, is unique in its conception."—*News*, Providence, R. I.

"'PEARL-MAIDEN' must be ranked among his best books. Is from beginning to end absorbing. Never has Mr. Haggard been more inventive or more skilful. His plot is well constructed, and he controls the evolution of the story with the art that leaves an impression of absolute naturalness. We must add a good word for the numerous illustrations by Mr. Byam Shaw."—*New York Tribune*.

Longmans, Green & Co., 91 and 93 Fifth Avenue, New York

AN IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE

Vol. I. "MACBETH"

OF

The Elizabethan Shakspeare

A NEW EDITION OF SHAKSPERE'S WORKS WITH CRITICAL
TEXT IN ELIZABETHAN ENGLISH AND BRIEF NOTES
ILLUSTRATIVE OF ELIZABETHAN LIFE

Edition de Luxe
limited to 250
sets.

THOUGHT AND IDIOM

By

MARK HARVEY LIDDELL

The most beau-
tiful American
book thus far.

Mr. Theodore L. DeVinne writes: "I regard these books" (the VARIORUM FITZ GERALD and ELIZABETHAN SHAKSPERE), "and especially the Shakspeare, as my best workmanship in typography."

1. It is the most beautiful set of books ever issued from an American press.
2. A new type, modeled from that used by the Venetian printer, Franz Renner, in his *Quadragesimale*, 1472. It is considered superior to the Jensen adopted by William Morris, and reproduces the highest achievement of fifteenth-century design. Mr. DeVinne had it cut to show that beauty and legibility depend not so much on blackness or thickness of type-stems as on instant visibility of every line.
3. A style of composition in which the notes form a complementary frame to the page — used by early printers for their finest annotated classics, but abandoned till now on account of its mechanical difficulties and expense.
4. The proportions of type to a page and the series of facing pages have been studied and adapted from the best work of the great Cologne printer, Henry Queutell.
5. The text is in 14 point, instantly legible and restful to the eye, while the notes are much larger than is usual in Shakspeare editions.
6. The notes read continuously, and are on the same page as the text. All citations are also given on the page. The reader gets Shakspeare's thought in the light of modern scholarship, without leaving his library chair.
7. Each volume has a brief introduction containing the essential facts relative to the date of composition, sources, plot, characters, and literary features of the play.
8. Each scene has an introductory note outlining the action, and each act is followed by a summary of the play up to the following act.
9. An elaborate index, in itself a dictionary, enables the student to group together the various peculiar features or to find meanings or idioms that interest him. The sixty columns of index in *MACBETH* are a storehouse of inestimable value. If one wishes, for instance, to know what words in this play have been amended by different editors, he merely turns to page 235, where, under "Emendations," is a list with full references. There has never been any similar feature of a Shakspeare so ingeniously devised and so thoroughly worked out.
10. In a word this is the *perfect* Shakspeare thus far — remarkable in beauty and in ease of reading. The average man cannot read the plays intelligently without it. With it, he needs nothing else: no dictionaries to consult, no grammars to refer to, not even cross-references to look up.

Send for full prospectus

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & COMPANY

34 Union Square, East, NEW YORK

CUT OFF HERE
Please send free prospectus of
THE ELIZABETHAN SHAKSPERE.

Name _____
Address _____

DIAL
5, 16, 103

IMPORTANT BOOKS JUST READY

A NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE GARDEN OF A COMMUTER'S WIFE"

People of the Whirlpool

FROM THE EXPERIENCE BOOK OF A COMMUTER'S WIFE

This charming novel, full of the sunny philosophy which made the earlier book by the same author so irresistible, contains the delightful Barbara's observations of the New Yorkers of to-day. Its title is the literal rendering of the early Indian name for dwellers on Manhattan, in reference to the rushing waters of Hell Gate. Its scenes and characters are in part those of the earlier story, now in its fifth edition. Cloth, 12mo, with eight full-page illustrations, \$1.50.

A Fight for the City

By ALFRED HODDER, Author of "The New Americana," etc.

Mr. Jerome's dramatic campaign in the last New York municipal election is vividly described by an eye-witness and aid. About half of the book appeared in the shape of telling, vigorous articles in *The Outlook*.

Cloth, 12mo, 246 pages, \$1.50 net (postage 10 cents).

Boys' Self-Governing Clubs

By WINIFRED BUCK

While the author, after twelve years' experience in managing clubs organized on the lines outlined in this little book, does not claim that the club is more than one of many good influences and causes of development, she does believe that these young club graduates are more reasonable, broad-minded and wholesome in character than they would have been had they missed the club experience. Wherefore, the book is of value to all who have to do with boys in clubs or out.

Cloth, 12mo, \$1.00 net (postage 7 cents).

Athletics and Out-Door Sports for Women

EACH SUBJECT BEING SEPARATELY TREATED BY A SPECIAL WRITER, WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY LUCILLE EATON HILL, Director of Physical Training in Wellesley College.

Seventeen articles on all forms of wholesome athletic sport, ranging from *Physical Training at Home*, by ANTHONY BARKER; *Swimming*, by EDWYN SANDYS; *Golf*, by FRANCIS C. GRISCOM, Jr.; *Equestrianism*, by BELLE BEACH, to *Fencing*, by REGIS SENAC.

Cloth, 12mo, with over 200 illustrations, \$1.50 net (postage 20 cents).

Representative English Comedies

FROM THE BEGINNINGS TO SHAKESPEARE

WITH INTRODUCTORY ESSAYS AND NOTES, AN HISTORICAL VIEW OF OUR EARLIER COMEDY, AND OTHER MONOGRAPHS BY VARIOUS WRITERS UNDER THE GENERAL EDITORSHIP OF CHARLES MILLS GAYLEY, Litt.D., LL.D., Professor of the English Language and Literature in the University of California.

Cloth, 8vo, 686 pages, gilt, \$1.50 net (postage 21 cents).

Among the critical essays on dramatists represented are:

John Heywood, by A. W. POLLARD, of St. John's College, Oxford; *Nicholas Udall*, by EWALD FLÜGEL, of Stanford University; *Wm. Stevenson*, by HENRY BRADLEY, Oxford; *John Lyly*, by G. P. BAKER, of Harvard; *George Peele*, by F. B. GUMMERE, of Haverford College; *Green's Place in Comedy*, by G. E. WOODBRERY, of Columbia University; *Robert Green*, by C. M. GAYLEY; *Henry Porter*, by C. M. GAYLEY; *Shakespeare as a Comic Dramatist*, by EDWARD DOWDEN, of Trinity College.

Why the Mind Has a Body

By C. A. STRONG, Professor of Psychology in Columbia University.

The writer maintains that the way to settle this question is by metaphysical investigation of the nature of matter and mind. His book shows the mind to be the primary thing and the body to be derivative — hence the title. Flashes of humor relieve a book which, though perfectly lucid, is neither light nor superficial.

Cloth, 8vo, \$2.50 net (postage 16 cents).

On net books ordered from the publishers carriage is an extra charge; for sale by all dealers at net rates.

Published by THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, 66 5th Ave., N. Y.

THE DIAL

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

THE DIAL (founded in 1880) is published on the 1st and 16th of each month. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 a year in advance, postage prepaid in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; in other countries comprised in the Postal Union, 50 cents a year for extra postage must be added. Unless otherwise ordered, subscriptions will begin with the current number. REMITTANCES should be by draft, or by express or postal order, payable to *THE DIAL*. SPECIAL RATES TO CLUBS and for subscriptions with other publications will be sent on application; and SAMPLE COPY on receipt of 10 cents. ADVERTISING RATES furnished on application. All communications should be addressed to

THE DIAL, Fine Arts Building, Chicago.

No. 406. MAY 16, 1903. Vol. XXXIV.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
THE CHICAGO ORCHESTRA	325
EMERSON AS A PUBLIC SPEAKER. <i>Annie Russell Marble</i>	327
MORE DARWIN LETTERS. <i>T. D. A. Cockerell</i>	329
FRENCH ENGRAVERS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. <i>Frederick W. Gookin</i>	332
THE NEW CIVIC SPIRIT. <i>Garrett P. Wyckoff</i>	333
THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF MAX MÜLLER. <i>James Taft Hatfield</i>	334
A NEW MONTAIGNE. <i>H. W. Boynton</i>	337
SOME DARKER PHASES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. <i>Francis Wayland Shepardson</i>	338
BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS	339
The life of a "minister of religion."—Soliloquies, humorous and satirical.—College life at Princeton in Colonial times.—Oxford and its literary associations.—A new Life of Madison.—A history of the Papal Monarchy.—The lights of afternoon.—Horace Greeley studied in his newspaper.	
BRIEFER MENTION	343
NOTES	343
LIST OF NEW BOOKS	344

THE CHICAGO ORCHESTRA.

Upon several occasions during the past twelve years we have spoken of the work done by the Chicago Orchestra under the scholarly and exacting leadership of Mr. Theodore Thomas, and of the self-sacrificing devotion of the small group of public-spirited men and women whose generous contributions have made possible the continued existence of this organization for the higher musical education of the public. The American city which above most others is given up to the spirit of commercialism would be in evil case before the bar of judgment were it not for a few such agencies as this Orchestra, which advertise to the world that we are not altogether given up to the pursuit of gain. Time was when Chicago had for exhibition to its visitors from abroad nothing more inspiring than its Board of Trade and its Stock Yards; having seen these, our visitors had seen what was most typical of the city, and were suffered to depart, not exactly in peace, but with the recollection of a startling and unique experience. We have changed all this during the last ten years. The new era began with the World's Fair of 1893, for we then made the discovery that there might be matter of greater interest to visitors than the slaughter of cattle and the antics of frenzied speculators in wheat and corn. Strangers were still politely curious about these things, but somehow they seemed to receive deeper impressions from the exhibit of modern paintings and the Congress of Religions. Our grain elevators and our operations in beef and pork became less interesting for the nonce than our strivings after beauty and truth.

It was an interesting crisis in our civic life, and its lessons were taken to heart. The ten years that have passed since Chicago invited the world to an exhibit in which, for the first time in her history, the ideal was made more prominent than the material, have witnessed a constant broadening of our horizon, and a steadily increasing interest in those things that make for the higher life of mankind. The material basis remains—it always must remain,—but there is now a creditable ideal superstruc-

ture, and it shares in the pride with which we view the sum total of our achievements. The claims of education, and of art, and of literature, are now freely allowed in quarters where they were but grudgingly admitted a few years ago, and along with this quickening of our civic consciousness in the direction of aspiration and æsthetic endeavors there has come into the grosser atmosphere of our political life a purifying influence that has already accomplished wonders of reform, and is full of promise for the future.

Among the civilizing agencies that have been working this gradual but very real change none has stood higher than the Chicago Orchestra, and it was a severe shock to the cultivated public to be told, as we were about two months ago, that the continued existence of the organization was doubtful. For twelve years now Chicago has been accustomed to its regular annual season of twenty or more concerts, each given twice, and it is not easy to contemplate the possibility of getting along without their uplifting influence. The announcement made by the trustees of the organization was to the effect that the yearly deficit continued to be large, that the number of men willing to assume it was growing smaller all the time, and that unless the public should step in and take this burden from their shoulders, they would be compelled to give up the undertaking as hopeless. An appeal was made for an endowment of three-quarters of a million dollars, which amount would suffice to purchase a lot and erect a building that should be the permanent home of the Orchestra. With the ownership of such a piece of property, the Orchestra could safely count upon making both ends meet in the future, besides having greatly enlarged opportunities for the furtherance of its work.

The situation, as developed by twelve years of experience, appears to be that the public may be counted upon to pay three-fourths of the cost of the concerts each year, but that the other fourth must come from an endowment or from some form of annual subsidy. This is really a remarkable showing, for it means an average attendance of nearly twenty-five hundred paying listeners, twice every week, at a series of concerts strictly educational and cultural in purpose, under the leadership of a man whose standards are of the highest, and who will not make the slightest concession to an unthinking popular demand. To give the public the music that it needs, instead of the music that it thinks it wants, has always been the

guiding principle in the distinguished career of Mr. Thomas, and he has put this principle into practice more uncompromisingly than ever before during these twelve years of his Chicago leadership. The Chicago Orchestra must not for a moment be classed with institutions organized for the purpose of entertainment. If it were that, one might reasonably demand that it justify its existence by becoming self-supporting. But we must rank it with such institutions as universities and libraries and art museums, that no one expects to be self-supporting, and that would lose something of their dignity were they wholly dependent upon the returns for the services which they render. Thus viewed, the fact that the Orchestra calls for no larger endowment than will provide for one-fourth of its running expenses brings a highly significant tribute to the educational value of the work that it has accomplished.

Two months ago, it was proclaimed that unless the necessary sum were subscribed within a few weeks, the organization would be disbanded, and the men who had so generously supported it would give up their thankless task. It was for the public to show its appreciation of their work by coming forward and relieving them of the burden. To this appeal the public has responded generously, and in the space of about two months considerably more than half of the needed sum has been pledged by several thousand subscribers. The expression of popular interest thus given has proved so gratifying that the trustees have been persuaded to modify their original resolution, to make contracts for another season of concerts under the old conditions, and to trust that a year of further effort will complete the required endowment, and place the Orchestra beyond the need of further help. They have announced as their ultimatum that unless the endowment is thus completed during the coming year they will make no further effort to continue the work of the organization. In that case, the thirteenth season will prove the last, and those who put their faith in omens will wag their heads sagaciously at this new confirmation of a pet superstition.

We cannot bring ourselves to believe that such will be the outcome of an enterprise in every way so praiseworthy. While the issue will remain in doubt as long as any considerable fraction of the required amount is unpledged, the situation may certainly be described as encouraging. The success of the undertaking will mean much to the higher interests of Chicago.

It will secure us in the possession of a body of musicians whose training has now reached so high a degree of excellence that it may safely challenge comparison with any similar body in the world. It will secure to us also the closing years — and may they be many — of a conductor whose single-minded devotion to his art has been beyond all praise, and has made him one of the greatest benefactors of our age. It will give dignity to both band and leader by transferring them from rented quarters, with all the obvious inconveniences thereon attendant, to a noble building consecrated in perpetuity to one of the noblest of the arts. And it will give to the Orchestral Association opportunities hitherto denied them for the extension of their work. This aspect of the case, perhaps the most important of all, has not been given its due prominence in the recent discussion of the subject. The Orchestra will then be able to supply the public with all the concerts for which there shall be an effective demand. Exceptionally attractive programmes may be repeated, additional series of concerts less severely classical may be provided for, and the old fashion of summer concerts, which we have missed for many years, may be restored under almost ideal conditions. We now look forward with measurable confidence to the realization of all these good things in the near future, for we need fear only the apathy which sometimes follows upon enthusiastic effort for a worthy end, and defeats the most promising plans in the hour of their seeming achievement. That this disaster may not overtake the foundation now so nearly laid must be the prayer of every lover of music and every friend of the higher culture in this country.

EMERSON AS A PUBLIC SPEAKER.

To win fame by spoken as well as by written words has been the fortune of comparatively few men of letters. Distinguished scholars may be stimulating in the college class-room, but on the popular lecture-platform their manners are often too academic, their terms too technical, to win enthusiasm. An author of repute is always a guest of honor, but one is often disappointed in listening to his lectures or reading; while popular lectures in published form seldom deserve to rank as literature of a high grade.

Emerson had qualities of mind and temperament which charmed both listeners and readers. Reversing the usual sequence, he gained fame as a lecturer before he addressed the public as an author.

The successful sale of his later volumes resulted, to a large extent, from his lectures in his own country and in England. Without any hint of disparagement of their literary quality, it must be granted that the noble benignity of Emerson's personality and voice largely increased the popularity of his published works. From earliest manhood he recognized that he was "a man with a message." While teaching, true selfhood was, by his confession, "already writing in my chamber my first thoughts on morals and the beautiful laws of compensation and of individual genius which to observe and illustrate have given sweetness to many years of my life" ("Emerson in Concord," p. 31).

At first thought, especially in his day, the natural medium for voicing this message was the pulpit. From the first, however, he questioned his fitness for a typical New England ministry. He doubted if he would have been ordained had he been examined, when called to the pulpit of "the Mather dynasty." Even in his first sermon to his people, he warned them that he should "insist on elbow-room in preaching." This freedom of thought and conscience, culminating in open challenge to formal prayers and the symbolic eucharist, was never aggressive or sensational in expression. Emerson's breadth and fearlessness of mind were no less characteristic than his humble sincerity and tolerance. These qualities, united with rare grace of manner, pervaded his scattered pulpit utterances, from the ordination sermon in 1829 to the last sermon, on Worship, at Nantucket in 1847. Disappointed in the hope that his congregation would accept his radical views on modes of religion, he nevertheless advocated individual decision and harmony of relationship. When he gave the Right Hand of Fellowship to the Concord pastor, Mr. Goodwin, in 1830, he used the words now found in the rare pamphlet containing his brief charge: "Christianity aims to teach the perfection of human nature, and eminently, therefore, does it teach the unity of the spirit. But it speaks first to its own disciples: be of one mind, else with what countenance should the church say to the world of men, 'love one another.'"

When the dissolution of his pastorate had been completed, with absolute tenderness and regret to both pastor and people, he never questioned their position nor his own. He took anew the vow of dedication "to the love and service of the same eternal cause, — the advancement, namely, of the kingdom of God in the hearts of men." The musical voice and gracious manner of this "poet-preacher" remained an heritage in the memory of his parishioners through life. His reading of hymns was often recalled, — that ability, which he urged on all, to "read sense and poetry" into ideals of life. From the liberal attitude of present-day thought, it is difficult to realize the tense feeling aroused by his quiet non-conformity. While his repugnance to formalism led him to a position where few Christians could follow him, in his day or ours, yet doubt and gloom were aliens to his mind; he was ever a

consecrated preacher of righteousness. To sincere preachers, of whatever denomination, he gave honor. Though he was the victim of attack by a few bigoted ministers and critics, his personal charm and tolerance, both in the pulpit and outside, won him many enthusiastic friends who smiled in covert sympathy at Father Taylor's response to hints of Emerson's future in perdition, — that "emigration would surely tend that way."

After leaving his church, when a few months of foreign travel had scattered the melancholy due to this experience and his wife's death, his thoughts turned toward another possible mode of expression for the messages of moral and spiritual elevation which, he felt, demanded utterance. A new sense of freedom, of prospective contact with a wider audience, came upon him. In his journal he wrote: "I have sometimes thought that to be a good minister it was necessary to leave the ministry." And again, in attestation of his sincerity of purpose: "Henceforth I design not to utter any speech, poem, or book, that is not entirely and peculiarly my work. I will say, at public lectures, and the like, those things which I have meditated for their own sake, and not for the first time with a view to that occasion" (November 15, 1834; "Emerson in Concord," p. 54). In these simple words may be read the secret of Emerson's success alike in his addresses and writings. He was no temporizer, no self-advertising sensationalist. He had thoughts to share with his audience, ideals gathered from reading and meditation; such had inspired him, and might become a "divining-rod to their deeper natures."

In a survey of Emerson's addresses, one finds three distinct types, — the oratorical, the scientific and biographical, and the literary and ethical. His earliest spoken discourses had marked oratorical features, yet differed from the average occasional oration by depth of thought. Such were the "Historical Address at Concord" in 1835, "The American Scholar" before the Phi Beta Kappa in 1837, and the "Lecture on the Times" in 1841. While this form of speech was less frequent in later years, yet there were a few famous orations on record, — the "Seventh of March" oration at the New York Tabernacle in 1854, "The Fortune of the Republic" in Boston in 1863, and the address at the Burns Centenary dinner, described by Lowell with unwonted enthusiasm as he recalled the magnetism of the speaker, — "like an electric spark, thrilling as it went, and then exploding in a thunder of plaudits."

After Emerson had chosen the Lyceum as his immediate field, his first themes were semi-scientific, dealing with fundamentals, and yet seeking to inculcate spiritual ideas into technical subjects, as in the lecture on Water, at the Boston Mechanics Institute (1834), or the contemporaneous addresses before the Society of Natural History. Popular lectures on scientific themes were remunerative at that time. He wrote Carlyle of the large sums paid, — \$3000 to Dr. Spurzheim for a course of Phrenology, and a larger sum to Professor Silliman of Yale for

fifteen lectures on Geology. Emerson soon realized two facts, — first, that he was unfitted for treating scientific subjects; and second, that such ventures, though temporarily enriching, were "attended by a degree of uncertainty." With more zeal, he prepared his first course of biographical lectures on Michael Angelo, Milton, Luther, Fox, and Burke. The first two appeared later in the "North American Review," but their author did not care to preserve them, as he did the later series of 1845.

After desultory addresses on educational and historic themes, Emerson arranged, in November 1835, for a course of lectures on English Literature, at Masonic Temple, Boston, before the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. These themes, so well analyzed in the Appendix to Mr. Cabot's Memoir, satisfied Emerson that this form of lecture offered the best scope for his poetic and ethical suggestions. The enthusiasm of his audience, increasing as the lectures continued, gave him greater confidence. While at times he chafed under the exactions of time, place, and the whims of a promiscuous audience, and craved respite from the fatigues of journeying, yet his attitude was quite unlike that of Carlyle. The latter confessed his rebellion at the "bayonets of Necessity" which drove him into the lecture-room where his overwrought nerves threatened "a flood of tears and blubbering." Emerson, on the other hand, acknowledged to his friend "a certain delight (base also?) in speaking to a multitude." But he found joy in the friends, — "those sacred people" who were largely gathered through this means.

Whatever Emerson's theme might be, in the earlier studies of great men or the later thoughts on life's abstractions — Culture, Character, Experience, Self-Reliance, — he was uniformly popular and stimulating. His melodious voice and natural ease of manner gained for him his first hold upon his audience; his intellectual and moral earnestness tended to cement the kindly relationship thus established. One who recalls the charm of his lectures has told me that his characteristic expression has been well caught by David Scott in his famous painting, — the benign, penetrating eye, with its hazy depths, and the easy poise of the body, with one hand extended and loosely closed. According to Mr. Alexander Ireland, the English auditors of Emerson, long expectant of his coming, were entranced by his winning personality. The first impression was of "a manner so singularly quiet and unimpassioned that you began to fear the beauty and force of his thoughts were about to be marred by what might be described as monotony of expression. But very soon this apprehension dispelled. The mingled dignity, sweetness and strength of his features, the earnestness of his manner and voice, and the evident depth and sincerity of his convictions, gradually extorted your deepest attention, and made you feel that you were within the grip of no ordinary man, but of one 'sprung of earth's first blood,' with 'titles manifold.'" With

manuscript by his side, Emerson was yet so conversant with his carefully studied theme and diction that he was able to speak into the eyes as well as the ears of his audience. A contemporary journal said: "He has a horror of extempore speaking, . . . and a further horror of reporters, who seize and slaughter his fresh utterances."

There was, however, more than grace of manner to gain for Emerson the epithet of Lowell, "the most steadily attractive lecturer in America." The mental and moral strength of thought were illumined by a literary form which was all his own. The mingling of serenity and fearless force are readily noted in his best addresses. As an example, let us recall the poetic tenderness, changing to swift challenge, in the opening paragraphs of the Divinity School Address: "In this refulgent summer, it has been a luxury to draw the breath of life. The grass grows, the buds burst, the meadow is spotted with fire and gold in the tint of flowers. The air is full of birds and sweet with the breath of the pine, the balm of Gilead, and the new hay. . . . Whenever the pulpit is usurped by a formalist, then is the worshipper degraded and disconsolate. We shrink as soon as the prayers begin, which do not uplift, but smite and offend us."

In revising his lectures for the published volume, Emerson condensed and corrected with exhaustive patience. Yet in the preparation of these lectures he was never hasty or inconsiderate. Each thought, each sentence, was weighed with scrupulous exactness, that the listener might receive its full and direct force. Hence arose those terse epigrams which Sir Leslie Stephen has called, in apt analogy, "the gnomic utterances which are to the cultivated what proverbs are to the vulgar." Despite his wonderful popularity, Emerson had his malcontents and critics. There was the Western farmer who disconsolately walked out of the hall, shaking his head disapprovingly after listening to a few sentences, while Emerson's eyes followed him in questioning sadness. There were also a few who denounced his lectures as illogical and incomplete. Such criticism, in large measure, was just; and today he would suffer yet more from attacks upon his arguments, or his lack of them. "Systems of Logic" were uninteresting to him; inconsistency was often advocated as a matter of individual uprightness. In the main, his auditors were content, as his readers are now, to find delight in the separate particles of his brilliant and stimulating optimism, without seeking to weave a perfect tissue of logic or a complete philosophy of life. To common minds, there has ever been a charm in the calm courage of this man, who

"in a plain, preternatural way,

Makes mysteries matters of mere every-day."

The noble ideals and sincerity of the man, as speaker or writer, surpassed any defects of sequence. To his auditors of the past, as to his readers of the present, Emerson was a vital inspiration for "the life of the spirit." ANNIE RUSSELL MARBLE.

The New Books.

MORE DARWIN LETTERS.*

Nearly twenty years ago the writer of these lines was one of a great crowd gathered in the hall of the Natural History Museum in London, to witness the unveiling of the statue of Darwin. Conspicuous among those who took part in the ceremony were Professor Huxley, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Prince of Wales — now King Edward. In a worldly sense, the man who was once so reviled had completely triumphed; but Mr. Huxley touched a deeper chord when he declared that the statue was not placed there merely to perpetuate Darwin's memory, — that ran no risk of oblivion; neither was it to indicate the official sanction of the authorities, — for science recognised no such sanction. "No," he said, "we beg you to cherish this memorial as a symbol by which, as generation after generation of students enter yonder door, they shall be reminded of the ideal according to which they must shape their lives, if they would turn to best account the opportunities offered by the great institution under your charge." No words could be more fitting, and it is with exactly the same feeling that we finish the reading of the volumes now under review. We are not concerned now to praise Darwin's intellect; we are not concerned to defend his theory; we think only with reverence and affection of the man who lived the life we would fain live; who showed us, in the midst of a trivial world, what our kind is capable of. When such men are possible, it is worth while to be a human being!

It is a Darwinian principle that when in a variable species some individuals are better fitted than others to live and propagate, these will increase and gradually supplant those less suited to the environment. Thus what was exceptional, once having come into existence, may become normal. So again under conditions of cultivation, if the gardener can get one blue rose, he may in time have all he wants. Hence it is that in the lives of noble men we see the greatest promise for the human race. We cannot raise intellect like turnips, nor can we mechanically cultivate the gentle flowers of modesty, integrity, and affection; but we can, as a people, so far control our environment that

* MORE LETTERS OF CHARLES DARWIN. A Record of his Work in a Series of Hitherto Unpublished Letters. Edited by Francis Darwin, Fellow of Christ's College, and A. C. Seward, Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. In two volumes. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

the best shall come to their own. If all that is noble in the human species is permitted to develop, and worth is the only cause of wealth, not only will the race be much bettered for the time being, but on good Darwinian principles, it will advance. Here is our opportunity: how are we using it?

These remarks are suggested by the obvious reflection that but for the possession of inherited wealth, Darwin would have been practically lost to the world. His continual ill-health would have made it difficult for him to have earned any sort of a living, and out of the question to do in addition any scientific work. For twenty years he studied evolution, before he was willing to publish; and all this while he would have been considered to be wasting his time, according to the opinion of the day. His books were eventually a source of revenue, but for many years his conduct was exactly the reverse of that necessary for "getting on." That one of the greatest men the world has ever produced was not utterly crushed and annihilated, is seen to be the result of what may fairly be termed an accident. With the most favorable conditions, we cannot expect to produce many like Darwin; but it is to be feared that we are criminally blind and extravagantly wasteful.

Some idea of Darwin's continual ill-health may be gathered from frequent passages in the letters; for example:

"My health is better than it was a few years ago, but I never pass a day without much discomfort and the sense of extreme fatigue" (letter 286; 1878).

"My health is considerably improved, so that I am able to work nearly two hours a day" (letter 363; 1866).

One could not help marvelling at the thought of what Darwin would have done if he had enjoyed robust health; but then the question arose, how *could* a man have done more than he did? Upon closer consideration, I believe that in a certain sense Darwin's great power was partly the result of his ill-health, which so greatly reduced his power of doing active work. Though he may nominally have worked only a few hours each day, at other times his mind was not idle, and he had ample time for reflection. From what we now know of the human mind, it is impossible to doubt that even his moments of idleness and mere musing were often moments of illumination. I believe we destroy as much talent by submerging it in the details of active work, as by neglecting its existence.

Darwin's ideas upon education are of much interest to us. Of course a passage in a letter

must not always be regarded as expressing a settled opinion, but the following sentences are at least significant:

"I am one of the root and branch men, and would leave classics to be learnt by those alone who have sufficient zeal and the high taste requisite for their appreciation. . . . I was at school at Shrewsbury under a great scholar, Dr. Butler; I learnt absolutely nothing, except by amusing myself by reading and experimenting in chemistry. Dr. Butler somehow found this out, and publicly sneered at me before the whole school for such gross waste of time" (letter 774; 1867).

"I really think you cannot go on better, for educational purposes, than you are now doing — observing, thinking and some reading beat, in my opinion, all systematic education" (letter 646, to J. Scott, 1863).

Closely connected with this topic are his views on English style, and the letter just quoted continues:

"Do not despair about your style. . . . I never study style; all that I do is to try to get the subject as clear as I can in my own head, and express it in the commonest language which occurs to me. But I generally have to think a good deal before the simplest arrangement and words occur to me."

Again (letter 151; 1862):

"It is a golden rule always to use, if possible, a short old Saxon word. Such a sentence as 'so purely dependent is the incipient plant on the specific morphological tendency' does not sound to my ears like good mother English — it wants translating."

It seems remarkable to us, who readily accept the familiar idea of evolution, that when the "Origin of Species" appeared, so many talented and competent men should have been unable to see its value. Darwin came fully to realize the difficulty of changing the trend of a well-occupied mind; in a letter to Wallace (letter 442) concerning a difference of opinion about protective resemblances he writes:

"But we shall never convince each other. I sometimes marvel how truth progresses, so difficult is it for one man to convince another, unless his mind is vacant. Nevertheless, I myself to a certain extent contradict my own remarks, for I believe far more in the importance of protection than I did before reading your articles."

Writing to Alexander Agassiz (letter 498) he says:

"I do hope that you will re-urge your views about the reappearance of old characters, for, as far as I can judge, the most important views are often neglected unless they are urged and re-urged."

No one was less "cock sure" than Darwin, though he could nearly always give good reasons for his opinions, and would not give them up unless convinced by better ones. He writes to Wallace in 1868: "I grieve to differ from you, and it actually terrifies me and makes me constantly distrust myself" (letter 449). He

had learned by hard experience the difficulty of being accurate; he writes to J. Scott (a gardener who was in a certain sense his pupil):

"Accuracy is the soul of Natural History. It is hard to become accurate; he who modifies a hair's breadth will never be accurate. It is a golden rule, which I try to follow, to put every fact which is opposed to one's preconceived opinion in the strongest light. Absolute accuracy is the hardest merit to attain, and the highest merit. Any deviation is ruin" (letter 647).

The letters, like those in the earlier "Life and Letters," reveal throughout the charming relations between Darwin and his friends, and his unflinching courtesy to all. Often there is a playful sally thinly covering a deep and tender feeling, as in a letter to Hooker (letter 612):

"Your letter is a mine of wealth, but first I must scold you: I cannot abide to hear you abuse yourself, even in joke, and call yourself a stupid dog. You, in fact, thus abuse me, because for long years I have looked up to you as the man whose opinion I have valued more on any scientific subject than any one else in the world. I continually marvel at what you know, and at what you do."

Again to Hooker in 1881 (letter 764):

"I cannot but think that you are too kind and civil to visitors, and too conscientious about your official work. But a man cannot cure his virtues, any more than his vices, after early youth; so you must bear your burthen. It is, however, a great misfortune for science that you have so very little spare time for the Genera [Plantarum]."

Writing to Huxley in 1868 (letter 208) he says:

"I never received a note from you in my life without pleasure; but whether this will be so after you have read pangensis, I am very doubtful. Oh Lord, what a blowing up I may receive! I write now partly to say that you must not think of looking at my book till the summer, when I hope you will read pangensis, for I care for your opinion on such a subject more than for that of any other man in Europe. You are so terribly sharp-sighted and so confoundedly honest!"

Darwin's family life was almost ideal; he had the happiness of seeing most of his children grow up and occupy useful places in the world, two of them — Francis and George — attaining eminence in science. It is not wonderful that talent should have appeared among the Darwin children, for their mother was a Wedgwood, and here was a combination of superior blood quite fulfilling Mr. Galton's ideal. We are given an excellent portrait of Mrs. Darwin, and the following passage from Darwin's autobiography is printed for the first time:

"You all know your mother, and what a good mother she has ever been to all of you. She has been my greatest blessing, and I can declare that in my whole life I have never heard her utter one word I would rather have been unsaid. She has never failed in kindest sympathy towards me, and has borne with the utmost

patience my frequent complaints of ill-health or discomfort. I do not believe she has ever missed an opportunity of doing a kind action to any one near her. I marvel at my good fortune that she, so infinitely my superior in every single moral quality, consented to be my wife. She has been my wise adviser and cheerful comforter throughout life, which without her would have been during a very long period a miserable one from ill-health. She has earned the love of every soul near her" (vol. 1, p. 30).

His old age was cheered by the arrival of a grandchild, of whom he writes (letter 754): "We all in this house humbly adore our grandchild, and think his little pimple of a nose quite beautiful." It must be another grandchild whose intelligence is compared with that of a monkey. It appears that the monkey

"was very fond of looking through her [Lady Hobhouse's] eyeglass at objects, and moved the glass nearer and further so as to vary the focus. This struck me, as Frank's son, nearly two years old (and we think much of his intellect!!) is very fond of looking through my pocket lens, and I have quite in vain endeavoured to teach him not to put the glass close down on the object, but he always will do so. Therefore I conclude that a child under two years is inferior in intellect to a monkey" (letter 417).

Most of the letters deal with concrete things, but here and there we find a bit of philosophical suggestion or speculation. The following written to Hooker is interesting:

"I quite agree how humiliating the slow progress of man is, but every one has his own pet horror, and this slow progress or even personal annihilation sinks in my mind into insignificance compared with the idea or rather I presume certainty of the sun some day cooling and we all freezing. To think of the progress of millions of years, with every continent swarming with good and enlightened men, all ending in this, and with probably no fresh start until this our planetary system has been again converted into red-hot gas. *Sic transit gloria mundi*, with a vengeance" (letter 185).

However, at the rate at which mammalia appear to change, when this happens *Homo sapiens* will presumably have either died out or changed into an entirely different genus, not to say species! I suppose this is about as certain as the other event, and it is a little hard to feel that superior beings may arise who will think of us as we regard our long-past mammalian ancestors, — beings so different from ourselves that if we could see them we should only regard them with fear and hatred. Considerations such as these constitute a strong argument for human immortality in spiritual form, not because they afford the least particle of proof, but because they arouse in us a feeling that immortality is necessary. Darwin seems not quite to have felt this, for he writes: "Many persons seem to make themselves quite easy

about immortality, and the existence of a personal God, by intuition; and I suppose that I must differ from such persons, for I do not feel any innate conviction on any such points" (letter 571; 1874). However, "if we consider the whole universe, the mind refuses to look at it as the outcome of chance — that is, without design or purpose" (letter 307; 1881).

There are many more passages one is tempted to quote, but the above will suffice to show the absorbing interest of the book. Of course there is a great deal in the letters that is technical, and it is not to be supposed that non-scientific persons will read the whole of them. I think it is a little to be regretted that so much of the quarrel with Professor Owen is allowed to appear; one does not in the least doubt that Owen behaved badly, but that is now long ago, and probably Darwin himself would have been unwilling to bring again to light the failings of the old anatomist. The editorial work has been admirably done; the footnotes supplied by the editors include brief biographical notices of the principal persons mentioned in the letters. I notice only two trifling editorial mistakes; in vol. 1, p. 331, *Campodea* is said to be a beetle, whereas it is a thysanuran; in vol. 2, p. 67, the name of the red-underwing moth is given incorrectly. The illustrations are quite numerous, all portraits; the photogravures are extremely good, especially that representing Darwin as a boy, with his sister Catherine. There is a very complete index.

T. D. A. COCKERELL.

FRENCH ENGRAVERS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.*

In "French Engravers and Draughtsmen of the XVIIIth Century," Lady Dilke brings to an end the series in which she has presented the leading features of French Art in that rather barren period. The eighteenth century was not marked by great achievement in the graphic arts, except in Japan, where the invention and development of chromo-xylography led to the production of the marvellously beautiful color prints, from engraved blocks, which are at once the delight and the despair of those who seek to rival the attainments in this direction by the masters of the Ukiyo-ye school. In Europe it was preëminently an epoch of

transition. The art of its earlier years was a survival of the great movements of the preceding century, a persistence of ideas whose initial force had been spent. Intellectual inspiration declined; technical skill remained to be exercised on more and more unworthy subjects, until it, too, gradually sank under the influences by which the artists of the day were surrounded. Toward the end of the century there was an awakening, but the movements then inaugurated did not culminate until the first decades of the succeeding century, to which, therefore, they may more properly be said to belong.

In France it was in many ways an age of dilettanteism. The master works wrought by the great engravers, Edelinck, Nanteuil, and Gérard Audran, in the days of the "Grand Monarque," and of their successors, Pierre Drevet and his even more highly gifted son Pierre-Imbert Drevet, awakened such widespread interest in the art of engraving on copper that it became a fashionable fad. Cochin had for a pupil no less a personage than Madame de Pompadour. In the long list of amateur engravers of the period we find such names as the Princess de Condé; the Marquis d'Argenson; the Dukes of Chevreuse, of Charost, and of Chaulnes; the Chevalier de Valory; the Marquis d'Harcourt; the Count d'Eu; Bertinazzi dit Carlin, the famous actor; and even that of Philippe Egalité himself. Some of these left a considerable amount of work, but for the most part they shed more lustre on the art through their social prestige than by their skill with the burin. Other amateurs there were among people of wealth and fashion, whose work by its respectable quality places them in another and a higher class. Among these, the Comte de Caylus and Claude-Henri Watelet are the most noted. The title of the latter to distinction rests, however, quite as much upon his remarkable attachment to Madame Le Comte, their life together at Le Moulin-Joli, and their famous journey to Italy in 1763, as upon the three hundred plates that he engraved or etched. The tie that bound these people together was their common love for art; Lady Dilke quotes from Mme. Vigée Lebrun's "Memoirs" the following reference to it: "A friend, to whom he had been attached for thirty years, lived in his house. Time had sanctified, so to say, their tie to such a point that they were everywhere received in the best company, as well as the lady's husband, who, drolly enough, never left her."

*FRENCH ENGRAVERS AND DRAUGHTSMEN OF THE XVIIIth CENTURY. By Lady Dilke. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Co.

The place filled by the Comte de Caylus was unique. To his contemporaries he was always "ce connoisseur profond," and he exercised extraordinary influence over every branch of art, and especially over that of engraving, to which his devotion was unwearied. With Pierre-Jean Mariette, the famous print-seller, collector, and publisher, he formed a close friendship, and together — to quote Lady Dilke's words — they "exercised an authority with which, as long as they lived, every dealer, draughtsman and engraver had to reckon. . . . Each found in the other qualities in which he himself was more or less lacking. The varied acquirements of de Caylus, his tendency to dogmatic system and theoretic speculation, were a stimulus to the intelligence of Mariette, who, inheriting narrower traditions and special training, was inclined toward the exhibition of pure connoisseurship, backed, it is true, by an amazing store of exact learning. The influence which they combined to exercise on their contemporaries was of incalculable importance."

That this influence was stimulating, there can be no doubt. At the same time, by its narrowing tendency it helped to make the surrounding conditions unfavorable to the awakening of true artistic impulse, and thus it became a potent factor in a period of decadence. The weakness of the position taken by Mariette and de Caylus is pertinently stated by Lady Dilke. "It led," she says, "to a *doctrinaire* assumption of the merit of all work — no matter how poor in quality — executed according to certain canons of taste; and to the condemnation of all — no matter how graceful and brilliant — in which these canons were not respected."

With the death of the younger Drevet, in 1739, what has been called the golden age of portrait-engraving in France came to an end. Cochin, Daullé, and other engravers of distinction, remained; but their work does not, on the whole, entitle them to be included among those of the front rank. And although in the latter part of the century there was a great increase in the number of engravers, a special class of whom worked upon illustrations for books, there were but few stars of the first magnitude. Of these, Jean George Wille was the most eminent, and attained such extraordinary vogue that the subsequent history of line-engraving in Europe is little more than an account of what was accomplished by him and his pupils.

Lady Dilke has not adopted the historical method in the treatment of her subject, but

gives, instead, a series of connected essays upon the more important men. Her pages are filled with pleasant discourse and anecdotes, and a good deal of information is given, chiefly biographical. There is no attempt at a comprehensive survey of the art of engraving and its relation to other branches of the art of the period. Such a survey would not only have added much to the value of the book, but would have made it more readable, and given it the coherence which it now lacks. Of criticism there is very little. Such comment upon particular works as is given is rather in a vein of indiscriminate praise, with which it is not possible always to agree. It is difficult, for example, to share the author's estimate of Choffard's designs, or to accept the adjective "miraculously pretty" as applied to Cochin's ticket of admission to the "Bal Paré, porte et gradins à gauche." These, however, are but minor blemishes in a book which is a conscientious attempt to give in entertaining form a view of the engravers of the eighteenth century and of the conditions under which their work was performed.

The illustrations consist of fifty full-page reproductions of engravings and drawings.

FREDERICK W. GOOKIN.

THE NEW CIVIC SPIRIT.*

Two important contributions to the literature of the American civic movement — Professor Ely on "The Coming City" and Professor Zueblin on "American Municipal Progress" — emphasize strongly the newer and richer ideals that are becoming prominent. Professor Ely's volume does this directly, by way of exhortation; Professor Zueblin's, more by means of illustration and criticism. Rarely do two books so neatly supplement each other.

The substance of Professor Ely's book is an address that has been delivered in various places under the title "Neglected Aspects of Municipal Reform." The change of title is significant. Five years ago, the central demand was distinctly for reforms in administration. The "business man" was to be the saviour of the city, and a good "business administration" was the highest ideal. The author states clearly his ap-

*THE COMING CITY. By Richard T. Ely, Ph.D. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

AMERICAN MUNICIPAL PROGRESS. Chapters in Municipal Sociology. By Charles Zueblin. (Citizen's Library.) New York: The Macmillan Co.

preciation of the importance of this campaign against mal-administration, but shows that the "business man" was himself to blame for many of these perversions of city government, and still more for the narrow range of municipal activity. Municipal government is not "business," — it is a profession, and a most exacting one. A class of professional office-holders is inevitable, and even a necessity. We have, then, to determine whether it shall be the corrupt class that now holds in most of our large cities — except during the spasms of reform, — or a class of specially trained experts. Professor Ely demands the recognition of the university-trained expert as the natural agent of municipal government.

Professor Zueblin's book is a remarkable summary and judgment of the attainments and prospects of our American cities. "Chapters in Municipal Sociology" is the sub-title, Municipal Sociology being defined as the science that "investigates the means of satisfying communal wants through public activity." Transportation, Public Works, Sanitation, Public Recreation, are topics that appear among the chapter-headings. One is surprised at the omission of Police and Charities, but the author prefers to leave some topics for political science. It is not, however, that something has been omitted, but rather that so much has been covered, that most impresses the reviewer.

Upon most of the topics, descriptive studies and statistics have been abundant of late. But what has been lacking is some balanced judgment of the relative value of the attainments of different cities. Each has been accustomed to seize upon some data that appear creditable to itself, and to ascribe all criticism purely to envy. To consider simply one subject — Parks, — the author goes back of the crude statistics of area and population to consider the distribution of parks, the small park, the playground, street area, vacant-lot area, private parks, woods near the city, and various other matters bearing directly upon the heart of the question. And it is not simply the large city, but cities great and small, and of every section of the country — Savannah and Los Angeles and South Bend, as well as Boston and Chicago.

Professor Zueblin speaks with the authority of a more detailed acquaintance with American civic conditions than is possessed by almost any other man. His judgment is sane, yet at times his criticism is so sharp as to make the book stimulating as well as instructive.

Through both of these books runs the spirit

of the newer civic movement, — something that is like a revival of the ancient civic religions: the passion to make our cities such that we may glory in them as the fullest expressions of our highest life.

GARRETT P. WYCKOFF.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF MAX MÜLLER.*

The various memoirs of Professor Müller's life have by no means made the present intelligent and tasteful work a repetition, and we find here, in gratifying continuity, the whole story of this serene career, the only noticeable inaccuracy lying in the occasional confusion of proper names and foreign phrases.

Max Müller was akin in nature to Lowell: rich in his endowment of winsome charm, "loving his fellow creatures and loved by them," as he presents his own ideal to a young namesake. He may even be called the Last of the Romanticists, inheriting directly the innermost traditions of Jena and Berlin. His achievements in scholarship lay a large claim upon the gratitude of the modern world, but science alone could never fill his whole heart. "Deutsche Liebe" (better known under the title of the American version, "Memories") is the most personally typical of his writings, and was regarded by him with an especial affection. No little opposition to Max Müller came from stolid worshippers of fact who had never learned that truth is raised to potency only when touched by the imagination. "I admire those who try to purify the Thames," he wrote, "but I have no shoulders for that kind of work. My favourites of course are the German Mystics, particularly Master Eckart and Cardinal Cusanus"; his life-story strengthens our conviction that the values of life cannot be realized save by those who are "Refreshed from kegs not coopered in this our world."

Müller's brilliant scholastic training involved two chief factors, poverty and pluck, both in unstinted measure. A rigorous classical education in the Leipsic Gymnasium sweetened his whole life with the Attic charm. At the University of Leipsic (1841-1844) his interest was drawn to Sanskrit by Professor Brockhaus. Of great value at this time was a close intimacy with Theodor Fontane. Max Müller's fine elevation of personal character is

*THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE FRIEDRICH MAX MÜLLER. Edited by his Wife. In two volumes. Illustrated. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.

manifest in these younger days, in which a chivalrous devotion to his widowed mother foreshadowed that high-minded loyalty to all natural ties which so dignified his entire life. When but nineteen years old he obtained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy; in March, 1844, he brought out a translation of the *Hitopadeça*, and betook himself to Berlin to carry out studies in Sanskrit and philosophy. In Berlin he reconciles the straitest private surroundings with social prestige in the best intellectual circles of the capital. From his ill-appointed garret he writes, "I cannot give up Sanskrit, though it holds out no prospect for me," nor did he, even when the waters rose most threateningly. Toward the end of November, 1844, came an invitation from a Baron Hagedorn of Dessau (a type of that convenient *deus ex machina* for which European society contrives to have room), to stay at his house in Paris while working at Sanskrit. To Paris he accordingly goes, and, although his *deus ex machina* leaves him very much in the lurch, he in some unexplained way contrives to keep soul and body together while (through Burnouf's influence) he attacks with supreme enthusiasm his life-work, the preparation of a monumental edition of the Rig Veda with Sāyana's commentary, — a task involving the mastery of the whole illustrative literature from appalling masses of corrupt Indian manuscripts. "If I had to wait ten years," he said (somewhat later), "I would not translate a single line till the whole Vedic antiquity with its wealth of thought lay clearly before me." In addition to the enormous work involved, there loomed up the disheartening fact that no publisher could be induced to undertake the printing. "Life is difficult, and why?" he discourses to his mother; "because of that cursed money, which so many throw away, which makes thousands miserable, and very few happy." The day began to break, however, in 1846, when Müller went to London to spend three weeks; — it turned out a residence in England of more than fifty-four years.

In April, 1847, Müller wrote to his mother:

"All my time, money, and work, indeed my whole life perhaps, would have been sacrificed and lost, had not Bunsen, who had once been in the same position, without my saying anything to him, stood by me, and in this way made it possible for me to struggle on with joyful confidence and firm faith towards the goal I had set before me."

It would be an attractive digression to pay a tribute to Baron Bunsen (surely he must be the original of that lovable ambassador in Mrs.

Ward's "Eleanor"!), described by his young protégé as one who is "always cheerful, and studies Egyptian and Chinese to drive politics out of his head"; "the sort of diplomatist they all should be, a true man, simple and good, desiring and striving for what is right, and leaving the rest to providence. For this the wise Metternich pronounces him to be no diplomatist." Bunsen was at all times keenly on the lookout for handicapped talents, and smoothing the path before them with equal delicacy and generosity. It was he who persuaded the reluctant Board of Directors of the East India Company, all strictly practical men, to undertake the editing and publishing of the Rig Veda; Müller was promised £200 a year on a contract which involved about eight years' time, and thus his complete financial independence was assured. In 1848 he settled in Oxford, from which time his influence extended rapidly and steadily. His fineness of mind and character made a distinct impression upon the best English society, and he had the tact and good sense to adjust himself to whatever differences arose, æsthetic or social. "When Beethoven's *Septette* was played as a finale, they mostly went away; perfect barbarians! And yet they are good honest people, with whom it is easy to live when one understands them." His Oxford lectures in the little known field of comparative philology immediately attracted wide interest. He was made an honorary Master of Arts, member of Christ Church College, and Deputy Professor of Modern Languages, bringing a vivacity and breadth into his lectures which were without precedent. In 1859 he married Georgina Grenfell, a niece of Charles Kingsley; her sterling qualities supplemented most effectively his admirable gifts, and this partnership founded one of the happiest of all English homes, a centre of far-reaching influence which drew to itself the choicest spirits from near and far. It is hardly necessary to detail the further progress of labors which were particularly successful in gaining the attention of the public for studies of which it had never suspected the existence. The Rig Veda was completed after more than twenty-five years' work, and achieved the high ideal of its editor by dispersing the accretions with which milleniums of superstition had encrusted it. The later years of life were devoted chiefly to the comparative study of religions, a work which was reflected in the Parliament of Religions in Chicago (1893) — regarded by Max Müller as the most significant event of

the nineteenth century,—and which shows as its imposing monument the stately row of versions of the "Sacred Books of the East." About a year before his death, which occurred on October 28, 1900, he contemplated passing from the stage, in a spirit fully consistent with his true and simple life.

"What is more natural in life than death? and having lived this long life, so full of light, having been led so kindly by a fatherly hand through all storms and struggles, why should I be afraid when I have to make the last step? I have finished nearly all my work, and what is more, I see that it will be carried on by others, by stronger and younger men. I have never piped much in the market, I gladly left that to others, but I have laid a foundation that will last, and though people don't see the blocks buried in a river, it is on those unseen blocks the bridges rest."

Müller's position in England was somewhat invidious, for his residence there fell precisely at the time when the person of the Prince Consort had served to arouse a jealous and unreasonable dread of all German influence. On this account there were repeated instances of the withholding of public recognition which had been freely bestowed upon the eminent scholar from all sources outside the British isles. Müller's sweet spirit was not perturbed, and he remained a discriminating student and admirer of British politics. "Though John Bull does make a fool of himself now and then," he wrote, "the world would soon go to wrack and ruin without him." His statesmanlike grasp of world-politics exerted a powerful influence in the stormy days of 1870 and 1871 by reason of very intimate relations with Gladstone, as well as through his communications with Bismarck; in all these expressions he acted as the ardent friend of Germany, at a time when the whole weight of British sympathy was being forced toward the French side. "The whole future of the world seems to me to depend on the friendship of the three Teutonic nations, Germany, England, and America"; this sentence shows the temper in which he worked incessantly, both in public and private,—in much the same spirit as that with which Mr. Motley labored to sway the inert English opinion toward the National cause during our civil war. His last days were ennobled by his opposition to the abusive hostility of Germany toward England at the time of the Boer conflict. The blind frenzy of Germany at this time was especially hard to combat: even the distinguished *Deutsche Rundschau*, his long-standing intimate medium of communication with his fellow-Germans, dared not print his

courteous and tactful presentation of the English side.

Gentleness and kindness radiated from him by natural laws. There was a childlike simplicity, joined to a delightfully magisterial air, a sweet and refined countenance, and a scholarly manner, which gave a total impression of the irresistible attractiveness of culture. His priceless gift of humor never failed him, nor an indomitable playful fun, "which flowed like a purling brook, intertwining itself with conversation," as Canon Farrar records. He was a poet, dowered with highest lyric sensibility and responsiveness from boyhood, or, to speak more correctly, for a generation before he was born. Oxford was captivated by his mastery of the piano, and John Stainer dedicated to him his work on Harmony. Müller's address led Bunsen to believe that he ought to have chosen a diplomatic career. The best abused man in the British Empire on the part of certain narrow religionists, his unobtrusive faith shone like a star throughout his active life, and made his declining hours serene. His was that rare balance of harmonious qualities which produces a rounded humanity,—

"I framed his tongue to music,
I armed his hand with skill,
I moulded his face to beauty,
And his heart the throne of will."

The controversy between Max Müller and Professor Whitney, like Goethe's quarrel with Sir Isaac Newton, is a painful subject to those who revere the memory of both contestants. Müller, in his aversion to pedantry, purposely neglected all unnecessary cumbersome apparatus of scholarship,— "he sweeps cleanest that makes the least dust." His temperament had its very noticeable limitations: a free hand drawing is doubtless a truer portrait than a photograph, but clarity of outline is indispensable in the exact sciences. A sheltered life, with merely local and congenial duties, had sundry unfortunate tendencies—among them a well-bred insularity,* an inability to grasp certain unheard-of Titanic manifestations, and various harmless smaller vanities, a love of approbation and a keen personal satisfaction in well-earned gains,—which were a part of his unusually sensitive and responsive nature. Whitney, on the other hand, was of far more rugged Puritan conscience as regards the severe responsibility of the scholar to facts, and to him Müller's graceful fancies were a debase-

* Cf. "The best people in America are ashamed of their president (Cleveland)." Vol. II., p. 359.

ment of the currency of scholarship, bringing confusion upon the "grand ideals of carefulness and the love of truth,"—as Calvin Thomas briefly defines Science. If the first American scholar occasionally tended in the direction of formalism, it is certain that Müller persistently clutched at theories of most nebulous tenuity. It must, however, be taken into account that in many cases the latter cheerfully recognized the provisional nature of his aperçus. His failure to estimate the vigor of Whitney's mind is to be deplored, nor is there lacking a humorously tragic irony in his apprehension lest the mind of his colossal adversary might be wavering. Sufficient to say that these contrasting temperaments came into direct collision, although one cannot but believe that, in essence, the divergent natures were designed to supplement and honor each other. While our intellect concedes the victory to Antonio, our heart cannot keep from leaning toward Tasso.

Quite another matter is the degrading accusation of scholastic dishonesty which has been made against Max Müller, a charge which in its essence recalls the sordid reproaches which hastened to an embittered end the life of a man who was not only a naval hero, but one of the most high-minded and distinguished of all American public servants. In the case of Müller, as of Admiral Sampson, the matter turns upon the question whether an eminent authority, who has independently wrought out a plan of campaign and has put it into successful and vigorous operation, may intrust details, even very important details, to other competent hands without abdicating his position as responsible head. In 1852 Dr. Aufrecht, a capable scholar, was employed by Müller to relieve him of much preliminary work in the further preparation of the text of the Rig Veda edition, a kind of work which is as depressing as sewing carpets. It was Baron Bunsen who counselled and fully endorsed the arrangement thus entered into, which was quite as much a favor to the assistant as to the principal. In the Preface to the fifth volume of the Rig Veda Müller puts the whole case frankly and honorably; every trait in his character demands that we should accept this statement:

"There is not one doubtful or difficult passage in the whole of this work where I have not myself carefully weighed the evidence of the MSS.; not one where I have not myself verified the exact readings of the MSS., even in those portions which were copied and collated for me by others, except where the originals were out of my reach. . . . I take this opportunity of stating,

once for all, that there is no page, no line, no word, no letter, no accent, in the whole of the Commentary for which I am not personally responsible. Nothing was ordered for press that I had not myself carefully examined and revised, and though for certain portions of my edition, as I stated in the Preface to each volume, I was relieved of much preliminary labour, the decision in all critical passages, whether for good or evil, always rested with me."

"Life is an art, and more difficult than Sanskrit or anything else," wrote Max Müller, almost at the beginning of his successful career; certainly no man ever ordered his days more loyally in this spirit. There is in this singularly happy and harmonious record something more than the charm which attaches to "the scholar, beloved of earth and heaven,"—it is the promise of a higher and better humanity. To any gifted nature, isolated by force of surroundings from the larger and sener air to which it rightfully aspires, this book will prove a destroyer of prison walls, and will bring its reader into most intimate converse with choice spirits, making him part of a social cosmos perhaps as perfect as any yet achieved. The length and fulness of detail in the work only make this companionship more real and potent, and we should therefore be unwilling to abridge these large volumes by a single page. JAMES TAFT HATFIELD.

A NEW MONTAIGNE.*

No new edition of the essays of Michel de Montaigne, noble, courtier, soldier, civil magistrate, and master of affairs, can fail to arouse interest in cultivated minds; for the name of Montaigne is not a mere literary name for critics to juggle with,—it is a power, perhaps a growing power, in the active world we live in. Mr. Hazlitt's edition, the work of an editor whose father's name was for many years associated with the study of Montaigne, has an especial claim upon the expectation of the reviewer. That expectation is not disappointed; the edition is in many respects the best which has yet been published in English. The revision of Cotton's classic version is effected with the greatest possible conservatism, and the notes, including occasional transcripts from Florio, are always illuminating. The life (translated from the *variorum* Paris edition, 1854), and the thirty-

* *ESSAYS OF MONTAIGNE*. Translated by Charles Cotton. Revised, with a *Life of Montaigne*. Notes, a translation of extant Letters, and an enlarged Index, by William Carew Hazlitt. In four volumes. Illustrated. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.

five letters by Montaigne which are extant, constitute a valuable supplement to the text.

But, after all due credit is allowed for the apparatus of the edition, the main interest of the reader must focus upon the text itself. The lay reader, if he owes his introduction to Montaigne to old Florio, may be grieved to learn that his text "is grossly inaccurate and illiterate"; or, if Cotton has been his master, may be troubled by the occasional disturbance (in the interest of accuracy) of rhythms which long ago took up their dwelling-place in his memory, and now refuse to be dislodged. On the whole, however, it is a satisfaction to have matters set straight; and there is no very good excuse at this day for one's being satisfied to have Montaigne in any sort of translation at the expense of the original. There is no denying that the present version often — more often, perhaps, than that of Florio — misses the grace and ease of the French text. Perfect verbal accuracy in translating must always entail certain sacrifices; for the whole process of reclothing a thought which has been expressed finally must be in the nature of a compromise. In this case, the work of the editor — who had also to be translator — has been done with greater success than might have been expected; with only occasional awkwardnesses of manner, and with perfect fidelity to the meaning of the original. In order to secure a pure text, it was necessary for the editor not only to restore many passages omitted by Cotton, but to transfer various interpolations to the foot-notes. The task was rendered more embarrassing by the large number of emendations made by Montaigne in successive editions published during his life.

The brief Preface contains an excellent, though very compact, estimate of the character and genius of Montaigne.

"He was, without being aware of it, the leader of a new school in letters and morals. His book stood apart from all others which were at that date in the world. It diverted the ancient currents of thought into new channels. It told its readers with unexampled frankness what its writer's opinion was about men and things, and threw what must have been a strange kind of new light on many matters but darkly understood. . . . Of all egotists, Montaigne, if not the greatest, was the most fascinating, because, perhaps, he was the least affected and most truthful. What he did and what he had professed to do was to dissect his mind, and show us, as best he could, how it was made, and what relation it bore to external objects. He investigated his mental structure as a boy pulls his watch to pieces, to examine the mechanism of the works; and the result, accompanied by illustrations abounding in originality and force, he delivered to his fellow-men in a book — one

almost more replete with quotations from other writers than any extant: in matter and thought purely personal more exuberantly full."

Montaigne really belongs, in a sense, with the great diarists and letter-writers, rather than with the great essayists. He wrote, like Pèpys or Evelyn or Miss Burney, for his own delight; and though he deliberately published his work, it was with no real expectation of lasting fame. "It is, at any rate," says Mr. Hazlitt, "scarcely probable that he foresaw how his renown was to become world-wide; how he was to occupy an almost unique position as a man of letters and a moralist; how the Essays would be read, in all the principal languages of Europe, by millions of intelligent human beings who never heard of Perigord or the League, and who are in doubt, if they are questioned, whether the author lived in the sixteenth or the eighteenth century. This is true fame. A man of genius belongs to no period and no country. He speaks the language of nature, which is always everywhere the same." H. W. BOYNTON.

SOME DARKER PHASES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.*

The recently-published letters of Earl Percy contain some very interesting items regarding the American Revolution, stated from the viewpoint of a British commander. For example, the letter to Governor Gage which describes the retreat from Lexington ends with this sentence about His Majesty's troops: "Nor were they a little exasperated at the cruelty and barbarity of the Rebels, who scalped and cut off the ears of some of the wounded men who fell into their hands."

Mr. Sydney George Fisher, in his account of "The True American Revolution," does not portray the New England yeoman brandishing a tomahawk or using a scalping-knife on those famous days in the spring of 1775, — but just as certainly he does not paint a picture of well-dressed well-equipped heroes in glittering uniforms of Continental blue and buff.

"Rough, ungainly, unassorted men, round-shouldered and stiff from labor; some of them, perhaps, in the old ill-fitting militia uniform of blue turned back with red, but most of them in smock-frocks, as they had worked in the fields, or with faded red or green coats, old yellow embroidered waistcoats, greasy and dirty; some

* THE TRUE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. By Sydney George Fisher. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

THE LOYALISTS IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. By Claude Halstead Van Tyne. New York: The Macmillan Co.

with great wigs that had once been white, some in their own hair, with every imaginable kind of hat or fur cap, trailing every variety of old musket and shotgun; without order or discipline, joking with their leaders, talking, excited, welcoming to their ranks students from New Haven and clerks from country stores, they hurried from the bleak hills of New Hampshire and the sunny valleys of Connecticut, until within four or five days they had collected sixteen thousand strong at the little village of Cambridge, where they remained, half-starved, shivering in the cold nights without blankets."

In such words Mr. Fisher undertakes the disillusionizing process, — to give the American reader a true account of the Revolution, to remove the halo from the heads of the men of that war, and to show the harsher side of the struggle. Professor Sumner, a few years ago, discussed some of the features of American public life before the Revolution, in four chapters of his "Life of Alexander Hamilton." Mr. George Washington Greene, much earlier, introduced some of the same sort of discussion into his essays on the initial war of the United States; and other writers have set forth in their plain ugliness facts tending to show that there cannot be an overturning of social conditions and a violent severing of political connections without some grating and grinding.

Mr. Fisher charges the historians with a failure to tell the whole truth, and a failure with a definite purpose. His main points are that the Revolution was not "a great spontaneous, unanimous uprising, all righteousness, perfection, and infallibility, a marvel of success at every step, and incapable of failure," as many writers make out; that, instead of being cruel, tyrannical, and aggressive in its attitude toward the revolted colonies, the British government was extremely lenient and conciliatory in its methods, at least up to 1778, — this theory being the only one under which Howe's conduct can be understood; and that the Loyalists, or Tories, deserve far more consideration than they have ordinarily received from American historians. While he discusses these main points, the author brings out a large number of smaller considerations, all combining to show that the "true American Revolution" has not been well understood, and that the period was a much more ugly and unlovely one than we have usually been taught to believe. The book will have value as a corrective, and as a safeguard against the tendency to over-emphasize the heroic aspects of our Revolution — a tendency stimulated just now by the interest in patriotic hereditary societies and the increasing output of historical novels of the Revolutionary days.

Mr. Van Tyne's story of "The Loyalists in the American Revolution" is a concise study of what the author calls "a tragedy but rarely paralleled in the history of the world." The expulsion of the Moors from Spain or the Huguenots from France might be used as analogies to some extent. The position of the Loyalists at the beginning of the struggle, their sufferings at the hands of the patriots, and their final banishment, are described with much detail of statement. The general impression gained by the reader is that this element of our population was much sinned against. At the same time it is clearly shown that there was a great deal of striking back, and the conviction is deepened that while many good people, who would have added strength to the new republic, were made to suffer very severely and were driven into exile, there were also many mean people, who were guilty of all sorts of detestable acts, and who therefore richly deserved all the punishment the patriots could give them.

Mr. Van Tyne's volume is a convenient handbook regarding this phase of the Revolution. It is enriched with abundant footnotes and references to original sources. It has thirty pages of supplementary matter containing in abstract the principal measures taken by the several States against the Loyalists.

FRANCIS WAYLAND SHEPARDSON.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

The life of a "minister of religion."

"Minister of Religion" was the profession chosen by the young student, William Ellery Channing. The phrase well portrays the mission and influence of his life, and forms a fitting sub-title for the Rev. John W. Chadwick's new biography (Houghton). The preface to Mr. Chadwick's volume suggests a note of comparison, inevitably recurring to the reader's mind, between the lives of Channing and Theodore Parker and the author's treatment of each, — "as different as carving a statue from painting a picture, so much warmth and color were there in Parker's experience and personality, so little in the older and greater man's." From the "Memoir" of 1848, the volumes of sermons, and other sources, the biographer has constructed a book which is never brilliant or dramatic, but is well condensed and interesting. Wisely, he purposed to emphasize "the social rather than the theological" in tracing Channing's influence upon American religious life. The paragraphs where his purpose lapsed are less sure in grasp and poise than the revelations of his subject's mental and moral calibre. The develop-

ment of character is outlined in progressive chapters, from the picture of the impulsive and meditative child of early Newport days, to the active, often ascetic, preacher and social reformer of Boston and its historic Federal Street Church. The strong, broad nature of the man are cited alike in the incidents of theological—or Unitarian—controversy, in his messages on anti-slavery, and in his vital efforts for educational and moral reform. The closing words of the volume are well-chosen,—the reiteration that Channing found “the realization of his hopes far less in the spread of those particular opinions which received his intellectual assent than in the softening of sectarian animosities, the diminution of sectarian zeal, the kinder mutual regards of different bodies of believers, the enlarging sympathy of the world’s great religions, and the labors of those men who are doing what they can to lessen party spirit, to improve social conditions, and to uphold, in spite of proud contempt and rancorous opposition, the things that make for peace.” In effective contrast with the intense mental activities of Channing is the revelation of his domestic happiness, his delight in children and friends, and his restful pleasurable hours in his “Oakland” garden. The directness and force of Mr. Chadwick’s style is occasionally marred by discursive paragraphs, and by the intrusion of favorite but labored quotations; as, for example, on page 79, where, following a citation from Channing’s emphasis of daily duties as media for religious service, he writes: “If Channing had been one of the quoters, as he was not, and he had had Keble’s ‘Christian Year’ at hand, which was not published till 1827, he would certainly have quoted here,—

‘The trivial round, the common task,’” etc.

A more descriptive method, and less of analysis and argument, would have added effectiveness to the chapters dealing with Channing’s personality, in private and public incidents alike.

*Soliloquies
humorous and
satirical.*

“To feast upon the treasures of the past is one of the rewards of loneliness.” Thus soliloquizes “A. C. M.,” as he blows a cloud of smoke from his briar-wood pipe and enters upon “The Reflections of a Lonely Man” (McClurg). The range of contents of this attractive little volume is less wide than one might have expected from the writer’s declaration that he has had “experience of nearly everything that a man can read about in books, and of some things that a man cannot read about.” Mild satire, touched with humor, is the prevailing note. But the satirist occasionally betrays a forgetfulness of the fact that criticism is a two-edged sword, to be wielded with caution. College education and college professors receive from him the patronizing, half-contemptuous treatment that argues not exactly the broadest and highest education in the speaker himself. The study of foreign languages to perfect one’s knowledge of English is held up to ridicule, and incidentally the writer betrays an imperfect

command of French. The best utterances in the book are those on government and politicians. “If we should have any time,” says the author, illustrating the futility of much that is classed under the head of government, “to devote to politicians and their laws, we might spend it in weeping at the spectacle of a legislature trying, by laws of its own enactment, to prevent itself from accepting bribes.” The following definitions are good: “An agnostic is a man who believes nothing that he cannot absolutely prove; a practical man is one who believes anything that he can prove beyond a reasonable doubt; a hopeful man is one who believes anything that he cannot disprove; and an idealist is one who believes what he knows is not true.” Christian Science, it is shrewdly observed, “exploits a theory whereby not only medicine, but all other material things—except money—are entirely eliminated from the treatment of disease . . . The Christian Scientists are clever as well as cheerful people . . . and they have entertained some incurables and cured some people who were not sick, quite as well as any one else could have done it.” In discussing “The Search for Satisfaction,” the author thinks that a man may find what he seeks in woman’s love, though he holds out little hope of its being a lasting content. “It is well,” he says in conclusion, “to think one’s own thoughts occasionally, even though they be wrong”; and he modestly and wisely admits the probability of error in his own musings.

*College life
at Princeton in
Colonial times.*

William Paterson is best known to history as the spokesman of “the New Jersey plan” in the Federal Convention, intended to preserve the rights of the smaller States against their larger sisters. Additional fame rests upon his administration as Governor of New Jersey, and his thirteen years as a Justice of the United States Supreme Court. An insight into his earlier years is now afforded by the publication of “Glimpses of Colonial Society and the Life at Princeton College, 1766 1773” (Lippincott). These glimpses are given in a series of letters written by Paterson to his college friends, and by random letters written to him. Among these friends are John Macpherson, who fell in the assault of Quebec; Luther Martin, of Anti-Federalist fame; and Aaron Burr, who was graduated from Princeton in the class of 1772. With these letters are included some verses, chiefly in the style of Pope, intended for the Cliosophic Society of Princeton College, and a few scraps of old-time college songs. Abounding in classic allusion, passing readily upon occasion into Latin, quoting from Swift, Pope, Molière, and Horace, the compositions of this young law student, recently graduated from Princeton, illustrate the aristocracy of letters in that day. Although covering the years important in the political revolution of the Colonies, there is scarcely a reference to politics, or any prophecy of the public career so soon to be opened to this verbose essayist.

Instead of such slangy matter as would fill the pages of a modern college student, there are allusions to nymphs, enchanting Peggies, adored Patties, and fair Dulcineas. The searcher for local color, and the student of manners and customs of that pre-Revolutionary period, cannot fail to be rewarded by a perusal of these effusions. The practice of sending law students to England for final study is exemplified, and the worry of a tutor over the pranks of unruly students at Christmas time illustrated. Of these disturbers of early Princeton days, the worst seems to have been "one of our suspended boys of the name of Hart from Kentucky." Several of the letters show a custom, evidently quite prevalent at the time, of graduates writing commencement essays for their neophyte brethren. Paterson seems to have been quite gifted in this direction, and quite willing to accommodate his friends. Nearly a quarter of a century after taking his degree, he was importuned by a Senior whose need of literary assistance is evidenced by the letter in which he says: "I have made a trial of my own abilities with a view to my own improvement and avoid being troublesome to others; but I distrust my being any way adequate to a suitable preparation and would be scrappy." The annotating of the present volume is well done by Mr. W. Jay Mills, previously known in connection with accounts of certain historic homes of New Jersey.

Oxford and its literary associations.

The opening words in the Introduction to Mr. Laurence Hutton's "Literary Landmarks of Oxford" (Scribner) are characteristic of the easy and pleasant style of the book throughout. They carry with them the impression of the author's real pleasure in his undertaking and remind us of what Mr. Howells says, that "to please one's self honestly and thoroughly is the only way to please others in matters of art." We can now comfort ourselves with the thought that although we cannot, as did Hannah More in 1772, "gallant about" Oxford with Dr. Johnson for a guide, we can at least participate very vividly in the memories of those old days by reading these pages of Mr. Hutton's. The information he gives is not that of the guide books, nor of the "intelligent local guide" whose boast it was that he could "do the 'alls, collidges, and principal hedifices in a nour and a naff"; but it is about the things which Mr. Hutton himself wanted to know and could find in no one place until he had searched many volumes and asked hundreds of questions of "Dons, of Graduates and Undergraduates, Scouts and Hall porters, of Antiquaries and Topographists." It is very entertaining to know that Dean Stanley in writing to Mrs. Arnold of her distinguished husband familiarly called him "Matt"; and to be shown the staircase at Pembroke where Johnson often came "tumbling down," and to know that his room is still practically unaltered, that two of his desks are preserved, and his tea-pot is in a cabinet in the Bur-

sary. We are equally interested to learn that Christ Church, with which Royalty and Aristocracy have been associated and where such men as Sir Philip Sidney and John Ruskin and Gladstone have been prominent, was famous also for the pranks of its students. That Walter Pater "could almost have swung a kitten if it were a small kitten between his bed, his window and his door" in his room at Brazenose is a bit of information worth having. And a description of Shelley's room at University College and a pen-sketch of his window seat are precious glimpses to the reader. Anecdotes serious and humorous are scattered through the book, together with odd bits of personal gossip, all of which lend a charm to what might have been, in other hands than Mr. Hutton's, a mere category of obscure facts. The illustrations in pen and ink, done by Mr. Herbert Railton, are a very attractive addition to the book.

A new Life of Madison.

Mr. Gaillard Hunt's "Life of James Madison" (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

is evidently an outgrowth of the author's labors as editor of "The Writings of James Madison." It is a solid work, written with painstaking care, fortified with references and footnotes, and altogether worthy of respect. As compared with the smaller life of the same man by Sidney Howard Gay, it may be called more valuable as an original study, as it gives more fully the facts of history that form the setting of Madison's life and of which he was himself a most important part. But while the student will rate this book higher, the ordinary reader will be likely to find it somewhat dull. This is due in part to a lack of brightness in the author's style, but it is also due to the character of the distinguished subject of the biography. Madison was a student, a statesman, a man of the highest worth, but he was not an interesting person; he was to outward appearance cold, as he was insignificant in size. He did a magnificent work for our nation in helping to bring about the adoption of the Constitution; perhaps it might not have come into being if it had not been for his wisdom, influence, and skill. He was a leading figure in the first Congress, where the precedents were established that decided whether the new government should be a success or a failure; and his influence there was of immeasurable value. He was a successful Secretary of State under Jefferson, being in hearty sympathy with the democratic revolution that had put that great apostle of theoretical democracy into the seat of the more aristocratic Washington and Adams, though he could not maintain the dignity of his country against the attacks of all Europe. But he failed as President because of the insurmountable difficulties of his position when both England and France were determined to prey upon us as the only neutral power, and to prevent our taking advantage of that position; he could hardly have been a successful President in the quietest times, for he did not know how

to manage men, and his selections for his cabinet were perhaps the poorest that any President has ever made. He was a man of books and of the council, not a man of action; and the Presidency should never have been put upon him. Though the author cannot make Madison interesting to us, he leads us to a hearty respect and even admiration for him both in his public and in his private life.

*A history of
the Papal
Monarchy.*

In his account of "The Papal Monarchy" (Putnam), Dr. William Barry, Professor of Ecclesiastical History in St. Mary's College, Oscott, takes up the period succeeding the fall of Rome and coming down nearly to the modern period,—to be exact, from 590 to 1303, or from the time of Gregory the Great to Boniface VIII. In the introductory chapters the author develops the growth of the idea of the Pope as the head of Christendom, presiding over temporal as well as spiritual affairs, and then takes up the main occurrences of the long years in which Christian Rome was in conflict with Northern tribes. Presenting in detail the most noteworthy of these events, and indicating by clever summaries the current of the general movements at work, he carries the story of the Popes through the Mediæval period. History records no more interesting events and episodes, no stories having more of the element of picturesqueness, than these of the followers of Christianity and the legions of the Roman army carrying on their work among the barbarians from one end of Western Europe to the other,—of Popes compelling Emperors to bow to them, of Crusaders struggling heroically for possession of the Holy Sepulchre. It is "a tragedy and a romance; or, as the millions of the faithful believe, a prophecy and a fulfilment." The author's point of view is not sectarian. He treats his subject broadly, and, concerning himself merely with the facts of history, in clear and graphic style pictures to us Rome as "the mother of civilization, the source to Western peoples of religion, law, and order, of learning, art, and civic institutions," giving to the multitudes which settled down within the boundaries of the West "a brain, a conscience, and an imagination, which at length transformed them into the Christendom that Augustine had foreseen." Two maps and fifty-eight illustrations—the latter representing old mosaics, coins, frescoes, and paintings,—add much to the interest and usefulness of the work.

*The lights of
afternoon.*

The title of Mrs. Celia Parker Woolley's new book, "The Western Slope" (William S. Lord), must not be misunderstood. The author holds that we enter upon the western slope of life at thirty,—rather earlier than most of us would be ready to admit; and her book is not a glorification of old age. It is rather a view, from over the crest of the hill, of "the way we have come." It glimpses the last forty years or so of progress in religion, social effort, and literature. What Mrs. Woolley has

to say on these subjects is wisdom, and much of it is wit besides. She sees the "eastern slope" in a serene but not unbrilliant light,—the light of afternoon sunshine; and though her presentment is sometimes a little categorical, from crowding too much into a limited space, it has in it both spirit and truth. She finds that religion has become sweeter because deed has replaced dogma, and our social endeavors more sane because we realize that the needy ones of earth ask "not alms, but a friend." Her faith falters a little at the literary outlook, because form has become so much to us; she thinks "the art of saying things has about reached its zenith, but great things to be said still await their spokesman." The strongest note of her philosophy is that which denies that the good of the whole can be distinct from that of the individual. "The social mechanism is no mechanism at all; it is a great, big, throbbing human heart, and every time you or I suffer a new loss, perform a mean or careless action, that great heart beats with one more throb of pain." The little book will awaken thoughtful interest among readers who have attained the easy slope of life which she defines.

*Horace Greeley
studied in his
newspaper.*

"The place to study Horace Greeley is in his newspaper," says Mr. William Alexander Linn, whose biography of the great journalist has just been added to the "Historic Lives Series" of Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. Mr. Linn has adhered steadfastly to this belief, departing from it only when taking some of the material for the early part of Greeley's career from his own "Recollections of a Busy Life." The result is a well-written newspaper sketch of the founder of "The Tribune," taking up each national event during Greeley's editorship and showing his attitude toward it, offering quotations from "The Tribune" to give each statement due support, but lacking sympathy with the personality of the subject. In inverse ratio to Parton's life of Greeley, which has stood the test of time, one here finds Greeley the politician first, Greeley the reformer next, and Horace Greeley last of all. Neither writer has spared the foibles, the stubbornness, and the frequent tendency to be on the wrong side, which characterized the well-meaning Greeley; but the recent biography is devoid of the *con amore* touch which Parton possesses. Admirers of Greeley—and there must be such, despite his political, social, and religious heresies,—will regret that the present author, measuring the editor by the newspaper yardstick, can find no motive for the reforms attempted by him in Congress other than by advertising "The Tribune" and securing some notoriety for himself. To the same selfish impulse is largely attributed Greeley's acceptance of the Liberal nomination in 1872, with no credit for the warm-hearted, sympathetic nature, which saw true Reconstruction of the South only in kind treatment and the withdrawal of force. To establish his point, the author

cites the increased receipts of "The Tribune" counting-room after Greeley's one term at Washington. The volume will be used by those desiring a clear summary of Greeley's attitude toward current events, as well as of important occurrences in his early life; but it is not likely to be read purely from interest in the story as here told.

BRIEFER MENTION.

"Twenty Original Piano Compositions by Franz Liszt," edited by Mr. August Spanuth, and "Fifty Songs by Robert Franz," edited by Mr. William Foster Apthorp, are the latest additions to the "Musician's Library" published by Messrs. Oliver Ditson & Co. When the opening volumes of this library appeared last winter, we took occasion to commend the enterprise in the warmest terms, and we need only add upon the present occasion that the editors of the new volumes have done their work with marked intelligence, and with a clear recognition of the educational nature of this undertaking. The Liszt numbers are selected entirely from the original works, mostly dating from the composer's early period. The Franz songs, on the other hand, range through the whole term of the writer's creative activity.

Perhaps the most important feature of the "Virginia" edition of Poe was the new life of the poet prepared by the editor, Professor James A. Harrison, together with the volume of Poe's letters, then first collected for such a purpose. The Messrs. Crowell, who publish the edition, have been well-advised to make a special separate edition of these two volumes of the "Life and Letters of Edgar Allan Poe," thus securing a large constituency who, already possessed of a good text, are yet desirous of adding to their libraries the biographical part of the "Virginia" Poe, but hardly feel justified in purchasing the entire set of seventeen volumes. This library edition of the two volumes is extra-illustrated with portraits and facsimiles, and makes a most presentable appearance.

During the past half-dozen years the newspaper cartoons of Mr. John T. McCutcheon have proved a source of daily recurring delight to thousands of Chicagoans. That this pleasure may be shared beyond the local confines, Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co. have selected an even hundred of the best of Mr. McCutcheon's drawings and published them in a handsome quarto volume, fittingly prefaced by Mr. George Ade. With the traditional school of political cartoonists, who make of their medium a grim weapon of ridicule and abuse, Mr. McCutcheon has nothing to do. In his hands the cartoon is a genial contribution to the cause of gaiety and good humor. He prefers to deal with subjects of broad, every-day, human interest, giving to politics no more than its due proportionate place in the sum of affairs. A keen intelligence and a frolicsome humor are everywhere evident in his work; his fun is always wholesome, and his satire none the less effective because good-natured. A word of particular praise should be given the artist's "boy" series; since "Tom Sawyer" and the "Bad Boy" of Mr. Aldrich we have had no truer representation of typical boy life. This entertaining volume will go far toward establishing Mr. McCutcheon's title to a foremost place among American cartoonists.

NOTES.

"Greek Composition for Schools," by Professor Robert J. Bennes, is a new publication of Messrs. Scott, Foresman & Co.

"The English Language," by Messrs. Frederick Manly and W. N. Hailmann, is an elementary text-book published by Messrs. C. C. Birchard & Co.

"Cymbeline," edited by Professor Edward Dowden, has just been added to the library edition of Shakespeare in course of publication by the Bowen-Merrill Co.

The third book of Plato's "Republic," in the translation of Professor Alexander Kerr, has just been issued in pamphlet form by Messrs. Charles H. Kerr & Co.

"The Rôle of Diffusion and Osmotic Pressure in Plants," by Mr. Burton Edward Livingston, is an octavo volume in the University of Chicago Decennial Publications.

"Historical Readings Illustrative of American Patriotism," by Mr. Edward S. Ellis, is a new school reading-book for children published by Messrs. Silver, Burdett & Co.

"Heroes of the Norselands," by Miss Katharine F. Boulton, is a new volume in the "Temple Classics for Young People" published by the Macmillan Co. in connection with Messrs. J. M. Dent & Co., of London.

"The Yellowplush Papers," "Diary of C. J. de la Pluche, Esq.," "The Fitz-Boodle Papers," and "A Legend of the Rhine," make up the contents of the latest volume in the Dent-Macmillan edition of Thackeray.

"A Survey of English Ethics," published by Messrs. Longmans, Green, & Co., is a reprint of the first chapter of Mr. Lecky's "History of European Morals," edited for the use of college students of ethics by Mr. W. A. Hirst.

Professor James M. Hoppin's "Great Epochs in Art History" has been published in a second edition by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The work has been carefully revised and corrected, and has been given a new preface.

In its enlarged form "The Craftsman" continues to gain steadily in value and interest. With the issue for June two new departments will be added and commencement made of an extended illustrated series of papers upon American Ceramics.

A welcome volume in the "Temple Classics" series (Dent-Macmillan) is a reprint of Goldsmith's "The Bee" and miscellaneous essays, edited by Mr. Austin Dobson. Miss Burney's "Evelina," in two volumes, has also been added to the same series.

"The Story of the Philippines," by Miss Adeline Knapp, is a reading-book for schools published by Messrs. Silver, Burdett & Co. in their "World and Its People" series. We cannot commend the disingenuous chapter which describes the way in which the archipelago became an American possession, but the work is otherwise deserving of a certain measure of praise.

The fashion of turning novels into plays has led in turn to the fashion of "players' editions" of the novels converted, which means as a rule that these editions are illustrated by a few photographs of stage scenes and the portrait of some popular actor. Count Tolstoy's "Resurrection" (Dodd), in Mrs. Maude's translation, is the latest work of fiction to be given this form of publication, and the last that we should have expected

to see in such guise. But then, it is also the last that we should have expected would fall into the vandal hands of the playwright.

The third yearly volume of "La Chronique de France," covering the year 1902, together with its supplementary "Carnet Bibliographique," have just been received from the Baron de Coubertin, who seems to be both editor and publisher of these useful little annals.

Mr. Ripley Hitchcock, for many years literary adviser to one of the oldest New York publishing houses, and the author of several books and numerous magazine contributions, has become associated with the firm of Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Company in the capacity of vice-president.

In connection with the Emerson Centenary, Mr. Robert Grier Cooke of New York will publish a revised and enlarged edition of Mr. John Albee's "Remembrances of Emerson," which Dr. Edward W. Emerson has spoken of as "one of the best of the works that have been published about my father."

The first book issued by the new firm of publishers, Messrs. Fox, Duffield & Co., is a tasteful reprint of the morality "Everyman," which has been so impressively performed in several cities of this country during the season just past. The text is the version prepared by Mr. Hazlitt in 1874, from a collation of the earlier editions, and the illustrations are reproductions of quaint old wood-cuts.

Professor J. Brough of the University of Wales has issued a small volume upon "The Study of Mental Science" (Longmans) which consists of a series of popular lectures upon the bearings and import of logic and psychology. The book is well suited to stimulate an interest in these factors of a liberal education, and especially among those who have to do with the training of young minds.

A literary rarity of unique interest is now on exhibition in the office of Martinus Nijhoff, of 114 Fifth Ave., New York. This is an early edition of the "Ars Poetica" of Horace which at one time belonged to no less a personage than the Italian poet, Torquato Tasso, whose autographs it bears. The authenticity of the volume and its ownership is duly attested on one of the fly-leaves by the Custodian of the Biblioteca Vaticana.

Before the end of this month the Macmillan Co. will issue in this country Vols. I. and III. of the "Illustrated History of English Literature" upon which Dr. Richard Garnett and Mr. Edmund Gosse have been at work for many years. The work will be complete in four substantial volumes, the second and fourth of which will appear in October. The London publisher, Mr. Heinemann, will issue all four of the volumes together in the Fall.

To their previous editions of several of Robert Louis Stevenson's works, Messrs. H. B. Turner & Co. of Boston have added a reprint of "Memories and Portraits." The typography and general make-up of this little volume are unusually pleasing, but the special interest of the edition lies in a number of well-chosen illustrations, which include three portraits of Stevenson in his younger days, pictures of his father and mother, and photographic views of places mentioned in the book.

New editions of Charles Dickens's novels follow fast upon one another. The latest is known as the "Fireside" edition, and is published by Mr. Henry Frowde in connection with Messrs. Chapman & Hall of London. Each novel is complete in a single volume,

well printed and bound, and containing all the original illustrations. The English price for the complete set of twenty-two volumes is something less than forty shillings. "Pickwick Papers," "Sketches by Boz," and "Oliver Twist" are the first volumes to appear, and the others will follow at the rate of one a month. This should easily take first place among the cheaper editions of Dickens.

A memorial service for the late Alice Freeman Palmer was held at Harvard University on the last day of January, and many of her friends and educational associates gathered to pay their tribute to her memory. The programme of this meeting, and the words spoken, together with five photographs, are all reproduced in a volume of striking typographical excellence, published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The contents include addresses by Presidents Eliot, Angell, Tucker, and Hazard. The Association of Collegiate Alumnae also have prepared a memorial publication, with portrait, giving an account of the meeting held in Boston last December, for the purpose of planning some educational endowment in the name of Mrs. Palmer.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[The following list, containing 87 titles, includes books received by THE DIAL since its last issue.]

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

- Studies in Contemporary Biography. By James Bryce. Large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 487. Macmillan Co. \$3. net.
- John Marshall: Life, Character, and Judicial Services, as Portrayed in the Centenary and Memorial Proceedings throughout the United States on Marshall Day, 1901, and in the Classic Orations of Binney, Story, Phelps, Waite, and Rawle. Compiled and edited by John F. Dillon. In 3 vols., illus., large 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. Chicago: Callaghan & Co. \$9. net.
- Life and Letters of Brooke Foes Westcott, D.D., D.C.L., Sometime Bishop of Durham. By his Son, Arthur Westcott. In 2 vols., illus. in photogravure, etc., 8vo, uncut. Macmillan Co. \$5. net.
- Alice Freeman Palmer: A Service in her Memory, Held by her Friends and Associates in Appleton Chapel, Harvard University, Jan. 31, 1903. With photogravure portraits, 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 95. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 75 cts. net.
- Alice Freeman Palmer: In Memoriam. With photogravure portrait, large 8vo, uncut, pp. 42. Boston: Association of Collegiate Alumnae. Paper.
- Youth of Famous Americans. By Rev. Louis Albert Banks, D.D. With portraits, 18mo, pp. 302. Eaton & Mains. 50 cts. net.

HISTORY.

- The American Advance: A Study in Territorial Expansion. By Edmund J. Carpenter. With map, 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 331. John Lane. \$2.50 net.
- Social England: A Record of the Progress of the People. Edited by H. D. Traill, D.C.L., and J. S. Mann, M.A. "King Edward" edition; Vol. IV., From the Accession of James I. to the Death of Anne. Illus. in color, etc., 4to, gilt top, pp. 864. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$5. net. (Sold only in sets.)
- The Philippine Islands, 1493-1803. Edited and annotated by Emma Helen Blair and James Alexander Robertson; with historical Introduction and additional Notes by Edward Gaylord Bourne. Vol. III., illus., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 317. Cleveland: A. H. Clark Co. \$4. net.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- The Kaiser's Speeches: Forming a Character Portrait of Emperor William III. Trans. and edited by Wolf von Schierbrand; based upon a compilation made by A. Oscar Klausmann. With photogravure portrait, large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 333. Harper & Brothers. \$2.50 net.

- Is It Shakespeare? The Great Question of Elizabethan Literature; Answered in the Light of New Revelations and Important Contemporary Evidence Hitherto Unnoticed. By a Cambridge Graduate. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 387. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$4. net.
- Life in a New England Town, 1787-1788: Diary of John Quincy Adams, while a Student in the Office of Theophilus Parsons at Newburyport. With photogravure portrait, large 8vo, gilt top, pp. 204. Little, Brown, & Co. \$2. net.
- Shakespeare and the Rival Poet: Displaying Shakespeare as a Satirist and Proving the Identity of the Patron and the Rival of the Sonnets. By Arthur Acheson. With portraits, 12mo, uncut, pp. 360. John Lane. \$1.25 net.
- The Art of Living Long: A New and Improved English Version of the Treatise of the Celebrated Venetian Centenarian, Louis Cornaro. With essays by Addison, Bacon, and Sir William Temple. With portraits, 8vo, gilt top, pp. 214. Milwaukee: William F. Butler. \$1.50.
- People You Know. By George Ade. Illus., 16mo, pp. 224. Harper & Brothers. \$1.

NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD LITERATURE.

- Complete Poetical Works of Alexander Pope, "Cambridge" edition. With photogravure portrait and vignette, 8vo, gilt top, pp. 672. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.
- Obermann. By Etienne Pivert de Senancour; with biographical and critical Introduction by Arthur Edward Waite. 12mo, uncut, pp. 423. Brentano's. \$1.50 net.
- Evelina; or, The History of a Young Lady's Entrance into the World. By Frances Burney. In 2 vols., with photogravure frontispieces, 24mo, gilt tops, uncut. "Temple Classics." Macmillan Co. \$1.
- Shakespeare's Cymbeline. Edited by Edward Dowden. 8vo, uncut, pp. 212. Bowen-Merrill Co. \$1.25.
- First and Second Book of the Maccabees. Edited by W. Fairweather, M.A. With photogravure frontispiece, 24mo, gilt top, pp. 188. "Temple Bible." J. B. Lippincott Co. Limp leather, 60 cts. net.

BOOKS OF VERSE.

- Cecilia Gonzaga. By R. C. Trevelyan. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 103. Longmans, Green, & Co.
- Indian Summer, and Other Poems. By James Courtney Challiss. With portrait, 12mo, uncut, pp. 95. Boston: Richard G. Badger. \$1.50.
- Sonnets and Lyrics. By Katrina Trask. 12mo, uncut, pp. 103. Boston: Richard G. Badger. \$1.25.
- Summer Songs in Idleness. By Katherine H. McDonald Jackson. 12mo, uncut, pp. 71. Boston: Richard G. Badger. \$1.25.
- Semanoud. By H. Talbot Kummer. 12mo, uncut, pp. 45. Boston: Richard G. Badger. \$1.

FICTION.

- The Untilled Field. By George Moore. 12mo, pp. 381. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.50.
- The Conquering of Kate. By J. P. Mowbray ("J. P. M."). With frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 315. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50.
- Old Squire: The Romance of a Black Virginian. By B. K. Benson. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 431. Macmillan Co. \$1.50.
- Middle Aged Love Stories. By Josephine Daskam. With photogravure portrait, 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 290. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.
- Cap'n Simeon's Store. By George S. Wasson. With frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 287. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.
- At the Time Appointed. By A. Maynard Barbour. With frontispiece in color, 12mo, pp. 371. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.50.
- The Spoils of Empire: A Romance of the Old World and the New. By Francis Newton Thorpe. Illus., 12mo, pp. 421. Little, Brown, & Co. \$1.50.
- The Roman Road. By "Zack." 12mo, uncut, pp. 235. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.
- The Adventures of Harry Revel. By A. T. Quiller-Couch ("Q"). 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 346. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.
- The Grey Cloak. By Harold MacGrath. Illus., 12mo, pp. 463. Bobbs-Merrill Co. \$1.50.
- Life's Common Way. By Annie Eliot Trumbull. 12mo, pp. 420. A. S. Barnes & Co. \$1.50.

- The Modern Obstacle. By Alice Duer Miller. 12mo, uncut, pp. 273. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.
- Tommy Wideawake. By H. H. Bashford. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 188. John Lane. \$1. net.
- Angelo, the Musician. By Harriet Barnett. With photogravure frontispiece, 12mo, gilt top, pp. 340. New York: Godfrey A. S. Wieners. \$1.25.
- Mr. Claghorn's Daughter. By Hilary Trent. 12mo, pp. 277. J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Co. \$1.
- The Certainty of a Future Life in Mars: Being the Posthumous Papers of Bradford Torrey Dodd. Edited by L. P. Gratacap. 16mo, uncut, pp. 266. Brentano's. 75 cts. net.
- Sacrilege Farm. By Mabel Hart. 16mo, pp. 333. D. Appleton & Co. Paper, 50 cts.

RELIGION AND THEOLOGY.

- Of Religion. By Richard Rogers Bowker. 16mo, gilt top, pp. 73. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 50 cts.
- The Better Way ("L'Ami"). By Charles Wagner; trans. from the French by Mary Louise Hendee. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 265. McClure, Phillips & Co. \$1. net.
- The Temples of the Orient and their Message, in the Light of Holy Scripture, Dante's Vision, and Bunyan's Allegory. By the author of "Clear Round!" With map. 8vo, pp. 442. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co. \$4. net.
- Church Discipline: An Ethical Study of the Church of Rome. By Joseph McCabe. 12mo, uncut, pp. 269. London: Duckworth & Co.
- History of the Deaconess Movement in the Christian Church. By Rev. C. Golder, Ph.D. Illus., 12mo, pp. 614. Jennings & Pye. \$1.75.
- Life Lessons. By J. T. Thompson. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 126. Boston: Eugene F. Endicott. 75 cts. net.
- Present-Day Evangelism. By J. Wilbur Chapman. 12mo, pp. 245. Baker & Taylor Co. 60 cts. net.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

- Voyages and Travels, mainly during the 16th and 17th Centuries. With Introduction by C. Raymond Beazley, F.R.G.S. In 2 vols., 8vo. "An English Garner." E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.50 net.
- Deep Sea Vagabonds. By Albert Sonnichsen. Able Seaman. 12mo, uncut, pp. 336. McClure, Phillips & Co. \$1.50.
- Washington: Its Sights and Insights. By Mrs. Harriet Earhart Monroe. Illus., 12mo, pp. 183. Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$1. net.

NATURE AND OUT-OF-DOOR BOOKS.

- The Flower Beautiful. By Clarence Moores Weed. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 138. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.50 net.
- The Water-Fowl Family. By L. C. Sanford, L. B. Bishop, and T. S. Van Dyke. Illus. in photogravure, etc., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 598. "American Sportsman's Library." Macmillan Co. \$2. net.
- Walks in New England. By Charles Goodrich Whiting. Illus., 8vo, pp. 301. John Lane. \$1.50 net.
- Where Town and Country Meet. By James Bockham. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 241. Jennings & Pye. \$1. net.
- Trees, Shrubs, and Vines of the Northeastern United States: Their Characteristic Landscape Features. By H. E. Parkhurst. Illus., 12mo, uncut, pp. 451. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50 net.
- True Bird Stories from My Note-Books. By Olive Thorne Miller. Illus. in color, etc., 12mo, pp. 156. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1. net.
- The Nature-Study Idea: Being an Interpretation of the New School-Movement to Put the Child in Sympathy with Nature. By L. H. Bailey. 8vo, pp. 159. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1. net.

POLITICS AND ECONOMICS.

- Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal Party: A Political History. By J. S. Willison. In 2 vols., with photogravure portrait, 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. Toronto: George N. Morang & Co., Ltd.
- Centralizing Tendencies in the Administration of Indiana. By William A. Rawles, Ph.D. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 336. "Columbia University Studies." Macmillan Co. Paper, \$2.50.

Trust Finance: A Study of the Genesis, Organization, and Management of Industrial Combinations. By Edward Sherwood Meade, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 387. "Appletons' Business Series." D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25 net.

SCIENCE.

The Study of Mental Science: Popular Lectures on the Uasa and Characteristics of Logic and Psychology. By J. Brough, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 129. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$1.

Results of Observation with the Zenith Telescope of the Flower Astronomical Observatory, from Sept. 6, 1898, to August 30, 1901. By Charles L. Doolittle. Large 4to, uncut, pp. 123. Published by the University of Pennsylvania. Paper.

ART AND MUSIC.

Bookbinders and their Craft. By S. T. Prideaux. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 299. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$12. net.

Representative Art of Our Time. Edited by Charles Holme. Parts IV. and V., each illus. in color, etc., folio. John Lane. Per part, \$1. net. (Sold only in sets of 8 parts.)

Musical Education. By Albert Lavignac; trans. from the French by Esther Singleton. 12mo, uncut, pp. 447. D. Appleton & Co. \$2. net.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

Pearl Island. By Andrew Caater. Illus., 12mo, pp. 267. Harper & Brothers. \$1.25 net.

Heroes of the Norselands: Their Stories Retold. By Katharine F. Boulton. Illus. in color, etc., 24mo, gilt top, pp. 211. "Temple Classics for Children." Macmillan Co. Leather, 80 cents.

EDUCATION.—BOOKS FOR SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

More Money for the Public Schools. By Charles W. Eliot. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 193. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1. net.

Of Education. With Appended Addresses on "The Scholar" and "The College of Today." By Richard Rogers Bowker. 16mo, gilt top, pp. 115. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 75 cts.

The Teaching of English in the Elementary and the Secondary School. By George R. Carpenter, A.B., Franklin T. Baker, A.M., and Fred N. Scott, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 381. "American Teachers Series." Longmans, Green, & Co. \$1.50.

A General History of Commerce. By William Clarence Webster, Ph.D. Illus., 12mo, pp. 526. Ginn & Co. \$1.40 net.

American Standard Bookkeeping, High School Edition. By C. C. Curtiss, A.M. 8vo, pp. 192. American Book Co. \$1.

The Spanish in the Southwest. By Rosa V. Winterburn. Illus., 12mo, pp. 244. American Book Co. 55 cts.

Two Girls in China. By Mary H. Krout. Illus., 12mo, pp. 208. American Book Co. 45 cts.

Saintine's Picciola. Abridged and edited by O. B. Snper. With frontispiece, 18mo, pp. 222. D. C. Heath & Co.

Ruskin's The King of the Golden River. Edited by Katharine Lee Bates. Illus., 12mo, pp. 82. Rand, McNally & Co. 25 cts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cartoons by McCutcheon: A Selection of One Hundred Drawings by John T. McCutcheon. 4to. A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.25 net.

How to Keep Household Accounts: A Manual of Family Finance. By C. W. Haaskins, L.H.M. 16mo, pp. 117. Harper & Brothers. \$1. net.

The New International Encyclopædia. Edited by Daniel Coit Gilman, Harry Thurston Peck, Ph.D., and Frank Moore Colby, M.A. Vol. IX., Hall—Infant Phenomenon. Illus. in color, etc., 4to, pp. 953. Dodd, Mead & Co.

More Baskets and How to Make Them. By Mary White. Illus., 12mo, pp. 157. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1. net.

Greek Papyri from the Cairo Museum, together with Papyri of Roman Egypt, from American Collections. By Edgar J. Goodspeed. 4to, pp. 78. "Decennial Publications." University of Chicago Press. Paper, \$1.50 net.

Pioneers of the West: A True Narrative. By John Turner. 8vo, pp. 404. Jennings & Pye. \$1.50.

The Body Beautiful: Common-Sense Ideas on Health and Beauty without Medicine. By Nannette Magruder Pratt. Illus., 12mo, pp. 208. Baker & Taylor Co.

The Objective and Subjective Mind: A Little Study. By Abby Jane Taylor. 24mo, pp. 31. Chicago: Justicia Publishing Co. 35 cts. net.

On the Mountain Division. By Kirk Parson. Illus., 12mo, pp. 255. Eaton & Maina. \$1.

OLD BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

Send for Catalogue. Address A. J. CRAWFORD, Tenth and Pine Streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

ASK FOR CROWELL'S POETS

Roycroft & Kelmscott Books

KENNETH B. ELLIMAN,

419 West 118th Street New York

BOOKS. ALL OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS SUPPLIED, no matter on what subject. Write us. We can get you any book ever published. Please state wants. When in England call. BAKER'S GREAT BOOK-SHOP, 14-16 Bright Street, BIRMINGHAM.

BOOKS AT LIBERAL DISCOUNTS	WHEN CALLING, PLEASE ASK FOR MR. GRANT.
	WHENEVER YOU NEED A BOOK, Address MR. GRANT.

Before buying Books, write for quotations. An assortment of catalogues, and special slips of books at reduced prices, will be sent for a ten-cent stamp.

F. E. GRANT, Books, 23 West 42d Street, New York.

Mention this advertisement and receive a discount.

OLD AND RARE BOOKS

Pickering & Chatto,
66, Haymarket,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Dealers in Rare Ancient and Modern English literature—History, Poetry, Drama, and Fiction. Fine Old English and Foreign bookbindings. Illuminated MSS. Catalogues issued. Price 12 Cents.

STUDY AND PRACTICE OF FRENCH in 4 Parts

L. C. BONAME, Author and Pub., 1930 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Well-graded series for Preparatory Schools and Colleges. No time wasted in superficial or mechanical work. *French Text*: Numerous exercises in conversation, translation, composition. *Part I.* (60 cts.): Primary grade; thorough drill in Pronunciation. *Part II.* (90 cts.): Intermediate grade; Essentials of Grammar; 4th edition, revised, with Vocabulary; most carefully graded. *Part III.* (\$1.00): Composition, Idioms, Syntax; meets requirements for admission to college.

Part IV. (35 cts.): *Handbook of Pronunciation* for advanced grade; concise and comprehensive. Sent to teachers for examination, with a view to introduction.

Going Abroad?

If so, take a copy of

THE COMPLETE POCKET GUIDE TO EUROPE

Edited by E. C. and T. L. STEDMAN.

Concise, handy, clear and legible maps, and altogether the best of the kind.

Full flexible leather, postpaid, \$1.25.

WILLIAM R. JENKINS

851 and 853 Sixth Avenue : NEW YORK CITY

ROBERT GRIER COOKE, Publisher
NEW YORK CITY [TELEPHONE No. 3 MADISON SQUARE]

Desires "worth while" material for publication in book form, but he wishes to discourage unmistakably the sending to him of manuscripts, unless there is more than a reasonable chance of their having qualities that may make them available. Correspondence receives personal attention.

"SHERLOCK HOLMES." French, for home study, mailed at 25c.
 E. ROTH, 1135 Pine Street, PHILADELPHIA.

CHARLES H. ROBERTS,
 Attorney at Law. Law and Patents.
 614 Roanoke Building, 145 LaSalle Street, CHICAGO.
 Patents, Trade-Marks, Copyright; and Claims in Chicago
 and Washington.

The STUDEBAKER

Fine Arts Building

Michigan Boulevard, between Congress and
 Van Buren Streets.

A GREATER HIT THAN EVER.

KING DODO

By Pixley & Lnders, Authors "Prince of Pilsen."

New Faces, New Features, New Costumes.

Authors' Agency

Mention The Dial.

ELEVENTH YEAR. Candid, suggestive
 Criticism, literary and technical Re-
 vision, Advice, Disposal.

REFERENCES: Noah Brooks, Mrs. Deland,
 Mrs. Burton Harrison, W. D. Howells,
 Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Thomas Nelson
 Page, Mary E. Wilkins, and others.

Send stamp for Booklet to
 WM. A. DRESSER, 400 Broadway,
 Cambridge, Mass.

STORY-WRITERS, Biographers, Historians, Poets—Do
 you desire the honest criticism of your
 book, or its skilled revision and correction, or advice as to publication?
 Such work, said George William Curtis, is "done as it should be by The
 Easy Chair's friend and fellow laborer in letters, Dr. Titus M. Coan."
 Terms by agreement. Send for circular D, or forward your book or MS.
 to the New York Bureau of Revision, 70 Fifth Ave., New York.

**Do You
 Write?**

Instruction by mail in literary composition.
 Courses suited to all needs.
 Revision, criticism, and sale of MSS.
 Send for circular.

EDITORIAL BUREAU
 26 W. 33d St. (opp. Waldorf-Astoria), N. Y.

**AUTHORS
 SEEKING A
 PUBLISHER**

Manuscripts suitable for issuing in volume
 form required by established house;
 liberal terms; prompt, straightforward
 treatment.

Address **BOOKS**, 141 Herald Twenty-Third Street, New York

Go West to the Ocean

California's summer climate is the finest in the world.

Cool Trip on the Santa Fe.

Surf-bathing—ocean breezes—snow-capped Sierras.

You can buy a combination round-trip ticket to San Diego this summer—
 including railroad and Pullman fare, meals en route, one day at Grand Canyon,
 and two weeks' board and lodging at Coronado Tent City—at a very low price.

Tent City is a popular Southern California summer seaside resort.

Write for full particulars about this delightful vacation trip.

Atchison, Topeka &
 Santa Fe Ry.

Santa Fe

Gen. Pass. Office
 1312 Great Northern Bldg.
 Chicago.

To Librarians

We carry a larger and more general stock of the publications of all American publishers than any other house in the United States.

We invite librarians and book committees to call and avail themselves of the opportunity to select from our large stock.

A. C. McCLURG & CO.
CHICAGO

MARTINUS NIJHOFF

New and Second-Hand

BOOKSELLER

114 Fifth Avenue, N. Y., and The Hague, Hol.

Issues regularly Catalogues of his Stock, comprising chiefly Rare and Valuable Standard Works, Periodicals, History, Geography, Americana, Law, Philology, Books on Fine Arts, etc.

SPECIALTY: BOOKS PRINTED IN THE 15TH AND 16TH CENTURIES; Anything connected with the Netherlands and its Colonies. *Libraries and private customers* supplied with any books wanted, new or old, *quick and at lowest prices.* Special lists and monthly reports of new books mailed free upon application.

THE CLOISTER LIBRARY

A series of volumes of meditative reading, edited by Mr. A. R. WALLER and published by J. M. Dent & Co. of London in the dainty form peculiar to the publications of this firm. Circular on request. Three volumes now ready:

- I. **Thoughts in the Cloister and the Crowd and Companions of My Solitude.** By SIR ARTHUR HELPS
- II. **The Way of Perfection.** By SAINT TERESA.
- III. **The Temple and A Priest to the Temple.** By GEORGE HERRERT.

Price, net, \$1.00 per volume.

THE LADY POVERTY

A XIIIth Century Allegory concerning Saint Francis of Assisi. The first English translation of this delightful idyll of mediæval days. By MONTGOMERY CARMICHAEL. Price, net, \$1.75. We can also supply copies of Carmichael's "In Tuscany," \$2.00, and "The Life of John W. Walshe," \$1.75.

TENNANT and WARD, Publishers
287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Summer Classes for the Study of English

Second Session, July 14—August 20, 1903.

Location: In the building of Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, Fort Edward, N. Y. Director: Mrs. H. A. Davidson, author and editor of *The Study-Guide Series*. Associate Director: Sophie Chantal Hart, head of the English department, Wellesley College. All instruction by specialists of experience; library and laboratory methods.

Send for announcement of courses to MRS. H. A. DAVIDSON,
No. 1 Sprague Place, Albany, N. Y.

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO. Library Department.

We have sold books to librarians for fifty years. We have the largest stock in the largest book market in the country.

We fill orders promptly, completely, and intelligently.

Send for our new Clearance Catalogue.

Wholesale Booksellers and Publishers,
33-37 East 17th Street, Union Square, North, NEW YORK

NOW READY: Royal 8vo, 216 Pages; NUMBER THREE of

THE HIBBERT JOURNAL

A QUARTERLY REVIEW OF RELIGION, THEOLOGY, and PHILOSOPHY.

Price, 2s. 6d. net. Ten Shillings per annum, post free.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF NUMBER THREE.

OPTIMISM AND IMMORTALITY. By G. Lowes Dickinson, M.A., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

MARTINEAU'S PHILOSOPHY. By Prof. A. Seth Pringle Pattison, Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh.

BUDDHISM AS A LIVING FORCE. By Professor T. W. Rhys Davids, Ph.D., LL.D.

THE DRIFTING OF DOCTRINE. By Rev. Prof. J. P. Mahaffy, D.D.

THE FAILURE OF CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN INDIA. By Josiah Oldfield, D.C.L. (Oxon.), M.R.C.S. (England).

RECENT ASPECTS OF THE JOHANNINE PROBLEM; 1. The External Evidence. By D. W. Bacon, D.D., of Yale University.

N. B.—On account of the unprecedented demand for Number One, it has been necessary to reset this Number and print off a Fourth Edition, which will be ready in a few days. A Third Edition of Number Two is also at press.

WILLIAMS & NORGATE - - 14 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden - - LONDON, ENGLAND

DID PAUL WRITE ROMANS? A Reply. By Professor Paul W. Schmeidel of Zurich.

AUGUSTE SABATIER AND THE PARIS SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY. By Professor G. B. Stevens, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D., of Yale.

DISCUSSIONS. By Rev. J. R. Wilkinson, Professor Percy Gardner, Dr. F. C. S. Schiller, and the Rev. R. A. Armstrong.

And a number of **SIGNED REVIEWS**, by Dr. James Moffatt, Dr. A. E. Taylor, Professor Vernon Bartlett, Professor Percy Gardner, F. C. Conybeare, M.A., Dr. E. W. Bacon, etc.

Also a **BIBLIOGRAPHY** of Recent Books and Articles in Theological and Philosophical Periodicals.

THE DIAL

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

EDITED BY
FRANCIS F. BROWNE.

Volume XXXIV.
No. 407.

CHICAGO, JUNE 1, 1908.

10 cts. a copy. { FINE ARTS BUILDING.
\$2. a year. { 208 Michigan Blvd.

NEW SUMMER FICTION

Adventure

TRENT'S TRUST

By BRET HARTE. \$1.25

Seven stories of familiar scenes and characters and rich in Mr. Harte's wit and humor.

THE LEGATEE

By ALICE PRESCOTT SMITH. \$1.50

"Intense feeling, crisp dialogue, and plentiful action, raise the story above the ordinary."—*Chicago Post*.

A SPECTRE OF POWER

By CHARLES EGBERT CRADDOCK. \$1.50

A story of love and adventure during pioneer days in the Tennessee Mountains.

THE LOG OF A COWBOY

By ANDY ADAMS. (Illustrated.) \$1.50

"Carries its own certificate on every page."—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

Character Sketches

CAP'N SIMEON'S STORE

By GEORGE S. WASSON. \$1.50

"An excellent book, full of the salt of the sea."

— MARK TWAIN.

Society

HIS DAUGHTER FIRST

By ARTHUR S. HARDY. \$1.50

"A delightfully readable story, written in Mr. Hardy's quiet, high bred, and sensitive attitude toward life."

— *Review of Reviews*.

THE MANNERINGS

By ALICE BROWN. \$1.50

"So far only surpassed by 'Lady Rose's Daughter' in this season's fiction."—*New York Life*.

Romance

JOHN PERCYFIELD

By C. HANFORD HENDERSON. \$1.50

"Replete with both interest and charm."—*Life*.

Problem Novels

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

By GUY WETMORE CARRYL. \$1.50

"Intensely dramatic, it is a capital novel."

— *Indianapolis Sentinel*.

A DAUGHTER OF THE PIT

By MARGARET DOYLE JACKSON. \$1.50

"A good book, interesting and impressive."

— *San Francisco Chronicle*.

NATURE STUDY

TRUE BIRD STORIES

By OLIVE THORNE MILLER. Net, \$1.00
Postpaid \$1.08

"Mrs. Miller is particularly successful in interesting children in the study of birds, and this latest volume is in her best vein."—*Brooklyn Standard-Union*.

THE FLOWER BEAUTIFUL

By CLARENCE MOORES WEED. Net, \$2.50
Postpaid \$2.66

"Every lover of blooms will find delight in the perusal of its pages."—*Chicago Journal*.

"The first book on the decorative use of flowers."

— *Richmond Times*.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., BOSTON AND NEW YORK

CORNET STRONG

OF IRETON'S HORSE

By DORA GRENWELL McCHESNEY

AN EPISODE OF THE IRONSIDES

ILLUSTRATED BY MAURICE GREIFFENHAGEN

This is a powerful "Episode of the Ironsides," opening with an early New England scene, and transporting the reader thence to Old England through the troublous times of the Royalist and Commonwealth struggles of the XVIIIth century. The love story is of the freshest; the mystery of the plot is tantalizing up to the last page.

Decorative Cover, 12mo, \$1.50.

CORNET STRONG

Some Weighty Appreciations of Miss McChesney's New Novel

The Chicago Evening Post: "From bloody rencontres with painted savages in the wilds of New England to the struggle of Royalists and Puritans; from mere fighting for existence to the fiercer battling for a cause; from doubt to faith; from bitter hatred to entralling love,—these are some of the adroit transitions conceived in her really excellent romance."

The New York Tribune: "Rapidly sketching adventures in the field, in the camp, and in captivity,—all well marked by the atmosphere of mingled austerity and reckless gallantry, which we associate with the conflicts of Roundhead and Cavalier—she is skillful and inspiring."

The Philadelphia Public Ledger: "It seems not too high praise to say of this remarkable story that it is in all respects one of the very best of the many romances that have found their setting in the period of the great English rebellion. Will stir the blood of the most hardened novel reader."

The Boston Journal: "She has accomplished her work excellently and has made Cromwell and Ireton and Fairfax living figures."

A LITTLE LIST OF
LITERATURE FOR

SUMMER READING

Deliciously fresh and amusing:

TOMMY WIDEAWAKE. By H. H. Bashford.

ELIZABETH'S CHILDREN. Anonymous.

NINE POINTS OF THE LAW. By Wilfrid Jackson.

Very powerful and stirring fiction:

TRUTH. By Zola.

CORNET STRONG. By Dora G. McChesney.

Well-written and thoughtful novels:

THE LIGHT BEHIND. By Mrs. Wilfrid Ward.

THE GAP IN THE GARDEN. By Vanda Wathen-Bartlett.

Biography and Letters:

NEW LETTERS AND MEMORIALS OF JANE WELSH CARLYLE. Profusely illustrated. 2 vols. 8vo. \$6.00 net.

Open Air and Country:

WALKS IN NEW ENGLAND. By Charles Goodrich Whiting.
Profusely illustrated. 8vo. \$1.50 net.

MY KALENDAR OF COUNTRY DELIGHTS. By Helen Milman
(Mrs. Caldwell Crofton). Profusely illustrated. 12mo. \$1.25 net.

The above titles are calculated to suit every taste and mood.
Order from your bookseller for summer reading, or direct from

JOHN LANE THE BODLEY HEAD NEW YORK
67 FIFTH AVENUE

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.'S NEW NOVELS

By the author of "In the Country God Forgot."

The Siege of Youth

By Frances Charles

A story of the present day, with its scene in San Francisco, dealing with art, with journalism, and with human nature. The characters of the book are finely drawn and strongly contrasted. *Illustrated, \$1.50.*

A Rose of Normandy

By

William R. A. Wilson

A fascinating romance of France and Canada.

Illustrated, \$1.50.

The Dominant Strain

By Anna Chapin Ray

The hero is a Puritan with a musical temperament, and there is abundant musical atmosphere. *Illustrated in color, \$1.50.*

Barbara, A Woman of the West

By John H. Whitson

A distinctively American novel, dealing with life in the far West, and with a novel plot and unusual situations. *Illustrated, \$1.50.*

A Detached Pirate

By Helen Milecete

The escapades of Gay Vandeleur, the heroine, who tells the story in a bright, frank, and entertaining manner.

With five illustrations in color, \$1.50.

A Prince of Sinners

By E. Phillips Oppenheim

An engrossing story of an English lord "with a past" and his manly son.

Illustrated, \$1.50.

The Spoils of Empire

By Francis Newton Thorpe

A powerful romance of the conquest of Mexico, and the love story of Dorothea, the daughter of Montezuma.

Illustrated, \$1.50.

Love Thrives in War

By Mary Catherine Crowley

A stirring romance of the War of 1812, by the author of "The Heroine of the Strait," etc.

Illustrated, \$1.50.

The Wars of Peace

By A. F. Wilson

An absorbing industrial novel, dealing with a "trust" which separated father and son.

Illustrated, \$1.50.

Sarah Tuldon

By Orme Agnus

A remarkable study of an English peasant girl — an original and racy type of character.

Illustrated, \$1.50.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers, Boston

NO BETTER BOOK FOR SUMMER READING

"It is a romance of enthralling interest. . . . Written in plain unadorned Anglo-Saxon, it is as pure and wholesome as the lovely maiden whose face smiles between the lines. It is one of the few novels that can be read a second time with increased enjoyment. Than this, what more is to be said?"

—Chicago Tribune.

"Readers of 'The Thrall of Leif the Lucky' can understand without description the pleasure in store for them in Miss Liljencrantz's latest tale. The volume is a remarkable example of bookmaking, the colored illustrations showing to what heights the art of book illustration may attain."

—Boston Transcript.

THE WARD OF KING CANUTE

"It is a carefully written story, and there is in it a well-sustained epic strain that raises it above the great mass of novels of by-gone days."

—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

"A fine piece of mechanical book-making and the six beautiful illustrations in color and other decorations add materially to the interest of the text. This romance belongs to a class alone. There is no work of fiction like it in refreshing originality."

—New York Journal.

"Miss Liljencrantz shows an appreciable advance in her skill as a weaver of romance. She has differentiated the characters well, and has drawn some vivid pictures of a picturesque time."

—Chicago Evening Post.

"A stalwart and beautiful tale—a fine big thing, full of men's strength and courage and a girl's devotion, the atmosphere of great days and primitive human passions."

—Philadelphia Ledger.

THE MOST AMUSING BOOK IN YEARS

MR. JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY

says :

"Thank you with all heartiness for your new volume of Cartoons, and I pray only that the world at large may as fervently appreciate your masterly pictures and genius as does your old Hoosier friend,

James Whitcomb Riley."

MR. JOHN HAY says :

"I heartily agree with every word of Mr. Ade's preface. I do not know that I have ever seen a book of cartoons in which there was so much wit and fun and so little poison.

I am with renewed thanks,

Yours sincerely,

John Hay."

CARTOONS BY McCUTCHEON

"This book is a delight. It contains those inimitable pictures of country boy life which are as classic, in their way, as Riley's poems celebrating the same boy. Not many books of cartoons would be worth having, for most cartoonists devote themselves to subjects of momentary interest. . . . But Mr. McCutcheon's book is such a well-spring of pleasure that one cannot think of a household that would not be the richer for its presence."

—The Interior.

"A keen intelligence and a frolicsome humor are everywhere evident in his work ; his fun is always wholesome and his satire none the less effective because good natured. A word of particular praise should be given the artist's 'boy' series ; since 'Tom Sawyer' and the 'Bad Boy' of Mr. Aldrich we have had no truer representation of typical boy life. This entertaining volume will go far toward establishing Mr. McCutcheon's title to a foremost place among living American Cartoonists."

—The Dial.

Boards, 9 x 12 inches. \$1.25 net. A. C. McCLURG & CO., PUBLISHERS

HARPERS' NEW BOOKS

QUESTIONABLE SHAPES

By WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS

Author of "The Kentons," "A Hazard of New Fortunes," etc.

In this new book Mr. Howells once more gives evidence of his infinite charm as a story writer and enters again into the field of some of his earlier work—the ever-attractive region of psychical phenomena. The book is one of a most unusual character—interesting in its mystery and peculiarly affecting in its spiritual side.

Illustrated by W. T. Smedley and Lucius Hitchcock. Uniform with Harpers' edition of Mr. Howells' Works.

Post 8vo, Cloth, \$1.50.

The Black Lion Inn

By ALFRED HENRY LEWIS, *Author of the "Wolfville" Stories.*

Mr. Lewis is the legitimate successor of Bret Harte. His stories of life in the West are classics. In his new book the cowpunchers, miners, half-breeds, and adventurers meet at the Black Lion Inn and tell their stories. The tales are all full of life, vigor, and the racy American humor which has already made the author's work so popular.

Sixteen Striking Drawings by Frederic Remington.

Post 8vo, Ornamented Cloth, \$1.50.

Sinful Peck

By MORGAN ROBERTSON, *Author of "Spun Yarn."*

A very funny story of an unintentional sailing voyage to Singapore. "Sinful Peck" gave a dinner-party to a number of old friends—respectable bankers, authors, etc.,—and, in order to win a bet, made them intoxicated and got them shanghaied on a sailing-ship bound for Singapore. The joke at times bade fair to become a very serious matter; but all ended well. The story is crowded with lively incidents on board ship, is true to life, and full of humor.

Post 8vo, Ornamented Cloth, \$1.50.

New Conceptions in Science

By CARL SNYDER

A clear and concise exposition of the newest conceptions of science in various fields. Mr. Snyder is known as an able and scholarly writer in this department. His work is written for the layman rather than the technical expert.

Illustrated. 8vo, Uncut Edges, Gilt Top, \$2.00 net (postage extra).

The Poems and Verses of Charles Dickens

Collected and Edited by F. G. KITTON

The first complete collection of the poems and verses of Charles Dickens. The greater part of the contents will come as entirely new to readers of to-day. The volume includes the poems from his novels; lyrics and prologues from his own plays and from plays of Westland Marston; songs, choruses, and concerted pieces from "The Village Coquettes," a comic opera, 1836; other verses, from *The Examiner* of 1841, from "The Keepsake" of 1844, from *The Daily News* of 1846, and from other publications. The compiler of this volume is the best living authority on Dickens.

8vo, Leather Back, Gilt Top. Frontispiece by Maclise. \$2.00 net (postage extra).

HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK

The Best Out-of-Door Books

Edited by LUCILLE EATON HILL, *Wellesley College*

Athletics and Out-Door Sports for Women

EACH SUBJECT BEING SEPARATELY TREATED BY A SPECIAL WRITER, WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY LUCILLE EATON HILL, Director of Physical Training in Wellesley College.

Seventeen articles on all forms of wholesome athletic sport, ranging from *Physical Training at Home*, by ANTHONY BARKER; *Swimming*, by EDWYN SANDYS; *Golf*, by FRANCES C. GRISCOM, Jr.; *Equestrianism*, by BELLE BEACH, to *Fencing*, by REGIS SENAC. *Cloth, 12mo, with over 200 illustrations, \$1.50 net (postage 20 cts.)*

A practical, wholesome book, the only comprehensive and competent work by well-known instructors and writers, on the forms of recreative physical exercise open to women in town and country.

A Woman's Hardy Garden

By HELENA RUTHERFURD ELY

Third Edition, Illustrated, Cloth, \$1.75 net (postage 13 cts.)

"Really practical directions for making a charming but not too ambitious flower garden. . . . a book to be welcomed with enthusiasm."—*The New York Tribune*.

The Garden of a Commuter's Wife

RECORDED BY THE GARDENER

By the Author of "People of the Whirlpool." Fifth edition. Illustrated, Cloth, \$1.50.

"It breathes an air of cheery companionship, of flowers, birds, all nature, and the warm affection of human friendship, wholesome, unselfish, and kindly."—*Chicago Post*.

New Volumes in

THE AMERICAN SPORTSMAN'S LIBRARY

Uniform with "The Deer Family," by Theodore Roosevelt, etc.

The Water-Fowl Family

By L. C. SANFORD, L. B. BISHOP, and T. S. VAN DYKE.
Illustrated by A. B. FROST, L. A. FUERTES, and C. L. BULL.

Bass, Pike, Perch, AND OTHERS

By JAMES A. HENSHALL, M.D. Illustrated by MARTIN JUSTICE and CHARLES F. W. MIELTATZ.

The Big Game Fishes of the United States

By CHARLES F. HOLDER. Illustrated in color by C. F. W. MIELTATZ and others.

Each, Cloth, 12mo, gilt, \$2.00 net (postage 15 cts.)

Previously issued:

The Deer Family

By the Hon. THEODORE ROOSEVELT and others. Illustrated by CARL RUNGIUS. With Maps by Dr. C. HART MERRIAM.

Salmon and Trout

By DEAN SAGE, W. C. HARRIS, and C. H. TOWNSEND. Illustrated by A. B. FROST and others.

Upland Game Birds

By EDWYN SANDYS and T. S. VAN DYKE. Illustrated by LOUIS AGASSIZ FUERTES, A. B. FROST, J. O. NUGENT, and C. L. BULL.

To be issued early next fall:

The Bison, Musk-Ox, Sheep and Goat Family

By GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL, OWEN WISTER, and CASPAR WHITNEY. Illustrated by CARL RUNGIUS and others.

Guns, Ammunition, and Tackle

By A. W. MONEY, W. E. CARLIN, A. L. A. HIMMELWEIGHT, and J. HARRINGTON KEENE. Illustrated.

The Bear Family

Cougar, Wild Cat, Wolf, and Fox

Other volumes still are in preparation to be issued within the next year and a half.

For a full descriptive circular of the Library with particulars as to special terms to subscribers to the set, address

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, PUBLISHERS

66 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

APPLETONS' SUMMER BOOKS

(Ready June 5.)

Second Large Edition Before Publication.

THE CAPTAIN'S TOLL-GATE

A Complete Posthumous Novel

By FRANK R. STOCKTON, author of "Kate Bonnet," "The Lady or the Tiger," etc. With a Memoir by Mrs. Stockton, an Etched Portrait, Views of Mr. Stockton's Homes, and a Bibliography. 12mo, cloth, \$1.50.

SPECIAL LARGE PAPER AUTOGRAPH EDITION with signed artist-proof etching, Mr. Stockton's autograph attached, memoir autographed by Mrs. Stockton; limited to 150 numbered copies; boxed, \$5.00.

Castle Omeragh

By F. FRANKFORT MOORE, author of "A Damsel or Two," "A Nest of Linnets," etc. 12mo, cloth, \$1.50.

The Sins of a Saint

By J. R. AITKEN, author of "Love in its Tenderness." 12mo, cloth, \$1.50.

RICHARD ROSNY

By MAXWELL GRAY, author of "The Silence of Dean Maitland." 12mo, cloth, \$1.50.

A Virginia Girl in the Civil War

Edited by MYRTA LOCKETT AVARY. 12mo, cloth, \$1.25 net; postage, 12 cts. additional.

Fourth Edition.

Millionaire Households

And Their Domestic Economy

By MARY ELIZABETH CARTER. Cover design by Margaret Armstrong. 12mo, cloth, gilt top, \$1.40 net; postage, 14 cts. additional.

FOR A MAIDEN BRAVE

By CHAUNCEY C. HOTCHKISS, author of "A Colonial Free-Lance," etc. With four illustrations in color by Frank T. Merrill. 12mo, cloth, \$1.50. Fifth Edition.

Novelettes De Luxe.

The Stirrup Cup

By J. AUBREY TYSON. A graceful, charming story of the youthful Aaron Burr. Cloth, 12mo, gilt top, uncut edges, special type. \$1.25.

'Twi'xt God and Mammon

By WILLIAM EDWARDS TIREBUCK, author of "Dorrie," "Miss Grace of All Souls." With a Memoir of the author by HALL CAINE. 12mo, cloth, \$1.50.

Ready June 5.

The Story of a Grain of Wheat

By WILLIAM C. EDGAR. Editor of "The North-western Miller." Illustrated, cloth, \$1.00 net; postage, 10 cts. additional.

Ready June 5.

The Autobiography of Joseph Le Conte

Edited by WILLIAM DALLAM ARMES. 12mo, cloth, \$1.25 net; postage additional.

D. APPLETON & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS

NEW YORK

BOSTON

CHICAGO

LONDON

THE DIAL

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

No. 407. JUNE 1, 1903. Vol. XXXIV.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
NATURE AND BOOKS. <i>William J. Long</i> . . .	357
GARDENS AND GARDEN-BLOOMS. <i>Alice Morse Earle</i>	360
Mrs. Ely's A Woman's Hardy Garden.—Fitzherbert's The Book of the Wild Garden.—Weed's The Flower Beautiful.	
A QUARTETTE OF BIRD-BOOKS. <i>Sara A. Hubbard</i>	362
Miss Bignell's My Woodland Intimates.—Mrs. Miller's True Bird Stories.—Nuttall's Birds of the United States and Canada, revised edition.—Scott's The Story of a Bird Lover.	
TRAMPS AND CAMPS AFIELD. <i>Wallace Rice</i> . . .	365
Whiting's Walks in New England.—Buckham's Where Town and Country Meet.—Roberts's The Tramp's Handbook.	
BOOKS ABOUT TREES AND SHRUBS. <i>Edith Kellogg Dunton</i>	366
Miss Keeler's Our Northern Shrubs and How to Identify Them.—Parkhurst's Trees, Shrubs, and Vines of the Northeastern United States.—Miss Going's With the Trees.	
TRAVELS FAR AND NEAR. <i>Charles Atwood Kofoid</i>	368
Kelly's Egypt.—Landor's Across Coveted Lands.—Alcock's A Naturalist in Indian Seas.—Priehard's Through the Heart of Patagonia.—Peters's The Eldorado of the Ancients.—Miss Betham-Edwards's East of Paris.—Rusling's European Days and Ways.—Triana's Down the Orinoco in a Canoe.—Duke of the Abruzzi's Farther North than Nansen.—Fountain's The Great Mountains and Forests of South America.—Bayne's On an Irish Jaunting Car.—Collie's Climbing on the Himalaya and Other Mountain Ranges.	
RECENT FICTION. <i>William Morton Payne</i> . . .	371
Harte's Trent's Trust.—Hardy's His Daughter First.—Cook's Roderick Taliaferro.—Altsheler's Before the Dawn.—Brady's The Southerners.—Miss Liljencrantz's The Ward of King Canute.—"Graham Hope's" The Triumph of Count Ostermann.—Miss McChesney's Cornet Strong of Ireton's Horse.—Miss Powell's The House on the Hudson.—Mr. and Mrs. Castle's The Star Dreamer.—Pemberton's The Gold Wolf.—Oppenheim's The Traitors.—Gwynne's The Pagan at the Shrine.	
NOTES ON NEW NOVELS	374
LITERARY NOTES	378
A HUNDRED BOOKS FOR SUMMER READING 379	
(A select list of some recent publications.)	
TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS	380
LIST OF NEW BOOKS	380

NATURE AND BOOKS.

"What books shall I read on my summer outing?" is a question often asked of one who is something of a naturalist and a reader of books; and the question covertly implies that one must confine his recommendations to those books that treat more or less directly of Nature. Now if a summer outing means a summer resort, where society must still supplant solitude, and where there are, therefore, many hours to be beguiled, and long times of waiting on the piazza for the sun to shine after rain and make the excursion possible, then the question of reading is a difficult one. The list of good Nature-books is large, and from the list one must choose those that best correspond to the disposition of his questioner, whether it lead him to ferns or flowers, to birds or beasts, or deeper to the hidden meaning of things visible but not half understood. If, however, a summer outing means a life in the open fields and woods and waters, where a white tent nestles among the trees and the heart of the forest is telling you all its songs, where you know that just around the point the deer and her fawns are feeding, and the waves and ripples are calling to you all day long their Indian names, *tikoo-wúk, tikoowúk, tikoowéésuk, tikoowúk!* like a repeated invitation to come out in your canoe and dance with them,—then the answer is perfectly simple. There is but one book to read on such an outing, and that is the open book of Nature herself; for nothing that man has written can stand her competition for half an hour without becoming dull and dreary by comparison.

This is not the rash expression of a moment, but the sober and rather sorrowful experience of twenty years in which I took my favorite books to the woods, season after season, and brought them back invariably wondering what was the matter with them.

Ruskin is good reading, and should keep his charm out of doors if anybody can, for he touches Nature most masterfully at times; but presently, as you read, like a long-dreaded shower on an excursion comes one of his inevitable and irrepressible scoldings. You take it meekly enough, though you hoped to escape that kind of thing when you went off on your

vacation, chastening the spirit of the inner man to receive the discipline, while the outer man grins in his beard like a Philistine, knowing he deserves his scolding yet thinking gleefully how the archangels and seraphim will catch it about the heavenly music and architecture when their turn comes. In the midst of it all, down comes a red squirrel to add his little stone to those that are being pelted at you. He sets up a terrible scolding of his own, barking, snickering, reviling you for not seeing things as he sees them, which is just what your author is doing; and, a thousand to one, you drop Ruskin to watch the squirrel, who, in the woods at least, does the thing more artistically and with more complete abandon. When he has done with his scolding he takes you off to see some trinket that he has hidden under a mossy log, and in spite of yourself your half-primitive mind finds the little comedy more interesting than all the seven lamps of architecture.

Emerson is also good reading, and has many noble words and some exquisite poems about Nature; but Emerson goes through the fields hunting for a thought, and finding it at last in his own head. For Nature never puts a thought on the surface of things, and one hates in the summer-time to have to cudgel his brains or to dig in the earth for it like Jeremiah. When he goes through the woods, Emerson is like a water-color artist with his eyes at squint trying to determine the precise tone of things; and you, being a common mortal, prefer to keep your eyes wide open, like a boy at a show, and see everything that is going on. When he stops and meditates for hours, taking no account of time like a Hindoo philosopher, you must watch a frog on a log apparently doing the same thing; and if you must think hard — which is a woeful mistake on a summer outing, for you miss all that Nature is saying and doing, and a preoccupied man might as well camp on a roof-garden as on Olympus, — then it is vastly better to think for yourself once in a while than to let even Emerson think for you.

When you try the poets, you are no better off. Bryant, who aimed to be the poet of Nature, becomes mere jingle, with a suggestion of rag-time in it, beside the soft and perfect harmonies of earth and air and water. Shelley's skylark comes down as if hit with a stone when a hermit thrush rings the first soft bells of his *gloria in excelsis*; and Wordsworth's too pointed morals seem strangely out of place, like a sermon at a concert, when you are face to face with Nature, who receives you absolutely with-

out suspicion, as if you were one with the rest of her children who do no wrong, and who utters no complaint or reproach, but is more silent than usual, even when you violate her confidence and kill her little children and drown the delicate fragrance of her twin-flowers with the smell of your villainous powder.

This was my own first hard lesson in the matter of books out of doors. The second was sharper, and left fewer regrets. I left behind these great spirits of literature, and took with me a dozen of the modern Nature-writers for rainy days. One of these writers weighed and measured everything; told you the exact number of birds in a flock, and the precise diameter of the dewdrops on successive mornings; and he only served to convince me how utterly dreary the common things of Nature may be if the illumination of a man's own spirit be not shed upon them. Another, of many volumes and many mistakes, saw only the bare surface of things, the fur and feathers that clothed the Wood Folk, but nothing of the spirit that animated them. As you followed him you shuddered when he set fire to the silver fringes of a birch-tree and left a blackened and unsightly ruin where a thing of marvellous beauty had been. He set his dog on every peaceable woodchuck, and sent his boy to kill all the chipmunks and sparrows in the neighborhood, at a time when they had their young to care for, to supply the appetite of a ravenous hawk he kept as a pet, — all this, and much more of the same kind, written soberly for our edification, without a suspicion apparently that he is violating all our best feelings, and that these things are as woefully out of place in the quiet woods as the party of men that you stumble upon, on a Sunday afternoon, whose chief reason for being out of doors seems to be the beer-keg that is set up in the place of honor in the midst of them. Such a spirit can never understand what it sees, however keen the eyes; for only love, a sincere love without dissimulation, can interpret the shy life that, like a little child or the going forth of the morning, has no speech nor language that our dull ears can comprehend.

Another writer, of a cheerful, beautiful spirit, some of whose books I had found delightful reading at home, took you with him on his pleasant rambles through the brush and over the southern mountains, talking cheerfully all the way of all sorts of things, opinions, ideas, theories, — but that is just what you don't want in the woods. Nature has no opinions or theories; and she cares nothing for yours.

Her life is perfect and complete, — a joyous, faithful, optimistic thing, — and you can share it as it is, leaving your society ideas, your doubts and pessimistic questionings, behind; or she has nothing whatever to give you. So I found these pleasant books very much like a company of charming ladies that, after many importunities, I took with me on an early morning ramble, "to see and hear and learn about the birds," they said. And they chattered so charmingly all together that Nature was quite forgotten, and the only external things we heard were a crow and a flock of blackbirds.

That was the second unexpected lesson; but the worst was yet to come; and I must hang my head as I tell about it, like a dog that finds himself barking at his own shadow by mistake.

One summer as I started for the woods with a little company of friends, contrary to my usual custom of going alone, one of my own books was published, and the first copy reached me scarcely an hour before my train left. I took it along gladly, thinking that now I had found at least one good book for rainy days. That was for my friends, of course. Knowing the contents, I could hardly be expected to read it much myself, and, remembering my own past experience, I said with the vineyard owner when he played his last card, — surely they will reverence my book. For a month or more I tried every dodge and crafty subterfuge that was possible to a modest man, to get my friends to read the thing. It had some interesting observations about animals and birds in it, and the drawings were beautiful. I would leave it open carelessly on the camp table, with a striking picture uppermost, whenever I went away salmon fishing or to watch the deer playing; but invariably on my return it was lying just as I left it. When my friends asked me questions about birds or animals they had seen in the woods, I would answer vaguely, and say that I thought there was a book in camp which would tell them all about it. And then I would hunt for it, where I knew it was not, and put it hopefully in their hands at last, thinking there was now no way of escape. But in a moment or two back they would come with the wretched book under an arm, as if they were going to read it, and ask to be taken out in my canoe, or over the blazed trail to the beaver pond; and in the charm of the thing itself we forgot all about the poor picture of it that we were so shamefully neglecting.

I gave up Nature-books in the woods after that, and settled down to the four old com-

panions, — the Faust, the thumbled Shakespeare, a copy of Martineau's essays, and the King James Bible, that are my usual travelling associates. But I must confess frankly that often weeks go by in the woods without seeing one of these old friends opened. The truth is, that to read any book in the presence of Nature is simply to neglect the greater inspiration that made the best books possible. It is like trying to read a volume of poems in the presence of a lovely woman, who is infinitely more interesting herself than any of the poems she has inspired.

So I go back to my thesis, which was probably also in Emerson's mind when he wrote:

"See thou bring not to field or stone
The fancies found in books;
Leave author's eyes, and fetch your own,
To brave the landscape's looks,"

and say dogmatically that the only book to read out of doors is the book of Nature herself. Spite of all the books that have been written about her, we have hardly as yet learned her alphabet. She is like an immense library of clay tablets, with their unknown stories of life and death and human endeavor, and, like a child that loves stories, we are still puzzling out the letters that shall unlock the treasures. The first five minutes out of doors brings you to a story whose final chapter, if you ever read it, will be the result of a life's long lesson, — and what do you want more for all your idle hours than a life's lesson to occupy them cheerfully? The ferns that wave by the roadside where the shade is deepest; the moss that clothes the old rocks of the wood; the bird that sings you up in the morning, and that sang last in the unpeopled solitudes of Patagonia; the squirrel that runs away when you spread him food and comes back presently with a companion to share it, and so reveals a language whose first whisper you have never heard and whose method no naturalist has ever told you about, — in all these things there are books to be read more interesting than you may have brought with you, or happily left behind on your shelves. The facts you see are but the letters given you to read the story that lies behind. There is romance here too, the subtle, romantic play of mind whenever you remember or go back to the old garret where your childhood's rainy days were spent among trunks of old costumes, and claw-footed andirons with griffin heads, and a Revolutionary cocked hat and a brace of horse pistols, and pennyroyal and thoroughwort swinging in fragrant bundles from the dusty

rafters. Here in the woods was where your childhood — the childhood of your race — was spent, some uncounted-odd thousands of years ago when your forebears were struggling up through animal individuality to attain their manhood; and everything you find here has some suggestion and shadowy memory about it that can never be expressed, yet never wholly missed if the mind be open and receptive. The timid mother bird that shows first a diplomat's cunning, and then more than a lion's courage, in shielding her young from your eyes and hands; the cautious track of a coon, the little brother to the bear, beside the brook where he washed his dinner to give it the taste of fish before eating it; the cave, into which you must crawl by some inner compulsion; the stone arrow-head and the wolf's bones that you find there; the great skull of a moose, with a ground-bird's nest in the empty eye-orbit, while the woodmice raise their children within its lofty white dome, — I can understand perfectly why my friends prefer to go with me, and find these things and let their minds play with them freely, than to read about Nature in books. And, as the woods are but the garret of our childhood, I understand too that only a child's glad spirit will ever half comprehend the joy and inspiration to be found there. For that is perhaps the best thing that can be said about the woods and waters when you let your eyes see and your own heart speak: it makes you a child once more; brings back something of the child's faith, and his cheery, hopeful outlook on the world. And that is what every man seeks, or longs for unconsciously, in all his worry and work, and that hovers about him like a dream at dawn when he hies him away to the woods of happy memories: to forget his care and weariness and doubt, and be a child in his father's house again.

WILLIAM J. LONG.

DR. SELIM HOBART PEABODY, an old and very valuable contributor to THE DIAL, died at St. Louis on the twenty-sixth of May, at the age of seventy-three. Dr. Peabody was a man of great learning, and an educator by profession. Born in Burlington, Vermont, he was a graduate of the State University, and his career as a teacher included experience in his native State, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, and Illinois. He was for a number of years a teacher in the high schools of Chicago, and afterwards President of the University of Illinois. For the last ten years of his life his services were in demand as an expert in expositions, and he filled important posts in the exhibitions held in Paris, Chicago, Buffalo, and planned for St. Louis. He was one of the editors of the "International Cyclopædia," as well as the author of numerous school books.

The New Books.

GARDENS AND GARDEN-BLOOMS.*

"Of the three hundred cyclamen plants that we set out ourselves on the edge of the grove, not one has shown either blossom or even green leaf — they are vanished forever. The hedge of yellow roses is all dead. And the anemones are all autumn bloomers — Japan anemones. The gardener says there are no garden anemones that blossom in the spring! I have done exactly as *that English book* said and *not one thing* is right."

This is a paragraph from a veritable letter lately received from an American friend who has a new American garden which was to be wholly a Spring garden. And she would not permit the local nurseryman and florist to plant it and "make it like everyone else's"; nor would she ask advice of her neighbors for similar reasons. But carried into extravagance both of money and hopes by the charm of Miss Jekyll's delightful "Wood and Garden" and "Home and Garden," and her rose and her lily books, she followed the Englishwoman's rules and experiences, and even her suggestions and hopes, — and this is the first "flowery Maytime" of her first garden. Bulbs, seeds, plants, shrubs, — not one-tenth of those planted are living. She has learned in dismay that an English winter is not a New English winter; that English soil is not American clay and dirt; that many English plants will neither flourish nor live in American borders; and that one cannot go to English books for practical instruction and help in making American gardens. Like the good cook, we must have judgment, else the attractive volumes are almost valueless as teachers.

But at last we have a book on gardens which will not teach us Americans to plant hedges of delicate roses, or banks of cyclamen. Now we have given us "A Woman's Hardy Garden" by Mrs. Helena Rutherford Ely, — an American book, by an American woman, about an American garden. Let us sigh with gratitude and read the volume with delight. For here it all is, — what we should plant and when we should plant it; how to care for it after it is planted and growing; what to do if it does not grow and blossom; what will blossom, and

*A WOMAN'S HARDY GARDEN. By Helena Rutherford Ely. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Co.

THE BOOK OF THE WILD GARDEN. By S. W. Fitzherbert. Illustrated. (Handbooks of Practical Gardening.) New York: John Lane.

THE FLOWER BEAUTIFUL. By Clarence Moores Weed. Illustrated. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

when it will blossom, and what the blossom will be. We learn of annuals and perennials, and bedding out; we are given good sensible lists, with a few descriptions of rare plants, and of garden shrubs; we are told what we can do with them all, what we must not do, and what we cannot do; we learn the prices of plants and seeds, the cost of garden-making; we learn of garden resources, and of makeshifts.

But the book is not devoted wholly to the practical; it is full of garden-love, of the spirit of happy out-door life. It is a good book, a wholesome book; it influences you in the reading, just as working in the garden does in the doing,—not walking in the garden merely, but turning over the soil, pulling the weeds, nursing up a drooping plant, getting close to the ground; you feel better and truer,—feel that life is good and is worth living, while there are gardens, and flowers blooming in these gardens, and women who are living and loving both flowers and gardens, and writing about them. The author tells of her Garden Diary—a scrap-book of printed slips and an entry-book for written notes,—a journal which should be kept by everyone who owns a garden; for such records afford a wonderful bond of union and of friendly controversy with other garden-owners, as well as a never-ceasing delight to the diary-keeper. And in this case the Garden Diary has a special significance, for it is like a promise of a second and even more detailed book on Mrs. Ely's Hardy Garden.

A good book for Englishmen to use, and Americans to read, has been added to Mr. John Lane's excellent series of books on English gardening. This is devoted to "The Wild Garden," and like the others of the series is suggestive rather than definite for consultation by American garden-owners. For not only garden-plants but English wild-flowers that grow readily and blossom happily in English glades and meads and copses and spinneys, refuse to live in our plain woods and pastures. And the author surprises us by his report of the behavior of some of our American plants in English "wild gardens"; we hardly recognize them. He describes the Trailing Arbutus (*Epigæa repens*), or colloquially our Mayflower, as a hardy shrub with flesh-colored flowers, that grows and spreads readily wherever planted. It is difficult to think of the Mayflower as a shrub, nor will I call its perfection of pinkness flesh-color; and I cannot believe that it grows and spreads

rapidly. I bethink me of the whims, the freakishness, the shyness, the impossibility, of the demure New England Mayflower that I have always known. I remember a certain pine-grove in old Narragansett, where, five years ago, many cartloads of forest earth, and hundreds of plants of the longed-for Mayflower, were placed with intelligent thought and loving care by flower-growers of experience. Soil and plants had been conveyed from a pine-grove only three miles distant. Both were placed under the same kind of pine-trees, and the same sized trees, and at like distances apart, affording thus the same light and the same shade. Both groves were at equal distance from the shore of the bay; both had occasional stone boulders; both had the same growth of underbrush. Three transplantings were made, to try different seasons and conditions. Did these cherished Mayflowers "grow well and spread rapidly"? Not one plant is now living! I searched diligently this spring, and found not even a single rusty leaf.

The handsome book entitled "The Flower Beautiful," is a natural product of our present interest in flowers; it treats of their decorative use within doors, and is divided into three phases of the subject,—1st, their relation to one another; 2d, their relation to the receptacle; 3d, the relation of the whole composition to its environment. The text of this book, curiously enough, is much more satisfactory than the illustrations from photographic reproductions; for we miss color, of course, in the latter, though it is very distinctly conveyed to us by the author's glowing words, which have an extraordinary power of vivid presentation. I will not dwell on his instructions as to the relation of flowers to each other, for I find no inclination among folk who arrange flowers at all to place sweet-peas with asters, from which horror he warns us. We have all learned to place each flower-family by itself in its vase. The question of this flower-holder is ever a widely considered one. Mr. Weed gives us many beautiful examples of the fine Japanese jars and vases for flower-holding; and though he tells of glass vases, only one of his fifty-six illustrations displays a glass receptacle, and that scarcely an artistic one—a glass tumbler. Yet the beautiful and varied glass vases, such as Mrs. Jekyll's "Munstead Glasses," and even the simpler globular and flaring cylindrical forms, are deemed by many flower-lovers our choicest flower-holders. With transparent

vases we have the beauty of the flower-stems added to the blossoms.

Nor does the author even speak of the splendid bowls, jars, and ewer-forms of brass and copper of oriental and barbaric make, and the graceful metal jars for various domestic uses in more civilized but simple communities. The copper jars are so fine for all the tawny, dull-red and Spanish-pink tints of our native lilies, and our garden-strays — for the azaleas and rhododendrons (not purple ones) of our woods and gardens, for our strangely-tinted peonies and dahlias and hollyhocks and gladioli and bleeding-heart; and the brass bowls are so fine for iris and lupine, and both are invaluable for great bunches of flowering shrubs and fruit trees — for dog-wood and choke-cherry and lilacs and snowballs, and for many of our coarser wild-flowers.

However, this book is not of wild-flowers; illustrations and text are of garden-blossoms. One vase of yellow lilies, one of golden-rod, one of lady's-slipper, and a single plant of tway-blade and trillium, seem a scant showing of wild-flowers for indoors to one who has a vase, bowl, or dish for each and every wild-flower, from pussy-willow, blood-root, hepatica, may-flower, Solomon's seal, columbine, through arethusa, calopogon, ladies' tresses, grass of Parnassus, and the last gentians, butter-and-eggs, and golden-rod. Of course it takes many years to fill such a vase-closet; Mrs. Celia Thaxter had one with vases for every kind and color of poppies.

In one or two points I differ from Mr. Weed. I find no need for warning flower-gatherers and vase-fillers not to "prefer expensive hot-house exotics to the beautiful flowers that surround us out-doors." Such a preference no longer exists, or is even fashionable. On the contrary, I find our greenhouses given over to the forcing for the market of simple "country" flowers, such as wall-flowers, stock, spiræas, deutzias, lilacs, sweet-peas, etc. Nor can I share his preference for the China aster. He calls it a favorite flower, "universally beloved," and deems it one of our most valued plants for in-door decoration. I do not find it popular nor beloved; and see many reasons why it is not suitable for in-door decoration. The foliage is not refined; the flowers are top-heavy; the colors are often crude. The author names these tints of his Truffant asters: "bright rose-pink, aster-purple, mauve, magenta, auricula-purple, deep maroon," — not an alluring list. The Comet aster, of which there are half-a-dozen

illustrations, is to me a specially unpleasing variety. The stems of asters are coarse but weak, and almost always must be cut short even when the growth is tall; therefore the arrangement in vases is necessarily stiff. Even Mr. Weed's photographs, fine as they are, prove this. And one-quarter of his illustrations are of asters, — he is a faithful champion where he loves.

There can be no variety in arrangement with asters. Compare the aster plates in this book with the charming photographs of sweet-peas, the artistic ones of the trollius, the double-buttercup of our old garden, or, still more varied in outline and charm, the beautiful poppies. These poppy photographs are perfection.

A special teaching of the book — the significance and value of flowers in the school-room, the ways to use them, and to awaken interest in them, — is given with special force. And, indeed, the whole book is full both of power and charm for all "out-doorlings" in every page from cover to cover.

ALICE MORSE EARLE.

A QUARTETTE OF BIRD-BOOKS.*

The study of American ornithology has arrived at a happy stage in its development. The gun is falling into disuse, as a needless, not to say cruel, accessory; and the opera-glass and camera are taking its place. Scientists have had the birds in the earlier settled portions of the continent under consideration for upward of two centuries. The species and their variations have been determined and recorded with a minuteness and accuracy which leave little work of the sort yet to be done. "What we want now," remarks a distinguished authority, "is knowledge of the *living*, not the dead, bird." A thoroughly exhaustive account of the habits of any of our commonest birds is still to be written." With the wide-spread interest awakened in this charming and gifted race, the desired information concerning their individual traits and habits promises to be amply supplied.

*MY WOODLAND INTIMATES. By Effie Bignell. Illustrated. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co.

TRUE BIRD STORIES from My Note-Books. By Olive Thorne Miller. Illustrated by Louis Agassiz Fuertes. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

BIRDS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. A Popular Hand-book. By Thomas Nuttall. New revised and annotated edition, by Montague Chamberlain. Illustrated. Boston: Little, Brown, & Co.

THE STORY OF A BIRD LOVER. By William Earl Dodge Scott. With frontispiece. New York: The Outlook Co.

Earnest observers among both old and young are rising up in every locality, and those in possession of a ready pen are relating the significant facts in their experience for the benefit of inquiring readers. From these sources the general fund of information is constantly enlarging, while the importance and attractive nature of the subject are coming to be more justly appreciated.

A second contribution from Miss Effie Bignell, author of the popular "Mr. Chupes and Miss Jenny," makes us acquainted with a considerable range of out-door life with which she has established relations of confiding friendliness by her gentle and judicious management. "My Woodland Intimates," as she properly names them, comprise birds of many kinds, indiscriminate cotton-tails, and a family of bewitching squirrels. Miss Bignell has availed herself of the favorable opportunities afforded a dweller in the country, for keeping her intimates under daily notice. She acknowledges their claim upon her sympathy, as a superior yet kindred personality, and by simple observances is mindful of their comfort. She spreads a table for them on a window-ledge in winter, and in a safe resort under the trees in summer. Cracked corn, seeds of the sunflower and maple, sweepings of the hay-loft, nuts, moistened bread, crumbled dog-biscuit, even cuttings of apple and banana, are provided to suit the varied tastes of her pretty pensioners. The wounded and disabled are tenderly cared for until able to resume their independent habits. In return for her faithful attentions, she receives touching evidences of affection. She is welcomed and followed in her walks by bands of her feathered friends, who suffer a close approach with undoubted pleasure, and by expressive tones and gestures give token of real gratitude.

A sharp controversy has lately occurred in the magazines over alleged exaggerations in describing the behavior of wild animals, especially in their methods of parental discipline. Miss Bignell notes an example of stern schooling among them, which lends credence to various disputed stories bearing on this latter point. A pair of red squirrels were her intimates of long standing, the female showing particular familiarity and daring. She was an *habitué* of Balsam Bough Tavern, and brought her young infant to share in its bounties. Of their family life and discipline, Miss Bignell writes:

"I have never before witnessed such heroic bringing up, such Spartan training, as that bestowed on her off-

spring by this little squirrel lady during one day the baby spent in the *table d'hôte* neighborhood. Early in the morning I saw her leading the tender, inexperienced little creature to perilous heights among the maples, — eminences from which on every occasion he promptly fell to the ground with a thud suggestive of the destruction of his entire internal economy. Over and over I went to the little flattened-out creature, expecting to find him dead; but he never failed to pick himself up as soon as his scattered wits and suspended breath returned. Once or twice he approached me and took refuge in my lap, but at his mother's angry call and chatter he left me and returned to her. We saw her vigorously trouncing and disciplining the poor baby throughout the entire day, and one of our number insists that on two or three occasions the Spartan mother slapped her child to give him confidence!"

Miss Bignell finally interfered and took the baby under her permanent protection. It thrived, and grew into a family pet, half squirrel-like and half human. From the samples above quoted, the value of the author's studies of her furred and feathered intimates is plainly apparent.

None need be told that the "True Bird Stories from My Note-Books," by Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller, are both engaging and authentic. Their prime purpose is the entertainment of children; but the adult once opening the book will yield to the spell of a talented and engaging writer until the last page is finished. The stories are short and simple, each enveloping some curious incident in bird-life witnessed by the writer and attesting the infinite variety of disposition and accomplishment possible to the "tribes of burning plumage and choral voice." One surprising narrative is connected with the vocal achievements of the robin. A bird taken early from the nest had never learned the song of its forefathers. Observing its efforts to shape some sort of a coherent melody, a member of the family with whom it dwelt taught it to whistle "Yankee Doodle." The robin caught the tune perfectly, and it was thenceforth the sole song in its repertory. Another robin, that was confined near a parrot, learned to say "Aunt Maria" with the same distinctness as its clever tutor. It is claimed by some naturalists that all singing birds may develop a faculty for speech. When the robin, the canary, the goldfinch, the magpie, and the crow have acquired the art, who shall say the capacity is wanting in any member of the group of Oscines? Mrs. Miller adds her testimony to the evidence that animals are not insensible to the necessity of a rigorous training of the young. One instance of this kind, relating to the whip-poor-will, is thus given by her:

"One evening after the whip-poor-will had sung for some weeks, I was surprised to hear a droll baby voice trying to imitate his notes. On listening, I found that the elder was teaching the youngster — actually giving him a music lesson. First the perfect song rang out loud and clear, and the weak, quavering voice tried to copy it. Then the singer repeated the strain, and the infant tried again. So it went on night after night, till the little one could sing almost as well as his father."

The appearance of a new edition of Thomas Nuttall's manual of the "Birds of the United States and Canada" is an event to be noted with pleasure. The earlier two-volumed form is now compressed into one, and in addition to the original wood-cuts the text is illuminated by a series of colored plates representing 110 species. The name of Thomas Nuttall, "The English-American," is held by later ornithologists in high respect. Botany was his first choice in the field of natural science; but while collecting the plants native to this country, he found place in his heart for love of the birds, and time in his absorbing pursuits to give them keen and careful observation. The first volume of his treatise on ornithology was published in 1832, and the second in 1834. It was the first "handbook" on American birds accessible to the student, and was prized as the work of an expert in scientific methods, and one with a fine feeling for the beauties of his theme. Wilson treated about 280 species, in his great work on the birds of the United States. Audubon followed, with his magnificent illustrations of 506 species. Nuttall describes a little more than 200, but with much breadth of knowledge and nicety of detail. After consulting the many authorities who have come after him, we may still go back to his pages for useful bits of information not to be met with elsewhere.

The picture facing the title-page of "The Story of a Bird Lover," by Mr. W. E. D. Scott, is a flash-light into the very heart of the author. He is sitting in the centre of a spacious room, with scores of wild birds, eating, drinking, bathing, flying, singing, or resting quietly on their perches. One has alighted on the gentleman's finger; another on his head, apparently with felonious intent on his hair; another, on his shoulder; while others are in various attitudes close around him. He is at home among them, they are at home with him, and all are on the friendliest terms with each other. It is a captivating scene, and a truthful rendering of daily occurrences in the bird-lover's experience. Mr. Scott has been associated with Princeton

University, as curator of the Department of Ornithology, for over thirty years. He was the founder of the Museum which does honor, in the extent and value of its collections, to him and to Princeton. He has travelled widely in search of material with which to stock the department over which he presides. He has spent years in the wild regions of the states east and west, and has gleaned a store of fresh knowledge from the book which Nature opens to all earnest seekers. His natural fondness for the birds was developed into the serious pursuits of the scientist while a student at Cornell and Harvard under the direction of such teachers as Burt Wilder, Louis Agassiz, and Jeffries Wyman. The plain unvarnished tale of his adventures could not fail to have many passages awakening sympathy and interest. Mr. Scott is at present striving to solve certain problems in evolution by an intimate study of birds in captivity. He has some five hundred individuals housed in six rooms in his home, and, providing them with conditions in accord with their habits, allows them the utmost freedom possible to the circumstances. It is an experiment of ambitious dimensions, and it is hoped that commensurate results will accrue from it. In his revelation of avian idiosyncracies, Mr. Scott has not a more curious story to unfold than that of a pet crow, which some may pronounce a very wise bird, and others a very silly one.

"This bird was allowed large liberty, was very tame, and, with the traditional crow propensity for mischief, played many pranks, both edifying and provoking, and some of them almost inconceivable. He would pick a rose from the garden, bring it to the steps of the piazza, and then carefully remove each petal, laying them in a pile. After this was finished, one by one he would carefully remove each leaf to the step below, making a new heap there. There were three steps to this piazza, and for hours he would move his rose-leaves from one step to another, up and down, seeming to find infinite satisfaction in the process. The whole was accompanied by much gabble, doubtless in crow language, which seemed to me to indicate at times great pleasure, and at other times rage and irritation, when the wind would disturb his pile of leaves and he had to restore order from chaos."

Verily, a sable Sisyphus, with a self-imposed task, futile and mysterious!

SARA A. HUBBARD.

"L'AME FRANCAISE" is the title of a new French monthly, devoted to art, literature, and philosophy, published in Boston by Messrs. Marlier & Co. It appears to be a Catholic organ, and its chief feature is a translation, to be continued serially, of Father Sheehan's "My New Curate." The first number is dated May, 1903.

TRAMPS AND CAMPS AFIELD.*

Nature not only speaks a various language, but in these later years she is speaking a great deal through the mouths of almost innumerable interpreters. Life in those sinks of humanity, our cities, turns for recreation to simpler methods of living and more natural surroundings, — and turns, too, for re-creation as well. Mr. Howells has noted that, in America at least, city people are all country people, either by actual birth or by the remove of a degree or two; and interest in the open territory adjacent is inevitable. Of the sentiment of that cynical Frenchman whose solitary objection to the city was that it is surrounded by country, there is little or nothing in these United States. Certainly it does not have itself put into books that bring with them a sense of expansiveness and a freer air, at once finer and more delicate. Growing luxury too plays its part, as well as the widespread imitation of English life: it is not too much to say that the twentieth-century ambition of the well-to-do among Americans is to live in both the city and country, free to go from one to the other as the desire seizes them.

Of recent writers on the various moods of Nature, few have the outer eye and inward vision of Mr. Charles Goodrich Whiting. In his hours of labor a member of that most modern and most urban of crafts, the newspaper profession, he has set up an efficacious antidote to its exacting requirements in long rambles through that blessed New England countryside where scenes as wild as ever greeted the eye of a Wampanoag or Narragansett are within easy reach of the city dweller. With a tried companion, Mr. Solomon Stebbins, to whom he dedicates his "Walks in New England" as "the best man of wood and field I ever knew," he has rambled over hill and dale, forest and meadow, marsh and rock, and gained from all their secret of delight. It is not in the gentle spring, nor radiant summer, nor crispy autumn alone that he has sought to discern the inartificial world, but during rain and snow, bitter cold and sultry heat, until he has been able to see Nature whole and let his readers enjoy with him the profoundest of her secrets.

* WALKS IN NEW ENGLAND. By Charles Goodrich Whiting. Illustrated. New York: John Lane.

WHERE TOWN AND COUNTRY MEET. By James Buckham. Cincinnati: Jennings & Pye.

THE TRAMP'S HANDBOOK. By Harry Roberts. Illustrated. New York: John Lane.

The handsome volume is made up of little papers in prose, embellished by many reproductions of photographs. These not sufficing to convey all that he has to say, Mr. Whiting turns to verse, seeking and finding his inspiration for it close to Nature's heart. Nor are the prose papers devoid of the essence of poetry. They contain innumerable excerpts from the poets, especially from the older American poets; and it is here that the reader familiar with the writings of the younger singers of Canada and America wishes that Mr. Whiting could have acquainted himself with their work as well. But the spirit of the entire book is based upon accurate observation animated by imagination, as may be seen in the following passage from the essay called "A Sabbath in the Open":

"Now surely the spells of the frost are loosened, and those skunk cabbages that choose, and that have not hurried too much, will presently be humming all over their spadixes with pollen-scattering flowers, — for there is sound in this work of reproduction, though our ears are not finely enough attuned to distinguish it. Our yet imperfect senses miss a hundred shades and hues and tints of colour, which artists are ever striving to discover and fix on canvas; they cannot see light where multitudes of living things of so-called lower orders do see light and go about their businesses; they cannot catch the myriad overtones even of the musical instruments we make, no one of which, not even the subtle violin, ever registered the infinite delicacies and refinements of tone that vibrate to the spiritual sense; they cannot hear the corn grow, though they hear the water trickle and the frosts whisper; and even the movements of the ants in the ground, the beetles in the bark, the larvæ in the wood, are only heard by a few whose trained ears have reached a neater touch of hearing."

Fine as these things are, there some even finer in the attitude of Mr. Whiting toward that part of Nature which is often too little considered, — humanity. In such a paper as "A Far Easter in the Future," he ventures upon prediction, in part as follows:

"The time shall come when there will be no more despoilment of man by his brother man; when wealth as now conceived will have become a meaningless term; when all things shall be done for the good of all and nothing for the good of one, — be that one king, emperor, priest, president or great capitalist. The time shall come, — and then war will have become a hideous legend of the past, and no more shall men destroy the lives and hopes and happiness of other peoples for a little trivial aggrandizement and the interest of a few ignorant and pitiable men misled by false ideas. This is the Easter of the future."

Though the Rev. James Buckham is known as the author of a pleasant little book of verses, he is content to limit himself to prose in "Where Town and Country Meet," a volume in which the inspiration is obtained from surroundings

strikingly like those of Mr. Whiting's. Originally contributed to weekly papers, both religious and secular, these little articles are always those of a city man consciously in the country and eager to lay off the complexities of civilization for the simplicities of open air and out-of-doors. As in so many cases where there is an honest love for Nature in all moods, there is manifest in his writing a keenness of the senses, of sight and sound and scent, denied — wisely, let us believe — to city dwellers. The sense of smell being so little in use among men tamed and domesticated, it is a pleasure to come upon such a passage as this:

"To me, the most ethereal and delicious moment of this pursuit of spring is the time when, as we say, spring is first 'in the air.' The expectation of the new budding year is never quite so thrilling, so transporting — Thoreau calls it 'exciting' — as then. That first changing of the air, in late February and early March, from the winter quality to the spring quality, — have you not remarked it with all your senses, and been mysteriously and irresistibly elated and exalted thereby, as if body and soul were suddenly set in perfect tune with the music of the spheres? And that earliest whiff of the soil — is there any perfume to compare with it in delicious suggestiveness? How it recalls all the sweet youthfulness of life and nature! I know of nothing like the smell of the soil to bring back the zestful, care-free days of boyhood, and to thrill the soul with intimations and prophecies of its own and Nature's eternal youth."

Equally devoted to the worship of Nature, but from a practical and more prosaic point of view, is Mr. Harry Robert's "The Tramp's Handbook." Here one may learn how to put oneself in the way of the delights that Messrs. Whiting and Buckham expatiate upon so delightfully, — what to take when on a tramp, how to tie knots, contrive packsaddles, set traps for live things, make and break camp, light fires, cook food, dry clothing, and the like. It is a book written primarily for wandering life in England, and many a plainsman and mountaineer in America could add to its recommendations; but it is in full accord with the natural instinct that sends the people of the English race a-wandering betimes, and it is small enough to be carried in the pocket. Mr. Roberts, though he mentions the soldier and traveller as those to whom his work should appeal, takes for his motto the finely regardless old phrase, "It shall be what o'clock I say it is," and specifies a more direct appeal to primitive instincts thus:

"When we come really to think and experiment for ourselves, we discover that the so-called comforts and luxuries of our civilization are but the counters (or counterfeit coins) for which we have been taught to sacrifice our true inheritance of dignity and leisure. But com-

monly, before this discovery breaks in upon us, we have given hostages and signed contracts whereby our reversion is mortgaged to the hilt, and we have nothing left but to turn cynics and bark at every spectre of our might-have-been. Some of us are bold enough to fix a muzzle over the surly jaws of conscience, to repudiate our contracts, to sacrifice our hostages, and escape with the remains of our divine legacy into the backwoods of life. On the whole, I think it is such who will derive most value from this little book, the aim of which is merely to tell those who are fresh from the civilized world how they may most simply nourish and protect their bodies without sacrificing their spiritual lives at the altar of the devil of a commercial age."

Most appropriate to the spirit of the book is the inclusion of a glossary of Romany words, and a bibliography of books which may be handily carried on such tramps as the author describes, all of them selected with discrimination and intelligence.

WALLACE RICE.

BOOKS ABOUT TREES AND SHRUBS.*

It is not likely that forestry will ever rival bird and animal study as a popular diversion. It utterly lacks both the human and the epic interest of the latter, — and incidentally the controversial, so strong just now between the "scientists" and the "nature students," to borrow the Rev. Mr. Long's terminology for the two schools. Plant psychology rests on too slight a foundation, and merges too easily into pathetic fallacy, to seem remunerative to the average man; and the pleasure of the quest is marred by the fact that the tree, once found, is permanently placed, while the bird flits tantalizingly on to the next thicket. But we have lately made fairly sure of the bird. The thicket remains, — a bewildering tangle of trees, shrubs and vines, more interesting because less familiar than the small plants that blossom in its shadow. So the tree, hitherto the most neglected object in nature, is beginning to claim its share of attention. Forest preservation is coming to be ranked on a par with the work of the Audubon Society, and landscape gardening is taking its place beside gardening proper as an art equally absorbing and worthy of cultivation.

And with the popular interest in trees come

* OUR NORTHERN SHRUBS AND HOW TO IDENTIFY THEM. A Handbook for the Nature-Lover. By Harriet L. Kesler. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

TREES, SHRUBS, AND VINES of the Northeastern United States. Their Characteristic Landscape Features. By H. E. Parkhurst. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

WITH THE TREES. By Maud Going. Illustrated. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co.

the popular books about them. Three of these, recently published, serve to suggest how wide is the field of research and from how many remunerative points of view it may be overlooked. Miss Harriet L. Keeler's work on "Our Northern Shrubs and How to Identify Them" makes its claim to attention largely through its pictures, which supplement the clear and terse descriptions so perfectly that the reader can with a minimum of trouble identify any shrub he is likely to come upon, particularly if it is in flower. Mr. H. E. Parkhurst covers a wider field in his account of the "Trees, Shrubs, and Vines of the Northeastern United States." His aim is much like Miss Keeler's, — to acquaint the reader with the distinguishing characteristics and ornamental value of each species described. But his method of approach is entirely different, and the basis of his analytical keys is generally the leaf instead of the flower. Miss Maud Going, the author of the third book under consideration, is a nature essayist. Identification of species plays but a small part in her scheme of study. Her volume called "With the Trees" contains a series of delightful rambling sketches, packed full of the tree lore of all the year, from the time "When the Sap Stirs" to the fall of the leaf and the belated golden blossoming of the wych hazel.

It seems almost superfluous to speak in detail of Miss Keeler's book on "Our Northern Shrubs," further than to say that its general plan is the same as that of her well-known and authoritative work on "Native Trees." She writes for the amateur botanist and the nature-lover who wishes a more complete or a more popular description of our wayside bushes and the commoner of our imported shrubs than is given by the ordinary text-book; and particularly for those who are interested in the decoration of city parks and boulevards, country roadsides, school yards, or their own home grounds, and who therefore wish a better understanding of the habits and character of our native shrubs. To this end the shrubs are grouped by families (and why not furnish a key, at least for the larger families, in addition to the guide to genera?). Each of the two hundred and thirty species that are included is analyzed scientifically and described popularly, generally with especial reference to its origin and history, its hardihood, and its decorative possibilities. There are over two hundred plates from photographs and a number from drawings. The photographs, all of shrubs in

flower or fruit, are very beautiful, and so clear as to make identification perfectly simple, often even without reference to the descriptions.

Mr. Parkhurst's work on "Trees, Shrubs, and Vines" is necessarily more complicated, since it covers three times as much ground; and being written in a less popular manner, it demands more effort on the part of the amateur reader. But such effort is well repaid. Considerably over half the book is occupied by analytical keys and botanical descriptions of trees, shrubs, and vines, native to the Northeastern United States, or foreign but cultivated there. The descriptions are very simple; in identifying specimens, no microscope work is required, and outline drawing of leaf forms and venation materially shorten the process. But the more characteristic portion of the book consists of several descriptive chapters, several more which deal specifically with the trees in the New York Central Park — a complete list of whose trees, shrubs and vines is given, — and one chapter devoted to the landscape features of a number of shrubs and vines. It is the amateur landscape gardener who will especially enjoy Mr. Parkhurst's book. The author's own bias toward that phase of the subject is clearly shown by his selection of Central Park as a basis for study. His enthusiasm is contagious; one lays aside the book with a new and discriminating interest in landscape, and a wish to begin decorating something at once.

Mr. Parkhurst is already known to students of nature through his books about birds; Miss Going for hers about wild flowers. "With the Trees" ought to be read once, and then kept conveniently at hand to be read again by snatches. It is full of good things; but the somewhat hit-or-miss arrangement of them, and the lack of transition from point to point, make it impossible to get hold of everything at first reading. However, what the style lacks in coherence it makes up in charm of allusion. Miss Going is equally familiar with reports of the Bureau of Ethnology and bulletins of the Department of Forestry, with Thoreau's delicate descriptions and White's quaint observations. She understands the place of the trees in myth and folk-lore, in modern poetry, Indian handicraft, and the economy of nations. These matters, however, are side-issues, subordinated to a more strictly scientific interest, in the vital processes of the trees: where they live, how they get their food, how they grow and multiply. Methods of wind and insect pollination, and curious devices for seed distribution,

are perhaps the special topics accorded fullest and most vivid presentation. Such chapter titles as "In a Hillside Pasture," "The Life of the Leaves," "The Cone-Bearers, and their Kin," "Trees of Streets, Parks, and Gardens," "Seed-Time and Sowing," will suggest the informal method of the book and the wide range of interests covered. The essays are beautifully illustrated from photographs.

All three books are attractively bound and well printed. Any one of them is certain to direct and stimulate an interest in a fascinating branch of nature-study.

EDITH KELLOGG DUNTON.

TRAVELS FAR AND NEAR.*

There is an Egyptian proverb that "who drinks Nile water must return." Something of the charm of this nursery of the world's art and civilization, of its interesting people and its wonderful climate, appears in Mr. R. Talbot Kelly's artistic work on Egypt, and rouse in the reader a thirst for the water of the Nile. "To its sunshine and air, more than to anything else, is due perhaps that subtle and mysterious charm which all who have ever been to Egypt unconsciously feel." The mellow warmth of the Egyptian atmosphere, and the brilliant coloring of its landscape under the transfiguring light of its sunshine, are brought forcibly to the reader's atten-

* EGYPT. Painted and Described by R. Talbot Kelly. New York: The Macmillan Co.

ACROSS COVETED LANDS. Or, A Journey from Flushing (Holland) to Calcutta, Overland. By A. Henry Savage Landor. In two volumes. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

A NATURALIST IN INDIAN SEAS. Or, Four Years with the Royal Indian Marine Survey Ship "Investigator." By A. Alcock. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

THROUGH THE HEART OF PATAGONIA. By H. Hesketh Pritchard. Illustrated in color, etc., by John Guille Millais, and from photographs. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE ELDORADO OF THE ANCIENTS. By Dr. Carl Peters. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

EAST OF PARIS. Sketches in the Gâtinais, Bourbonnais, and Champagne. By Miss Betham-Edwards. Illustrated in color. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

EUROPEAN DAYS AND WAYS. By James F. Rusling. Illustrated. Cincinnati: Jennings & Pye.

DOWN THE ORINOCO IN A CANOE. By S. Pérez Triana. With Introduction by R. B. Cunninghame Graham. Illustrated. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co.

FARTHER NORTH THAN NANSEN. Being the Voyage of the Polar Star. By H. R. H. the Duke of the Abruzzi. Illustrated. London: Howard Wilford Bell.

THE GREAT MOUNTAINS AND FORESTS OF SOUTH AMERICA. By Paul Fountain. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

ON AN IRISH JAUNTING CAR THROUGH DONEGAL AND CONNEMARA. By S. G. Bayue. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers.

CLIMBING ON THE HIMALAYA AND OTHER MOUNTAIN RANGES. By J. Normau Collie. Illustrated. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.

tion by the seventy-five colortypes of the author's paintings, which deal not only with landscape subjects, but also with the life of the people in city streets, among the *fellahin* of the Delta and the Bedawin of the desert. The technical work on these plates is most excellent, and as illustrations they are exquisite. The idealized Egypt which we enjoy in these illustrations we find also in the text. The author is evidently an optimist, and no misfortune perturbs his wholesome view of life, or shocks his faith in his fellow-men. He is ever ready to appreciate their point of view, and to excuse their shortcomings. "Robbery, with which their name is often associated, is usually more or less incidental, and not a habit, and from their point of view is to some extent justifiable. I noticed, on one occasion, a sheykh's son wearing a lady's green silk dressing-gown, and on my asking him where he got it he rather ambiguously replied, 'Well you see, Allah has given those dirty Egyptians all that fat land, where they can see their food growing before them, while *our* inheritance is this desert.' Then, meaningly, 'we take toll of the desert.'" The author writes from personal experience of the Egypt and Egyptians of to-day, especially of those parts of which tourists see but little if any. His comments on the simplicity and courtesy and hospitality of the people in these untrodden paths are in strange contrast with the tales of travellers who follow beaten paths where the contamination of the *backsheesh* has left its blight. He is proud of the material prosperity which English control has brought to the country, and especially to the *fellahin*, and of the record for fair dealing and honesty which the English officials have established. "I speak as an Englishman" is the strongest appeal which the protesting native makes for his veracity. The greatest portending evil is the industrial situation caused by the irrigation works and increased demand for labor which the native race cannot supply, owing largely to the excessive (ninety per cent) death-rate among children. This he attributes to the low estate of women among the *fellahin*, where, owing to Moslem influences, she has little legal and social and less religious recognition. It is different among the Bedawin, where "she is helpmeet and companion to her lord, and with her children is treated with devotion and respect; and I believe that the Arab word 'watan' is the only equivalent in any language for the English word 'home.'" The book is valuable for its artistic comments on Egyptian atmosphere, landscapes, architecture, and domestic arts, interesting because of its sympathetic insight into the conditions and problems of Egyptian social life of today, and commendable for the wholesome spirit which pervades its pages.

Mr. A. Henry Savage Landor's Thibetan exploits have made his fame as a traveller secure. Readers of his travels "Across Coveted Lands" will find in them the same intrepid explorer, though the adventures he narrates are less thrilling than in his former work. His route lay from Baku across the Caspian

Sea to Enzeli, and thence through Persia and the country of the Beluchs to India. The author's interests and his point of view are political, military, and commercial, rather than humanistic, scientific, or æsthetic. His book is a plea for the extension of British influence and trade in these coveted lands, and for comity rather than strife with Russia, whose persistent, unwavering policy of extension is rapidly invading Northern Persia. He also bemoans what Mr. Prichard in his book calls the "brusque unadaptability of the Englishman," and insists upon the desirability that men for commercial pursuits should be well trained in modern languages, and that the powers of observation should be developed by the study of the sciences. To these factors he attributes much of German and American progress in recent years. The regions described in this work are lands without forests, daily scorched by heat, pinched by cold, and swept by ceaseless winds. Something of the monotony of the landscape and the life of the people has crept into these volumes, so that the reader welcomes any diversion, — even the exploits of the Persian cats, the author's companions on this long journey. The manufacture of "ancient carpets" is one of the most lucrative industries in Persia. The desired antiquity is secured by spreading the new carpet in the middle of the street of the bazaar to be trampled by foot passengers, donkeys, mules, and camels, for days or weeks, the value of the goods rising as the wear increases. Lovers of oriental carpets will find many references to methods of manufacture and types of rugs produced in the different localities. The book is abundantly and handsomely illustrated by reproductions of excellent photographs taken by the author, and is a most valuable and welcome addition to our sources of information concerning lands of rising political and commercial importance.

Travel by sea to-day has been robbed of its terrors, not only by steam and steel, but by the patient, plodding, and little-known labors of the "Survey" ships of our own and other nations. They map the coasts, discover and plot the shoals and hidden rocks, and register the tides and currents with such accuracy that the good ship makes port safely because of their labors. For four years Dr. A. Alcock was attached, as Surgeon and Naturalist, to the Ship "Investigator," of the Royal Indian Marine Survey cruising in Indian Seas. The field of operations of this ship included the coasts of Hindoostan and Burmah, the Bay of Bengal, and the Andaman and Laccadive Seas, with the adjacent islands of coral origin. Her ports of call are not on the itinerary of any globe-trotter, and even the trading ships shun many of her routes. Dr. Alcock, in his narrative of "A Naturalist in Indian Seas," has clothed the story of his cruises with great interest, principally by his clever description of the work which a Survey ship undertakes, and by his always novel account of the spoils of the sea which the trawl brought up from the vasty deep. These are abundantly illustrated. There are also accounts of

the peoples and the life on the various islets visited by the ship. Mingled with the science, which is excellent, there is some philosophy, and some quiet humor which, while it is not often found in works of British scientists, is none the less pleasing. There have been several books in the past dealing with the discoveries of the "Challenger," the "Blake," and the more recent German expeditions, most of which are more comprehensive, and contain more scientific detail than is found in Dr. Alcock's pages. There is, however, none which portrays so briefly, so clearly, and with interest so well sustained throughout, the life of the depths of the sea, its wonderful adaptations to conditions of darkness, cold, and great pressure, its bizarre and curious forms, and its interesting and instructive associations of commensal organisms in these abysmal solitudes. Much fresh material was brought to light by the work of the "Investigator," and about a third of Dr. Alcock's book is given over to a more technical account of these discoveries, to a list of the dredging stations, and a bibliography of the scientific publications dealing with the material brought to light by these explorations. The book is therefore of great technical value, as well as popular interest.

The discovery, in recent years, in Patagonia, of the fossil remains of a giant sloth christened *mylodon* by the palæontologists, has led to conjectures that this curious relic of the past might be found still living in the forest fastnesses at the base of the Andes. The London "Daily Express," with commendable enterprise, outfitted a scientific expedition in 1900, to search for the monster. The quest was fruitless; but the leader of the expedition, Mr. H. Hesketh Prichard, in his "Through the Heart of Patagonia," has brought before the public an interesting account of the expedition. The writings of Darwin, Agassiz, Bates, and Hudson have revealed the plains and forests of South America as the naturalist sees them. It is in like tenor that Mr. Prichard has developed his book, — a fitting addition to an already memorable list of naturalists' wanderings in the southern continent. Darwin touched only the fringes of Patagonia; but Prichard was enabled to push his explorations across the plains to the glacier-fed lakes, to gain an intimate knowledge of the fast disappearing Tehuelche tribe, and to learn much of the ways of wild animals in regions where man's destructive habits are unknown and unfeared by wild things. The writer is observant, quite as much of men as of nature; and his story never lacks interest. The illustrations, from photographs, are numerous and excellent; and there are also seven plates in color, by J. G. Millais, of birds and mammals, which in composition and color are hardly equal to the work of American artists in this field.

Interest in many lines centres in Dr. Carl Peters's "Eldorado of the Ancients." His preface contains his justification for the acts of cruelty for which he was relieved of the governorship of German East

Africa. His main thesis is that the gold of Ophir of David and Solomon came from South Africa; that the land of Ophir (Afur), or Punt of the Egyptians, was reached by trading ships which ascended the Zambesi, and that the word Africa itself may be derived from the ancient name of this legendary country. The evidence which the author marshals in support of his contention is convincing: Semitic customs and mot words in the language and geographical names of native tribes in the gold country, ancient records in Egypt, and Egyptian antiquities in the regions of Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa, where immense areas bear evidence of surface workings and mines of prodigious extent of prehistoric origin. The author describes his explorations in the kingdom of Macombe, whom the Portuguese have never subdued, and in adjacent British territory. His comments on the undeveloped resources of this country, and on the political and industrial situation in South Africa, are both interesting and opportune. German developments in this part of the world in the next few years will be watched with interest by all readers of Dr. Peters's book. Uncommercialized readers will take strong issue with the author's view of the labor problem in South Africa. He rightly deplores the unwillingness of the blacks to work, and the inadequacy of the usual penalties of civilized procedure in restraining petty crime; and justly claims that the blacks should make some return to the community for security of life and property which the advent of civilization has brought to them. He deplores the "Uncle Tom" sentimentality, and the interference of Exeter Hall ideals with the regulation of the relations of the races in this land. Only practical men, who have to do with the difficulties, should be allowed to determine the policy. His solution is "forced labor" under government control. Each negro should be compelled to work at least six months in each year for a *white* man, or he should be compelled to work for the state for twelve years at the munificent salary of shelter, food, and two shillings a month, with the privileges of Sunday and marrying! The state would make its profit by hiring the blacks, at an advance, to the mine-owners. Here lies the joker in this benevolent scheme. May Exeter Hall and Herr Bebel long live to prevent any such exploitation of native races by the machinery of the state for the remote object of inculcating in future generations of blacks an appreciation of the benefits of toil and the immediate purpose of creating dividends for foreign corporations! The author mentions with approval the successful work of Bishop Hartzell in industrial education of the blacks in the American mission schools at Umtali. New motives, new needs, new desires, and new capabilities, which are thus inspired in the few, will in time leaven the race and afford a solution of the labor problem in its present form.

Sketches of sojourn in the Gâtinais, Bourbonnais, and Champagne are published by Miss Betham-

Edwards under the title of "East of Paris." The author is an English lady, an "*officier de l'Instruction Publique de France*," and she writes with an artist's appreciation of the picturesque, an historian's keenness for all that links the present with the past, and a gentle appreciation of French folk and their ways that belies her British ancestry. Among other things, we find an interesting account of Nemours, a favorite haunt of Balzac, but to-day without a book-shop! Near this place, at Episy, was projected the chapel and a mound in memory of the Polish patriot Kosciusko, who spent the last fifteen years of his life in the village. Pro-Russian politics have forbidden the completion of the chapel by the villagers. Students of contemporary history and politics will appreciate the chapter of this work dealing with Germanized Alsace and Lorraine. The point of view of the author on this subject is frankly French; but it will be a hardened Teuton who will not agree that, for Catholic French-speaking Lorraine at least, the present national boundary drawn and maintained by the sword is most unfortunate. Six dainty colored plates, after paintings by Mr. Henry Detmold, adorn the book.

In his "European Days and Ways," General James F. Rusling aims to give "a common-sense account of Europe as it is." We find a plain straightforward unvarnished tale of travel from Italy to Scotland by way of most of the great centres of interest on the Continent, — a tale which contains the frank comments of a practical American man of affairs upon European peoples and customs, told without art or restraint. The book is packed — not padded — with information. We learn how many counterpanes and salt-cellar the good ship "Aller" carried, how many square yards there are in St. Peters, the daily *per capita* consumption of beer in Munich, and the number of guns Wellington had at Waterloo. This information, together with the comments on hotels, pensions, churches, galleries, and railways, makes the work a fair sort of a guide-book. The author is intensely American, loyal to his country, its rulers, and its institutions, to his faith and his temperance principles. Because of this purpose and this point of view, and withal because of the shrewdness and scope of the observations, the book is a valuable human document. It will strike a responsive chord in many Americans whose views are not usually placed in print. His comments are not, however, to our credit in every instance, — as, for example, his discussion of the relative cost of municipal government in London and New York, and his comment on German universities. "Possibly we Americans are putting too much money in buildings. Surely 'brains' are of more importance than mere brick (or stone) and mortar."

The exigencies of a Colombian revolution compelled Señor Perez Triana to make the hazardous journey from Bogota down the Andes to the river Túa, and thence "Down the Orinoco in a Canoe." The country traversed is rich in natural resources, and is destined to grow in commercial and political

importance. Hence this book, which is a running commentary on conditions now prevalent in that land, is of more than passing interest. The author, the son of an ex-president of Colombia, is well qualified to interpret nature and the natives whom he meets. The book is written with Castilian sentiment, fluency, and ease, and in style is unique among recent books of travel. To this enjoyable feature of the book there is added the novelty of a land little known, a land of illimitable *llanos* and impenetrable forests, of magnificent waterways and wonderful range of tropical resources, and of an uncivilized simple people, robbed and betrayed by their own governors, and by foreign traders who are their only revelation of a more enlightened world beyond the confines of their primeval solitudes.

A brief account of the Arctic explorations of the Duke of the Abruzzi is found in his book entitled "Farther North than Nansen." The thin volume, of less than a hundred pages, is not so ponderous as the elaborate reports of his predecessors in the fight for fame in the Arctic ice, but it is no less interesting. Simplicity and directness mark the tale, which the reader is loth to drop till it is finished. The Duke modestly claims that the achievements of Arctic explorers have resulted in great material, commercial, and scientific benefits to the world. But these have little interest to most people, and, it may be, benefit them even less than the proof which such men as the author furnish that, with will, courage, and perseverance, man can dare anything, even though all the powers of Nature are in alliance against him. Surely, 86° 33' 49" of latitude stirs the pulses in every man of action. As a bit of book-making the volume leaves much to be desired, — lacking a table of contents, some subdivisions, a map, and an index. The pictures appear to have been taken in the twilight of the Arctic night, — for which the photographer may not be to blame, — and to have been printed with the grime of a London fog.

Mr. Paul Fountain is an amateur naturalist who disdains the professional scientist and all his ways. But this has not interfered with his preparing a very readable account of his wanderings through "The Great Mountains and Forests of South America." He is a lover of the wilderness, and no hardship daunts him, no obstacle seems insurmountable. His journeys were made along the great Brazilian waterways, and through the Andes from Chili to Ecuador. He is a keen observer of nature, and gives in a matter-of-fact sort of way, without pretense to literary merit or claims of scientific value, a very full record of the beasts, birds, reptiles, fishes, and insects which he encountered. There is a lack of relief in the book; the map is missing, and the few illustrations might well have been omitted.

Mr. S. G. Bayne, of New York, describes his trip "On an Irish Jaunting Car through Donegal and Connemara" for the edification of American citizens who do not have a first-hand acquaintance with

"the finest natural scenery in the world, and by all odds the greatest display of verdure in all its varying shades and colors." The author knows Ireland too well to portray it to the uninitiated. Instead of giving us a picture of Ireland and the Irish of today and some insight into conditions affecting the Irish problem, he delves deeply into the ancient annals of "The Four Masters," and embellishes his ride of 350 miles with historic incident and an occasional story. The illustrations, which are apt and taking, in a measure make up for this shortcoming.

The charm of mountain-climbing, as well as its hardships and great dangers, are revealed in Mr. J. Norman Collie's "Climbing on the Himalaya and Other Mountain Ranges." About half of the book is given to an account of various perilous ascents amid the peaks and glaciers of the Himalaya Mountains, while the remaining chapters are devoted to the Alps, the Lofoten Islands, and the mountains of Ireland. American enthusiasts in this field will find a comprehensive account of the Selkirks accessible from the Canadian Pacific Railway, and a good map, with routes, of this region, "the Switzerland of North America." CHARLES ATWOOD KOFOID.

RECENT FICTION.*

The last new book that we shall ever have (so the publishers tell us) from the late Bret Harte is called "Trent's Trust and Other Stories," and its magic pages bring us once more into that Californian environment which the author has taught us to know so well, and into the graceless companionship of our old friends Jack Hamlin and Colonel Starbottle. There are seven stories in this new and final collection, the first of them, which gives a title to the volume, being a novelette rather than a short

* TRENT'S TRUST AND OTHER STORIES. By Bret Harte. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

HIS DAUGHTER FIRST. By Arthur Sherburne Hardy. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

RODERICK TALIAFERRO. A Story of Maximilian's Empire. By George Cram Cook. New York: The Macmillan Co.

BEFORE THE DAWN. A Story of the Fall of Richmond. By Joseph A. Altsheler. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

THE SOUTHERNERS. A Story of the Civil War. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE WARD OF KING CANUTE. By Otilie A. Liljencrantz. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

THE TRIUMPH OF COUNT OSTERMANN. By Graham Hope. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

CORNET STRONG OF IRETON'S HORSE. By Dora Grenwell McChesney. New York: John Lane.

THE HOUSE ON THE HUDSON. By Frances Powell. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE STAR DREAMER. A Romance. By Agnes and Eger-ton Castle. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

THE GOLD WOLF. By Max Pemberton. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

THE TRAITORS. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

THE PAGAN AT THE SHRINE. By Paul Gwynne. New York: The Macmillan Co.

story, and extending to nearly a hundred pages. We could say nothing of these stories that has not been said many times before. They are like their countless predecessors, and yet their charm is un-failing, and they may be read with a zest from which the edge is hardly worn, however familiar we may be with the scores, if not hundreds, that have delighted us in the earlier years.

Mr. Arthur Sherburne Hardy, teacher, mathematician, editor, diplomatist, poet, and novelist, is a man whose ventures in the field of literature have been of such quality as to make the public wish that they were more frequent. His first novel, "But Yet a Woman," was published fully twenty-five years ago, and must still be reckoned one of the best works of fiction that America has produced. Its successors, "Passe Rose" and "The Wind of Destiny," were slighter performances, but they had the rare charm of refined literary art, and rose refreshingly superior to the current standards of our fiction. Now, after many years, we have another novel, "His Daughter First," which is a sequel to "The Wind of Destiny" in the sense that certain of the characters of the earlier novel reappear, although not in the sense of anything like continuity of plot. The new book is certainly charming, although we miss something of the delicate romantic feeling that characterized its predecessors, and are in many ways made conscious of the subtle distinctions that must ever exist between youth and middle age, even in the modes of self-expression of the same personality. The modern note becomes almost jarring at times, especially when the speculations of the stock market are introduced as a motive, but on the whole Mr. Hardy remains true to his finer artistic instincts. In a novel of strictly private and modern American interest, we must do without the glamour of the age of Charlemagne and the lofty old-world idealism of his first book; what we get is careful delineation of character, and a skilfully contrived set of domestic relations that lead to the happiness of the chief persons concerned, after the usual entanglements without which a novel of this type cannot exist.

Mr. George Cram Cook's story of the ill-starred Mexican Empire of the sixties fills us with a sense of wonder that this excellent romantic material has been so long neglected. It seems to be a case of the hour and the man, for "Roderick Taliaferro" is a novel of absorbing interest, and for the first time gives us a satisfactory romantic treatment of the American imperial experiment of Maximilian and Napoleon. In reading it, of course, our sympathies must be all on the wrong side, for not only is the hero an unreconciled Confederate officer, filled with bitterness at the recent collapse of the slaveocracy, but the whole treatment of the Mexican theme is such as to make us share the hopes of the imperialists and to mourn with them in their downfall. In this respect the book reminds us of the many romances of Stuart intrigue and invasion, which force the heart of the reader to be at war

with the head. But if we can forget our principles for the nonce, we shall be well rewarded by Mr. Cook's striking story. The hero is rather too much of a dare-devil to be convincing, and his love-making is somewhat too luscious for our Anglo-Saxon taste, but the swift action of the work, its abundance of exciting episodes, and its underlying fund of knowledge concerning the scenes and characters depicted, are qualities that go far to atone for a few rather obvious defects. The character of Maximilian, in particular, is finely studied, and presented with close fidelity to historical fact.

We are always sure of entertainment in a historical novel by Mr. Joseph Altsheler. He has an eye for the picturesque phases of American history, and much skill in the construction of a plot. We do not expect any marked degree of literary quality, but we can count upon stirring action which verges upon melodrama, and a generous infusion of sentimental interest. In "Before the Dawn" he has taken the last period of the Civil War for his subject, and made the capital of the Confederacy the scene about which the story centres. The fighting in the Wilderness is vigorously described in a series of chapters, and the capture of Richmond occupies the closing scene. We have for hero and heroine the conventional figures — in this case a Southern soldier and a young woman of Northern sympathies. She comes to Richmond, is suspected of being a Union spy, escapes with the connivance of her lover, figures as a ministering angel on the field of battle, and returns to join her lover at the end. Her original presence and purpose in the camp of the enemy are enveloped in mystery, and here is the one noteworthy defect of the novel. We have a right to expect a striking solution of a mystery thus heralded, and we get what is practically no explanation at all. The fact seems to be that she is brought to Richmond simply because the author had to have such a heroine in that place. We are certainly glad to have her there, but we should also be glad to have her advent accounted for in some rational manner.

Another Civil War story of the conventional sort is Mr. Cyrus Townsend Brady's "The Southerners." The only thing we miss in this case is the customary Northern hero. It is true that the hero is an officer in the United States navy, which gives us the necessary antagonism that love reconciles in the end, but the situation is rather weakened by the fact that he is a son of Alabama, and that the heroine has been his sweetheart from childhood. The story is naval rather than military, and reaches its climax in Farragut's exploit at Mobile. There are several chapters of bare history unmixed with romance which the reader will do well to skip altogether. The book again exemplifies the combination of manliness and sentiment which characterizes Mr. Brady's other stories.

The success obtained by Miss Liljencrantz with her book of last year, "The Thrall of Leif the Lucky," has encouraged her to renewed efforts in a similar

field. At about the time when one Norseman was discovering a new world, another was reconquering for the Danes the island kingdom of Britain. The greatest man of the brief dynasty which he established, whose name we commonly spell Canute, is the central figure of this new romance, which is at least the equal of its predecessor in grasp of its subject, and in the skill with which the bare statements of fact found in the old chronicles are adorned with romantic and vital interest. "The Ward of King Canute" is the title of this really charming work of historical fiction. The ward is a Danish maiden, and her lover is a noble Angle who rescues her from peril, and whom she in turn afterwards befriends in an effective way. But Canute is, after all, the dominant figure of the book, which deals particularly with his strife against Edmund Ironsides and his eventual peaceful occupation of the kingdom. He is made the subject of a fine character-study, and we witness the development in him of those qualities which made him so great a man in after life. The colored illustrations by Mr. and Mrs. Kinney help not a little to make this book one of the most attractive of the year.

In "The Triumph of Count Ostermann," "Graham Hope" (whom we understand to be a lady) has done something more than to construct an historical romance pure and simple. She has given us a really vivid and at the same time conscientious sketch of the last years of Peter the Great, and of the slow upbuilding of the Western capital which forever remains as the memorial of his genius. The semi-barbaric life of the time is pictured with much skill, and the manners of a corrupt and brutal court are unsparingly described. The German minister of Peter is, as the title indicates, the hero of the work, and his triumph is twofold: first, it is the triumph, almost until the end, of personal integrity and far-seeing statesmanship over the forces of intrigue and deceit; second, it is the triumph of the man in his private capacity over the young princess to whom he is wedded by royal command, but who despises him for his peasant origin, and only after a long struggle with herself comes to recognize his nobility of character and to share with him her fullest sympathies. The scope of the tale carries us far beyond the death of Peter, and shows us how the minister holds his own until treachery undoes him, and he is setting out for his Siberian exile, accompanied by the wife who has now learned to recognize his worth.

The Puritan Revolution in England has been a good deal overworked by recent novelists, but the list of Cromwellian romances still has room for as good a book as Miss McChesney's "Cornet Strong of Ireton's Horse." The author has already won a considerable degree of success in dealing with this period of English history, and her work has a foundation of solid historical information. The main feature of her present plot is one that strains our credulity, to say the least. Cornet Strong is represented as a Puritan soldier of the fanatical type,

a hard rider and a doughty warrior, yet in the end he turns out to be a woman in disguise, and the mother of the young officer who is the conventional hero. Aside from this feature the plot is of the hackneyed sort. The heroine is a royalist maiden, haughty and irreconcilable, but finally so subdued by her love that she weds the hero in spite of the fact that duty has compelled him to order the execution of her brother, caught acting as a royalist spy. This contravention of the usual canons of romantic fiction is rather startling, but the author meets the difficulty boldly, and almost overcomes it. Miss McChesney has caught the spirit of her period with marked success, and her narrative is skilfully handled.

It is romance of a quite different species that meets us in "The House on the Hudson," by Miss Frances Powell, who appears to be a new writer. The book may be described as a blend of "Jane Eyre" with the sort of melodramatic fiction that enthralled our youthful interest in the days when the "New York Weekly" had power to charm. Such a heroine we have not encountered for many years. Her name is Athena, she is divinely beautiful, speaks half a dozen languages, and is an adept in most of the manly sports. When she lays out the athletic hero with a single calculated thump, our admiration knows no bounds. For those who like highly-spiced sensationalism in their fiction, this book is not likely to find any competitors among recent novels. It is high-flown in both diction and imagination, and has enough of literary quality to lift it fairly above the level of the ordinary "shocker."

The stories of Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Castle are not merely romantic in construction and incident; they are also romantic in atmosphere, which is a great deal more important. "The Star Dreamer" repeats the success of "The Light of Scarthey," a statement which is equivalent to high praise, indeed, and as an example of consistently romantic fiction would be hard to match among present-day productions, outside of the other work of the gifted authors. It is a work of rich and glowing beauty of style, offering much variety of scene and character, and based upon a plot which moves slowly at first, but which toward the end attains a momentum that leaves us fairly breathless. The scene is an ancient English castle, and the time about a hundred years ago. We can guarantee the fortunate readers of this book a season of unalloyed enjoyment in communion with the lovely scenes which it depicts and the noble souls which it portrays. Such a book as this is indeed an oasis in the dreary waste of our current fiction.

"The Gold Wolf," by Mr. Max Pemberton, is also romance of a sort, but it is modern, nervous, melodramatic, and crude in its coloring. It abounds in glaring improbabilities, and it is continually raising interesting points that are left half-explained or not at all. Cheap, sensational devices are the writer's main reliance, and the imaginative touch of certain of his earlier romances is almost wholly missing. A man of many millions, almost driven to

insanity by the high tension of a life spent in manipulating the stock market, does not make a particularly sympathetic sort of hero, and there is no heroine worth mentioning. Mr. Pemberton has written better books than this, and we hope that he may write more of them.

"The Traitors," by Mr. E. Phillips Oppenheim, is a romance of the hackneyed "Zenda" sort, but sufficiently vigorous and well-planned to make its existence justifiable. The scene is the kingdom of Theos, which is conveniently situated in the Balkans, and is the object of brutal Turkish assault and perfidious Russian diplomacy. English power is the *Deus ex machina* which saves it from destruction when sore beset by its foes. This is brought about by a clever newspaper correspondent. The King is a fine fellow who has won his spurs in the English army, and the woman who becomes his queen is the daughter of an American millionaire. In this respect the story is much happier than its "Zenda"

The English novelist who selects a Spanish background for the scenic investiture of his work is not, as a rule, distinguished by his knowledge of Spanish life. He is generally content to give us the conventional stage properties, the stock situations, and the hackneyed turns of phrase, that stand for Spain in the book-fed imaginations of most readers, and trusts to the spirit of romance to do the rest. Not so Mr. Paul Gwynne, the author of "The Pagan at the Shrine." One may almost complain of him that he knows Spain too well, for his book is so freighted with folk-lore and local custom, and the sort of detail that means intimate acquaintance with the homely life of the people, that the story itself suffers from the richness of its setting. The extraneous matter which thus loads it down is so extraordinarily interesting that we are loth to indulge in even so slight an adverse criticism as is above implied, but the fact remains that the plot is now and then a bit difficult to follow. In its main outline the story is simple enough. A young Jesuit brother commits a mortal sin, and keeps it a secret. All the rest of his life is one long expiation, but the consequences of the sin return to plague him, and bring the matter to tragic issue in the end. His natural son is slain through a horrible misunderstanding, and the unhappy father falls dead in the very hour of his long-delayed public confession. This novel is one of the most remarkable of the season, for it is one of the rare books that, in the guise of fiction, are genuine revelations of human life under exceptionally interesting conditions. WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE.

THE MACMILLAN CO. are to be the American publishers of a superb limited edition, in complete form, of Hakluyt's famous collection of "The Principal Navigations, Voyages, Traffiques, and Discoveries of the English Nation." "The prose epic of the modern English nation," as Froude called it, will be contained in a *de luxe* edition of twelve volumes, printed from old-style Caslon type on antique paper. The first volume will appear within a few weeks.

NOTES ON NEW NOVELS.

"The Mannerings" (Houghton), latest of Miss Alice Brown's works of fiction, is a true novel and one far above the average of the books poured out upon the reading world with such profusion. It deals with the narrow life of some well-bred people in New England, and with some characters not so well bred, suggesting provincialism on every page. There are more principal characters than will ordinarily be found in a work devoted to portraying the development of character, and Miss Brown's skill leaves no one of them on quite the same ground at the close of the book that he occupied at the beginning. A question in literary casuistry is raised which bids fair to dominate the situations as a whole, but it is fortunately permitted to occupy no undue space. Were Miss Brown to enlarge her sphere of action, she would stand almost alone among the women novelists of the country; she has, in fact, outgrown New England already to an extent of which she does not seem to be aware.

Mr. Henry James shows a return to his older — and better — manner in his latest volume, "The Better Sort" (Scribner). It is a collection of short stories, most of which have appeared in magazines during the last few years, and all dealing with men and women whose position in society seems to have given name to the book. The characters show the subtlety of analysis which has long been Mr. James's peculiar province to exploit in literature, but they lack in good part the involution of thought and phrase which has bewildered so many readers who have not followed his career from its beginnings. As usual in his recent work, Mr. James finds the background for most of the stories in London; but his knowledge of America and its people enables him to introduce his countrymen and countrywomen at will, whenever he needs a character not quite in unison with the highly civilized circle whose home centres in the metropolis. Because of its greater simplicity of style and treatment, the book may be recommended to a larger circle than anything written by Mr. James in the last five years, with the certainty of not disappointing its constituents.

A variant of the "Enoch Arden" theme forms the basis for Mr. John H. Whitson's "Barbara, a Woman of the West" (Little, Brown, & Co.), with the scene ranging from a Kansas ranch, through the mining regions of Colorado, to the pleasant climate and out-of-door life of Southern California. The husband, a selfish fellow with artistic tastes, leaves his wife when bitten by the prospecting fever, and suffers injuries that destroy his sense of identity and in the end his life, leaving Barbara to support herself as best she can. She enters the newspaper world, and develops marked qualifications for her work; but when she receives word of her lost spouse she gives that up and is thrown into almost daily contact with the man she afterwards marries. The proof of her husband's death is soon overthrown, but he has the grace to expire in her arms, and she is re-married to the man she loves. This bald statement does little justice to the real merit of the work, which makes a more than ordinarily careful discrimination between Barbara's various environments, introducing numbers of typical characters.

Nothing could be more welcome than the substitution of the speech of a man imbued with the language of Shakespeare for the ordinary dialect of the American countryman, which Mr. Irving Bacheller has effected

in his newest and best novel, "Darrel of the Blessed Isles" (Lothrop). If Mr. Munkittrick's soul exploding "in one great b'gosh!" had anything to do with the change from the manner of "Eben Holden," he deserves the thanks of the reading community. The character that the title commemorates is an Irishman, widely travelled and read, who has settled down as an itinerant mender and vendor of clocks in central New York, in the earlier half of the century gone. He makes friends with a little waif growing into manhood, awakens his desire for knowledge, and toward the close of the story offers himself as a vicarious sacrifice when the lad, then grown to manhood, is accused of the crime of another. There is an idyllicism of treatment that argues a vastly greater and better literary future for Mr. Bacheller than could be inferred from his two books preceding, and it is rather wonderful that they succeeded so thoroughly in obscuring the really delightful scholarship here shared with the world for the first time in the form of fiction, though long known to the author's friends and acquaintance.

"Life's Common Way" (Barnes) is far out of the common way in its settings and characters, though we find here the griefs and sorrows that come to all, as well as many things that most of us, happily or unhappily, can never have. The heroine of the story (it is markedly devoid of masculine heroic material) is Ursula Keith, an orphaned girl of wealth and position in Boston. In the earlier pages especially, she is as bright and cheerful a figure as one can hope to read about, and the characterizations of her friends and acquaintances are both humorous and vivid, — as where we are introduced to the sort of person of whom the author, Mrs. Annie Elliot Trumbull, says, "Everything always reminded her of something quite different." Somewhat to the reader's surprise, the narrative dips into a question of casuistry, and one involving the ethics of labor-troubles into the bargain. With this is commingled Ursula's marriage to the wrong person, her determination to leave him, and her final acceptance of her duty in the premises as the final guardian of her husband's integrity. For all its lack of definiteness of aim, the book is always interesting and much of it entertaining.

Northumberland is the scene of Mr. Ellsworth Lawson's story, "From the Unvarying Star" (Macmillan). It tells of the life, in a small English manufacturing town, of a non-conformist parson, in love with the daughter of his senior elder, the wealthiest man of the congregation. There is conflict with another of the church officials, endeavor to rescue those in sore trials from the effects of their own indiscretion, and very little attempt at the setting forth of dogma. The love story is beautifully idyllic, having in it much of the charm of Mr. Lawson's former work, and the mingling of this with the melodrama of crime of one sort and another gives the book an unevenness which works to its detriment. Yet there are evidences of wide reading and a love for the best poetry, so that a real literary flavor is given to the book. It is to be said that the general impression of the work is one of promise rather than fulfilment.

Mr. Cyrus Townsend Brady has gone back to an earlier field for the material from which he has constructed the semi-detached episodes of far Western life which make up "The Bishop, Being Some Account of his Strange Adventures on the Plains" (Harper). It may very well have been Bishop Whipple who serves as the central figure, and unquestionably Mr. Brady's own

life as a missionary in those parts has provided him with more than one incident. These are of varied values, and in some the connection with the prelate in question is slight, — as when he is called to marry a couple whose ante-marital deeds provide the real interest. The full flavor of a past or passing time is in the work, which deserves setting down on that account alone. In addition, the writer has an abundance of power, and his work is never uninteresting.

"Elizabeth's Children" (John Lane) — there seems to be a literary fashion in names, and "Elizabeth" is in the height of it, — is from an anonymous hand, but evidently not that of the recent "visits" and "letters." An English bachelor is induced to take care for a season of three little lads, sons of an old flame of his by her French husband. The youngsters have a delightful time in the English country house of their temporary guardian, — a more delightful time by far than they allotted to him. They have an alluring dialect of the macaronic sort, accounted for by one of them, who observed "dat Papa almost always speak de English because he tink Maman like dat de best, and Maman speak de French to us because she tink Papa like dat de best." Long before the story has proceeded through its course, the reader will have fallen in love with the children, and will be grateful for the part they take in aiding their host in his own little romance. The book is distinctly entertaining.

In Mrs. Alice Duer Miller's story of "The Modern Obstacle" (Scribner), a girl of position and talent in the higher circles of New York society falls in love with a musician, a charming fellow with an ability that runs almost into genius in his art, in which he has her entire sympathy. But the commercial agencies would rate him as owning no more than sixty thousand dollars, — and this, for her, means poverty or exile. The ingenious musician, however, finds himself suffering from a disease that appears bound to take him off in six months, — and as his wealth is deemed sufficient to last out that term, the twain are made one. But he does not die at the time set, so goes to Cuba to make the now needed fortune. Here he is made the heir of a wealthy planter; and the planter first, and the husband later, die in the most accommodating manner in order to reward the lady for her disinterestedness. Some disappointment will be felt, by those who know the author's poems, that so little poetry should appear in the conception and execution of the story; but it is not one in which tender sentiment finds much place.

Mr. B. K. Benson's fourth book, "Old Squire, the Romance of a Black Virginian" (Macmillan), is a sequel to the work just preceding it, in the sense of using the Morgan twins again as the central figures of the narrative, though the old slave from whom the book is named is really its protagonist. As in all the previous volumes from this hand, the account is closely historical, its data obtained from authentic sources, and its concern with the Civil War. The mystery which has characterized its predecessors is wanting here, the utilization of the Morgan twins supplying this element afresh. As in the former works, the events of the war are fully realized and most interestingly interwoven with the fictional characters. The old slave, as we are told by the author's note, is an historic personage, at least in the latter part of the story, which has abundant romance to endear it to that mysterious personality, the average reader.

"At the Time Appointed" (Lippincott) is by Mr. A. M. Barbour, who wrote "That Mainwaring Affair" a

year or two ago. Like its predecessor, the newer work is a "mystery" story, beginning with a cold-blooded murder and ending with another murder and a suicide, the interval being filled with love-making and a more or less interesting case of suspended individuality. To the hardened reader of this sort of story, the "mystery" is at no time very deeply mysterious; but to the novice it will probably contain enough of the element of suspense to keep him interested from cover to cover. The scene is in the mining regions of the West; there is a long-lost father, a Mexican bandit, a wronged wife, and enough of the usual apparatus of this form of reading matter to make it worthy of perusal during the coming heated term.

Good old melodramatic romance is to be found in "The Spoils of Empire" (Little, Brown, & Co.), the work of Mr. Francis Newton Thorpe. The story has to do with the expedition of Cortès, the overthrow of the Aztec empire, the Spanish Inquisition, and a number of kindred topics, treated in a manner curiously reminiscent of the days of Ainsworth and James. The Mexico is that of Prescott rather than of Fiske, and there is no apparent disposition to make the Aztecs the inferiors of the Spaniards in any essential, — much as in General Lew Wallace's "The Fair God." It would be idle to say that a story so replete with striking situations, conspiracies, battles, sudden death, and religious struggles, is lacking in interest; and those who have not yet advanced beyond an enjoyment of Bulwer-Lytton at his noisiest will like Mr. Thorpe's work to the full.

Between Mr. Churchill Williams's "The Captain" (Lothrop), which follows the fortunes of Grant as far as the fall of Vicksburg, and Mr. Winston Churchill's "The Crisis," which occupies itself largely with the same remarkable figure, there is likely to be confusion in the reader's mind. Mr. Williams shows Grant in his early days in Missouri, after he had left the army for the first time, follows his fortunes to Galena and Springfield, and thence on through the siege of Vicksburg. His hero is a young Missourian who opens a law-office in Galeua, enlists in Grant's own regiment, and becomes a member of his staff. There is a free use of historical persons, as of historical anecdotes; and though the general tone of the book and the romance it embodies is wholly unlike Mr. Churchill's, one still has ground for wonder at the temerity, or independence, or both, which have gone into the one just now published, the popularity of its predecessor being taken into account. Mr. Williams's is much the shorter of the two — and none the worse on that account, — and it is far enough removed from the story of Philadelphia municipal politics, which was his first essay in fiction, to permit auspicious augury for his literary future. But it would deserve much higher praise had it preceded, rather than followed, "The Crisis."

One may suspect Mr. Edward W. Townsend of a really clever satire upon the element in New York which calls itself real society, in contradiction to the poodle-dinner-givers and their friends among the higher mammalia, in his cleverly written series of letters, "A Summer in New York" (Holt). The heroine of these letters is the daughter of a wealthy Westerner who has made his millions in iron, his ancestors having been of the first circles of Manhattan, where his sister, fortunately married, still occupies a leading place. The daughter, joint heiress to these millions, comes to the city for the first time, and is duly inducted into the select life of its most fashionable folk. She there learns

the higher wisdom at a rate that would be more alarming if it were less laughworthy, — imbibing, for example, such maxims from her aunt's worldly lips as "A manner of not being quite so good as we are is sometimes a safeguard against being mistaken for something not nearly so good as we are." Mr. Townsend has no difficulty in providing such a girl with suitors, so he sets himself the more difficult task of providing her principal suitors with life-partners also, and the bright little book ends with what might be called a matrimonial orgy.

Miss Mary E. Wilkins that was, Mrs. Charles Manning Freeman that is, has produced some really astonishing results in the way of mysteries in the book of short stories which she calls "The Wind in the Rose Bush, and Other Tales of the Supernatural" (Doubleday, Page & Co.). Without the use of the element of horror that characterizes Bulwer-Lytton's "The House and the Brain" or the work of Poe in the same field, relying rather upon terror, so different a sentiment, she constructs out of the ordinary, commonplace, every-day life of New England a number of episodes that will send the most hardened to bed with an uneasy glance behind. It is inevitably crime, or something closely akin to crime, that lies behind her various weirdnesses; but she has the wise economy of narration which refuses to disclose most of these deeds of shame, and her work may fairly be called engrossing.

"Wee Macgregor" (Harper) is the pleasant work of Mr. James Joy Bell, who seems not to be as well known on this side of the Atlantic as his two cheerfully written little books of verse for children warrant. The story is made up of a series of episodes in the life of a small Glasgow lad, Macgregor Robinson by name, who with his father, a decent mechanic, his mother, a capable housewife, his small sister Jeannie, his "Grandpaw" Purdie, and several neighbors and their offspring, constitute the *dramatis personæ*. Macgregor is the common or "garden" variety of boy, — no thoroughly equipped household is without just such another, — and his joys and sorrows will be entered into by affectionately disposed and sadly worried parents everywhere. Much of the delicious humor of the book is due to the lowland Scotch dialect affected by the Robinson family, and the reader will be grateful for the glossary of terms with which the narrative is prefaced.

Miss Josephine Daskam's "Middle-Aged Love Stories" (Scribner) teach that love is no respecter of persons who are still unmarried, no matter how clearly they may regard themselves as committed to an earthly celibacy. Her theme requires that there shall be no marked disparity of years between the belated couples she makes happy, and there will not be lacking those who will hold as eminently undesirable the wholesome matter-of-fact sort of women she selects for her men, and the idling and jaded men she selects for her women. This is probably due to the fact that in a large part of her narrative Miss Daskam relies upon imagination, experience failing. There is a great deal of shrewd analysis of motives and character in every one of the seven tales of which the book is made up, but there will still be wonder whether the general attitude of middle-aged women is quite as complaisant as Miss Daskam makes it appear, — the "Yes, sir, and thankee too" of the old story.

"Richard Rosny" (Appleton) is an extended story of English life among the upper middle class, in which the hero appears to be kept in an assortment of miseries from the first chapter to the last through one device or

another on the part of his womenfolk. "Maxwell Gray" (Miss M. G. Tuttielt) makes her hero an officer in the Royal Navy. His mother forces him to quit the service, but not until the reader has had time to wonder why English authors in general make so little use of their naval officers in their fiction. The book is carefully written, contains a number of exciting episodes by way of relief to the general sordidness of the characters, and really preaches a covert sermon against extravagance.

Tragedy, outgrown and lived out into serenity and peace, is the note of Miss Eleanor G. Hayden's "From a Thatched Cottage" (Crowell). It is an unusual story in other respects, the results being attained by simple means, and the entire volume strewn with descriptions that are fully lyrical in their essence. The scene is laid in England, the people are of the lower middle class, the time is the present. There is a good deal of rural dialect used to give local color, but even this is not overdone, and is quite intelligible to the American reader. With the rest goes rustic humor, skilfully used to relieve the sombreness of the opening chapters, which antedate the later by three generations. Miss Hayden has the literary gift, and is using it to excellent advantage.

Some follies and some downright disagreeable things will be found in "The Stumbling Block" (Barnes), by Mr. Edwin Pugh, and he has made a tragical ending to his book with little warning to his readers, — always an error in judgment. Nevertheless the book impresses one as having power, both latent and expressed; and it is certainly original. The respectable portions of Bohemia in London provide the characters, after a prologue that seems — like the flowers in spring — to have little to do with the case. Two women love a single man, and this is permitted to end in the death, almost the murder, of one of them, and the final taking off of the other, though by no means an essentially tragic complication. That it is treated humorously at the outset makes it the more objectionable to those who like well-ordered narrative. Still, Mr. Pugh will be heard from again, and willingly.

Astonishingly easy is it to make a living by literature in one or another of its forms, — so easy that most professional writers who have won their way through the usual gauntlet of public indifference and private discouragement will be thankful for the improbability which attaches to the heroine in Miss Annie Flint's "A Girl of Ideas" (Scribner). The heroine is seemingly a girl like others, except that she has a collegiate education, an utterly self-devoted girl friend, and a convenient uncle who stands behind as a *deus ex machina* to help her out of difficulties otherwise hopeless. But "Uncle Tom" is never once appealed to; his niece opens an office in New York, announcing herself as ready to sell ideas to writers of every sort. From the day she first opens it, there is no further difficulty about her living. All sorts of authors flock to her for the one great requisite, ideas; and she furnishes them in a profusion that will make the most heedless sit up in wonder. The one difficulty comes from selling the same idea to two individuals, resulting in a charge of plagiarism against the famous one of the two, — and there the romance of the story lies. It is a fully modern book, and will interest the great and growing army of scribblers.

"Dwight Tilton" is the pseudonym adopted by the person who writes "On Satan's Mount" (C. M. Clark

Publishing Co.), a work chiefly concerned with the pressing question of the rich growing richer and the poor poorer. Like too many novels with so evident a purpose behind it, the zeal of the author runs away with his sense of proportion, and the reading becomes dull where it is intended to be most fascinating. A young man of Scotch parentage rises to be the confidential secretary of the richest man in America. He resigns the position when he finds himself expected to crush out all opposition to his employer's will by means legal enough, but profoundly immoral in both inception and results. He becomes a newspaper man until the papers with which he is connected fall under the influence of his old employer, whereupon he turns to politics. His interest in labor problems calls him into the cabinet of the President of the United States, the hard times overspreading the country drive the middle and lower classes into revolt, the Senate refuses to act, and just as the President takes things into his own hands he is killed, and, as all of his cabinet had resigned with the exception of the hero, the hero becomes President and marries the girl of his choice, the multimillionaire's daughter.

Sackett's Harbor more particularly, but northern New York in general, give Mr. Olin L. Lyman the material from which to construct "The Trail of the Grand Seigneur" (New Amsterdam Book Co.). The French element there persisted through the War of 1812, with the incidents of which the rather slender love-story of the book is compounded. There is a suggestion of Cooper in the Indians who enter into the narrative, there is a great deal of "good" fighting, and the story as a whole makes a patriotic appeal to Americans. Necessarily there is melodrama, not the least sensational of the characters being a dog who works out the dramatic climax for his dying owner. The illustrations are in color, not too carefully printed.

Romances of the war of the Rebellion are still rife, though Mr. William Henry Babcock's "Kent Fort Manor" (Coates) is far above many such works in impartiality and dignity of treatment. Most of the story passes in the spot (a real one) which gives title to the book, — a large tract of land not far from Baltimore, where Federals and Confederates were more evenly balanced in numbers than elsewhere, the region being too civilized for the brutalities of border warfare practiced farther West, though there is an abundance of the horrors of war in the narrative. There is cause for congratulation in Mr. Babcock's personal freedom from these sentiments as such, or from glorying in the wantonness of civil strife; for the book can be read without rancor on the part of sympathizers with the two great bodies of contestants, and with interest by all.

To believe that an untrained lad, however musically inclined and however good the instrument given him, should be able to play the violin the first time he tries, is something of a tax on the imagination; but that it can be done successfully, we have the assurance of Misa Harriet Bartnett in "Angelo the Musician" (Godfrey A. S. Wieners). The scene changes from San Francisco and back again, the interest of the narrative always centering about the little Italian boy who grows to a famous manhood through the kindness of a man of benevolence and wealth. A strong tendency to melodrama manifests itself in the later chapters of the book, and there is a rather abrupt transition from music to politics and sociology near its close.

NOTES.

"How to Make School Gardens," a manual for teachers and pupils, by Mr. H. D. Hemenway, is a text-book published by Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co.

Ruskin's "King of the Golden River," edited by Miss Katharine Lee Bates, is an addition to the "Canterbury Classics" for children published by Messrs. Rand, McNally & Co.

Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. publish Paul Ford's "Janice Meredith" in a "players' edition," with many illustrations from the stage, and a colored medallion portrait of Washington.

We have received from Brentano's a new edition of Mr. George Moore's early novel, "A Mummer's Wife." The volume contains no indication of the fact that it is a reprint of an old work.

The Apocrypha is now being added to the "Temple" Bible of the Messrs. Lippincott, and we have before us at this moment a volume containing the two books of the Maccabees, edited by Mr. W. Fairweather.

Messrs. Cassell & Co. publish an edition of "White's Selborne," edited by Mr. Richard Kearton, which has for its distinctive feature a series of more than a hundred photographic illustrations taken directly from natural objects.

The April issue of "The Library," an English quarterly devoted to bibliographical and library matters, appears in an American edition, bearing the imprint of the Scott-Thaw Co., New York. The list of contents is unusually attractive, including articles by Dr. Richard Garnett and Mr. Andrew Lang.

The University of Pennsylvania sends us a quarto volume of "Results of Observations with the Zenith Telescope of the Flower Astronomical Observatory." This work, made up wholly of tabulated measurements, is prepared by Director Charles L. Doolittle, and represents the observations of three years.

The Chicago Literary Press Bureau, composed of a number of writers and newspaper men of this city, has recently been formed for the conduct of a general literary business, including the purchase and disposal of manuscripts, syndicate matter, etc. Mr. Will M. Hight, late manager of "The Gentleman's Magazine," is in charge of the enterprise.

"The Art of Living Long," published in Milwaukee by Mr. William F. Butler, is a new translation of "La Vita Sobria," by the Venetian centenarian, Alvise Coruaro. Germane extracts from Addison, Bacon, and Temple are added, and a group of essays upon Cornaro himself, his family, and his villas. The whole makes a curiously interesting volume, and its preparation has clearly been a labor of love to the translator and editor.

Messrs. Little, Brown, & Co. have just issued a folder giving a sketch of this old Boston publishing house, from which it appears that the firm traces its origin back to 1784. It is, therefore, the oldest establishment of its kind in Boston. Since 1898, when the business of Roberts Brothers was acquired, Messrs. Little, Brown, & Co. have been publishing more books of fiction, in addition to law, and subscription books, and books of a miscellaneous nature.

Recent decennial publications of the University of Chicago include the following quarto pamphlets: "Oogenesis in Saprolegnia," by Professor Bradley Moore Davis; "The Animal Ecology of the Cold Spring Sand Spit," by Professor C. B. Davenport;

"On the Beckmann Rearrangement," by Professor Julius Stieglitz; "Practical Sociology in the Service of Social Ethics," by Professor Charles Richmond Henderson; "Existence, Meaning, and Reality," by Professor A. W. Moore; "A Sketch of the Linguistic Conditions of Chicago," by Professor Carl Darling Buck; "Dimensions of Direct-Current Dynamo-Electric Machines," by Mr. Carl Kinsley; and "The Finer Structure of the Neurons in the Nervous System of the White Rat," by Mr. Shinkishi Hatai.

"Political Parties and Party Problems in the United States" (Putnam), by Professor James Albert Woodburn, is a companion volume to "The American Republic and Its Government," by the same author. The two books together form a treatment of civil government in this country, both theoretical and historical, which is admirably fitted for the use of colleges. In fact, the author's declared aim has been to prepare a work intermediate between the elementary text-book and such comprehensive treatises as those of Mr. Bryce and Mr. Ostrogorski. Professor Woodburn is thoroughly acquainted with the history of our party politics, and his sympathies are as a rule wisely enlisted. His work is deserving of very warm commendation.

Richard Henry Stoddard, the veteran poet, critic, and journalist, died at his home in New York, on the morning of May 12, having nearly completed his seventy-eighth year. Although a New Englander by birth, he became a New Yorker in childhood, and remained one to the end of his days. Tailoring, blacksmithing, iron moulding, and law office work were among his early ventures, before he gained the recognition as a writer toward which his ambitions had been drifting from his boyhood years. In early manhood he began sending contributions in verse and prose to the periodicals, and his first volume of poems, called "Footprints," was published in 1849, when he was twenty-four years of age. Soon thereafter, he married Elizabeth Barstow, the woman of genius who remained his helpmeet until about a year ago. A position in the New York Custom House, held from 1853 to 1870, gave him a livelihood during his most productive literary period. During the last ten of these years he was the literary reviewer of the "World," and for the last quarter-century he has held a similar position with the "Mail and Express." His books are many, including juveniles, critical monographs, and collections of verse, besides those to which his relation was editorial. It is as a lyricist that he will be chiefly remembered, and his poetical contribution to American literature is both considerable and important. He has never been a popular poet, in the sense in which his famous New England contemporaries were popular, but the judicious know his work and esteem it highly. The closest of his surviving friends, Mr. Stedman, has characterized his poetry as exhibiting "affluence, sincere feeling, strength, a manner peculiarly his own, very delicate fancy, and, above all, an imagination at times exceeded by that of no other American poet." Mr. Stoddard's writing was so voluminous, and so much of it was mere journalism, that the great bulk of it is already consigned to oblivion, but enough of it will live to insure the holding of his memory in grateful recollection. The anthologist will always resort to his treasury for exquisite examples of song, and sometime, perhaps, we may have a single volume in which his best shall be garnered for posterity. A volume of literary recollections was prepared by him just before his death, and will be published during the coming season.

ONE HUNDRED BOOKS FOR SUMMER READING.

A SELECT LIST OF SOME RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

[Fuller descriptions of nearly all of the following books, of the sort popularly known as "Summer Reading," may be found in the advertising pages of this number or of recent numbers of THE DIAL.]

FICTION.

- Aitken, J. R. "The Sins of a Saint." D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.
- Altschuler, Joseph A. "Before the Dawn." Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50.
- Babeock, William H. "Kent Fort Manor." H. T. Coates & Co. \$1.
- Bachelor, Irving. "Darrel of the Blessed Isles." Lothrop Publishing Co. \$1.50.
- Bailey, H. C. "Karl of Erbach." Longmans, Green, & Co. \$1.50.
- Barbour, A. Maynard. "At the Time Appointed." J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.50.
- Barbour, Ralph H. "The Land of Joy." Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50.
- Benson, B. K. "Old Squire." Macmillan Co. \$1.50.
- Brady, Cyrus Townsend. "The Bishop." Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.
- Bridgman, Raymond L. "Loyal Traitors." James H. West Co. \$1. net.
- Brown, Alice. "The Mannerings." Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.
- Carryl, Guy W. "The Lieutenant-Governor." Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.
- Charles, Frances. "The Siege of Yonth." Little, Brown, & Co. \$1.50.
- Colton, Arthur W. "Tioba." Henry Holt & Co. \$1.25.
- Conrad, Joseph. "Yonth." McClure, Phillips & Co. \$1.50.
- Cook, George Cram. "Roderick Taliaferro." Macmillan Co. \$1.50.
- "Craddock, Charles Egbert." "A Spectre of Power." Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.
- Crowley, Mary Catherine. "Love Thrives in War." Little, Brown, & Co. \$1.50.
- Dahn, Felix. "Felicitas." Trans. by Mary J. Safford. A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.50.
- Danby, Frank. "Pigs in Clover." J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.50.
- Daskam, Josephine. "Middle Aged Love Stories." Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.
- Davenport, Arnold. "The Ramparts of Jezreel." Longmans, Green, & Co. \$1.50.
- Dawson, A. J. "Hidden Manna." A. S. Barnes & Co. \$1.50.
- Dudeny, Mrs. Henry. "Robin Brilliant." Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.
- Eggleston, George C. "The Master of Warlock." Lothrop Publishing Co. \$1.50.
- Eldridge, F. W. "A Social Cockatrice." Lothrop Publishing Co. \$1.50.
- Flynt, Josiah. "The Rise of Roderick Clowd." Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.
- Forman, Justus Miles. "Journeys End." Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50.
- Gray, Maxwell. "Richard Rosny." D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.
- Gwynne, Paul. "The Pagan at the Shrine." Macmillan Co. \$1.50.
- Haggard, H. Rider. "Pearl-Maiden." Longmans, Green, & Co. \$1.50.
- Hardy, Arthur S. "His Daughter First." Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.
- Harte, Bret. "Trent's Trust." Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.
- Hayden, Eleanor G. "From a Thatched Cottage." T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.50.
- Henderson, C. Hanford. "John Percyfield." Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.
- Hope, Graham. "The Triumph of Count Ostermann." Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50.
- Hotchkiss, Chauncey C. "For a Maiden Brave." D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.
- Howells, William D. "Questionable Shapes." Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.
- Ilowizi, Henry. "The Archierey of Samara." H. T. Coates & Co. \$1.
- "J. P. M." "The Conquering of Kate." Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50.
- James, Henry. "The Better Sort." Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.
- Lewis, Alfred Henry. "Peggy O'Neal." Drexel Biddle. \$1.50.
- Lewis, Alfred Henry. "The Black Lion Inn." Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.
- Liljencrantz, Otilie A. "The Ward of King Cannte." A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.50.
- Lyman, Olin L. "The Trail of the Grand Seigneur." New Amsterdam Book Co. \$1.50.
- McCarthy, Justin H. "Marjoria." Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.
- McChesney, Dora G. "Cornet Strong of Ireton's Horse." John Lane. \$1.50.
- Mackie, Pauline B. "The Voice in the Desert." McClure, Phillips & Co. \$1.50.
- Meyer, Lucy R. "Mary North." Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.50.
- Milecote, Helen. "A Detached Pirate." Little, Brown, & Co. \$1.50.
- Miller, Alice Duer. "The Modern Obstacle." Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.
- Moore, F. Frankfort. "Castle Omeragh." D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.
- Moore, George. "A Mummer's Wife." New edition. Brentano's. \$1.50.
- Moore, George. "The Untilled Field." J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.50.
- Morton, Martha. "Her Lord and Master." Drexel Biddle. \$1.50.
- Nicholls, Josephine H. "Bayon Triste." A. S. Barnes & Co. \$1.50.
- Norris, W. E. "Lord Leonard the Luckless." Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50.
- Oppenheim, E. Phillips. "A Prince of Sinners." Little, Brown, & Co. \$1.50.
- Oppenheim, E. Phillips. "The Traitors." Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.
- Page, Thomas Nelson. "Gordon Keith." Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.
- "People of the Whirlpool." From the Experience Book of a Commuter's Wife. Macmillan Co. \$1.50.
- Quiller-Couch, A. T. "Adventures of Harry Revel." Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.
- Robertson, Morgan. "Sinful Peck." Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.
- Smith, F. Hopkinson. "The Under Dog." Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.
- Stockton, Frank R. "The Captain's Toll-Gate." D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.
- Taylor, M. Imlay. "The Rebellion of the Princess." McClure, Phillips & Co. \$1.50.
- Tirebuck, William E. "Twixt God and Mammon." D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.
- Thurston, Katharine C. "The Circle." Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.
- Townsend, Edward W. "A Summer in New York." Henry Holt & Co. \$1.25.
- Trumbull, Annie Eliot. "Life's Common Way." A. S. Barnes & Co. \$1.50.
- Tyson, J. Aubrey. "The Stirrup Cup." D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25.
- Wasson, George S. "Cap'n Simeon's Store." Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.
- Ward, Mrs. Humphry. "Lady Rose's Daughter." Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.
- Ward, Mrs. Wilfrid. "The Light Behind." John Lane. \$1.50.
- Whitson, John H. "Barbara, a Woman of the West." Little, Brown, & Co. \$1.50.
- Wilkins-Freeman, Mary E. "The Wind in the Rose-Bush." Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50.
- Williams, Churchill. "The Captain." Lothrop Publishing Co. \$1.50.
- Wilson, William R. A. "A Rose of Normandy." Little, Brown, & Co. \$1.50.

Wister, Owen. "Philosophy 4." Macmillan Co. 50 cts.
Zola, Emile. "Truth." John Lane. \$1.50.

NATURE AND OUT-OF-DOOR BOOKS.

Buckham, James. "Where Town and Country Meet." Jennings & Pye. \$1 net.
Colquhoun, Ethel. "Two on their Travels." A. S. Barnes & Co. \$2.50 net.
Ely, Helena R. "A Woman's Hardy Garden." Macmillan Co. \$1.75 net.
Fitzherbert, S. W. "The Book of the Wild Garden." John Lane. \$1 net.
Going, Mand. "With the Trees." Baker & Taylor Co. \$1 net.
Henshall, James A. "Bass, Pike, Perch, and Others." Macmillan Co. \$2 net.
Hill, Lucille E. (editor). "Athletics and Out-Door Sports for Women." Macmillan Co. \$1.50 net.
Holder, Charles F. "Big Game Fishes of the United States." Macmillan Co. \$2 net.
Keeler, Harriet L. "Our Northern Shrubs." Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2 net.
Long, William J. "School of the Woods." Ginn & Co. \$1.50 net.
Miller, Olive Thorne. "True Bird Stories." Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1 net.
Milman, Helen. "My Kalendar of Country Delights." John Lane. \$1.25 net.
Nuttall, Thomas. "Birds of the United States and Canada." New revised and annotated edition by Montague Chamberlain. Little, Brown, & Co. \$3.
Parkhurst, H. E. "Trees, Shrubs, and Vines of the Northeastern United States." Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50 net.
Roberts, Harry. "The Tramp's Handbook." John Lane. \$1 net.
Sanford, L. C., and others. "The Water-Fowl Family." Macmillan Co. \$2 net.
Scott, William E. D. "The Story of a Bird Lover." The Outlook Co. \$1.50 net.
Weed, Clarence Moores. "The Flower Beautiful." Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.50 net.
Weed, Clarence M., and Dearborn, Ned. "Birds in their Relation to Man." J. B. Lippincott Co. \$2.50 net.
Whiting, Charles G. "Walks in New England." John Lane. \$1.50 net.

Forest-Making on Barren Lands. C. M. Harger. *Rev. of Revs.*
French Girl, The Modern. Mrs. P. G. Hamerton. *Scribner.*
Irish Land Bill, The. T. W. Russell. *North American.*
Italian Fantasy, An. Israel Zangwill. *Harper.*
Land of Deserted Cities. Howard C. Butler. *Century.*
Latin-American Misgovernment, Prototype of. *No. American.*
London Stock Exchange, The. *Century.*
Map, Tragedy of a. Collins Shackelford. *Harper.*
Musical Celebrities, Modern. Hermann Klein. *Century.*
Napoleon, The Cult of. Goldwin Smith. *Atlantic.*
Nature, Ways of. John Burroughs. *Century.*
Negro in the Regular Army. O. G. Villard. *Atlantic.*
Nonconformity in England. W. T. Stead. *Rev. of Reviews.*
Northern Securities Decision. C. F. Randolph. *No. Amer.*
Patagonia, An American's Views of. *Review of Reviews.*
Patriot, A Forgotten. Henry S. Pancoast. *Atlantic.*
Patron in the 18th Century. Edmund Gosse. *Harper.*
"Race Suicide" and Common Sense. *North American.*
Railroad Mileage and Wealth. G. M. Walker. *World's Work.*
Railroad Travel, Comforts of. M. G. Cunniff. *World's Work.*
Ramsey, Governor, of Minnesota. W. Upham. *Rev. of Revs.*
Salmon Fisheries, The. Ray S. Baker. *Century.*
Spanish Hill Town, Stranded in a. *Century.*
State Boes, The. L. F. C. Garvin. *Century.*
Sultan of Morocco Journeys toward Fez. *Century.*
Summer's Roughing it, A. Walter Camp. *World's Work.*
Supreme Court, The. Joseph H. Choate. *North American.*
Tenement Book and Reader. Norman Duncan. *Harper.*
Tennyson: A New Estimate. F. Harrison. *North American.*
Trees in Italy. Sophie Jewett. *Scribner.*
Vacation, Most Healthful. A. T. Bristow. *World's Work.*
Vacations, Business of. Lawrence Perry. *World's Work.*
Vacations for Workers. Franklin Matthews. *World's Work.*
War Department's Military Administration. *Scribner.*
Wealth, Unavailing. Eliot Gregory. *Century.*
Wesley and the Wesleyan Movement. *Review of Reviews.*
Wesley Bicentennial, The. W. North Rice. *North American.*
Wild Fire, Riding through. Grace G. Seton. *World's Work.*
World beyond our Senses, The. Carl Snyder. *Harper.*
Yellowstone, Through the, on Horseback. *World's Work.*

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[The following list, containing 80 titles, includes books received by THE DIAL since its last issue.]

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

Sir A. Henry Layard, G.C.B., D.C.L.: Autobiography and Letters from his Childhood until his Appointment as H. M. Ambassador at Madrid. Edited by Hon. William N. Bruce; with a Chapter on his Parliamentary Career by Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Otway. In 2 vols., illus. in photogravure, etc., large 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$7.50 net.
Sidelights on Charles Lamb. By Bertram Dobell. 12mo, uncut, pp. 371. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2 net.
The True Abraham Lincoln. By William Eleroy Curtis. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 409. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$2 net.
Recollections of a Long Life. By Joseph Packard, D. D., 1812-1902; edited by Rev. Thomas J. Packard. Illus., large 8vo, pp. 364. Washington: Byron S. Adams.
Maimonides. By David Yellin and Israel Abrahams. Illus., 12mo, pp. 239. Jewish Publication Society.

HISTORY.

Alaska Boundary Question. R. W. Parker. *No. American.*
Antietam and Chancellorsville. John B. Gordon. *Scribner.*
Ants, Royal Mother of. H. C. McCook. *Harper.*
Appalachian Americans, Our. Julian Ralph. *Harper.*
Appalachian Club, The. Raymond Stevens. *World's Work.*
Arctic, To the, in an Automobile. *World's Work.*
Art Study, New Aspects of. Royal Cortissoz. *Atlantic.*
Automobile, Can I Afford an? H. Norman. *World's Work.*
Barataria: the Ruins of a Pirate Kingdom. *Atlantic.*
"Boston Religion, The." M. A. De Wolfe Howe. *Atlantic.*
Buried City, Uncovering a. Alexander Macalister. *Harper.*
Business, Secret of. Andrew Carnegie. *World's Work.*
Camera, Hunting with a. F. M. Chapman. *World's Work.*
Camping, Art of. Dan Beard. *World's Work.*
Canadian Rockies, Climbing in the. E. Whymper. *Scribner.*
Cliff-Dwellers. E. C. Peixotto. *Scribner.*
College Life, Changes in. John Bascom. *Atlantic.*
College of the City of New York, The. *Review of Reviews.*
Consulship, Glamour of a. J. B. Osborne. *Atlantic.*
Consumptives, New Hope for. *Review of Reviews.*
Culture, Larger, Way to. Alice A. Stevens. *Harper.*
Cup Racers, The. John R. Spears. *World's Work.*
District of Columbia, The Well-Governed. *Review of Reviews.*
Emerson as Seer. Charles W. Eliot. *Atlantic.*
England, Politics in. Sidney Brooks. *North American.*
England's Colonial Secretary. Lord Coleridge. *No. American.*
Fishing, Fresh-Water. Edwin Sandys. *World's Work.*

History of Early Steamboat Navigation on the Missouri River: Life and Adventures of Joseph La Barge, Pioneer Navigator and Indian Trader. By Hiram Martin Chittenden. In 2 vols., illus., large 8vo, uncut. New York: Francis P. Harper. \$6 net.
The Aaron Burr Conspiracy: A History largely from Original and hitherto Unused Sources. By Walter Flavius McCaleb, A.M. With map, 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 377. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.50 net.
The Confiscation of John Chandler's Estate. By Andrew McFarland Davis. With photogravure portrait, 8vo, gilt top, pp. 296. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$3 net.

TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

June, 1903.

The Hittites. By Dr. L. Messerschmidt; trans. by J. Hutchison. Illus., 12mo, uncut, pp. 56. London: David Nutt. Paper.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- Letters of a Diplomat's Wife, 1883-1900. By Mary King Waddington. Illus. in photogravure, etc., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 417. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50 net.
- Representative English Comedies. With Introductory Essays and Notes, an Historical View of our Earlier Comedy, and Other Monographs, by Various Writers. Under the general editorship of Charles Mills Gayley, Litt. D. Vol. I., From the Beginnings to Shakespeare. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 686. Macmillan Co. \$1.50 net.
- Correspondence between Ralph Waldo Emerson and Herman Grimm. Edited by Frederick William Holla. With photogravure portraits, 18mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 90. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Paper, \$1. net.
- Serio Ludo. By A Dilettante. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 103. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$2.
- A Selection from the Best English Essays, Illustrative of the History of English Prose Style. Chosen and arranged, with Historical and Critical Introductions, by Sherwin Cody. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 415. A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1. net.
- On the Literary Theories of Taine and Herbert Spencer: Two Lectures. By A. T. W. Borsdorf, Ph.D. 12mo, uncut, pp. 71. London: David Nutt. Paper.
- Critical Essays and Literary Fragments. With Introduction by J. Churton Collins. 8vo, pp. 344. "An English Garner." E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.25 net.
- Social England Illustrated: A Collection of XVIIIth Century Tracts. With Introduction by Andrew Lang. 8vo, pp. 458. "An English Garner." E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.25 net.
- The Oldest Code of Laws in the World: The Code of Laws Promulgated by Hammurabi, King of Babylon, B.C. 2285-2242. Trans. by C. H. W. Johns, M.A. 12mo, pp. 88. Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cts. net.
- A Book of Curious Facts. Compiled by Don Lemon; edited by Henry Williams. 16mo, pp. 340. New Amsterdam Book Co. 75 cts.
- Two Old Spanish Versions of the Disticha Catonia. By Karl Pietsch. 4to, pp. 42. "Decennial Publications." University of Chicago Press. Paper, 50 cts. net.

NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD LITERATURE.

- Complete Works of Ralph Waldo Emerson, "Centenary" edition. With Biographical Introduction and Notes by Edward Waldo Emerson. Vol. I., Nature, Addresses and Lectures; Vol. II., Essays, first series. With photogravure portrait, 12mo, gilt top, uncut. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Per vol., \$1.75.
- Thomas Campion: Songs and Masques, with Observations in the Art of English Poetry. Edited by A. H. Bullen. 18mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 288. "Muse's Library." Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.75.
- The Natural History of Selborne. By Gilbert White; with Notes by Richard Kearton, F.Z.S.; illus. from photographs by Cherry and Richard Kearton. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 294. Cassell & Co., Ltd. \$1.75.
- Works of Lord Byron. New, revised and enlarged, edition. Poetry, Vol. VI., edited by Ernest Hartley Coleridge, M.A. Illus. in photogravure, 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 612. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.
- Night and Morning. By Lord Lytton. With photogravure frontispiece, 18mo, gilt top, pp. 587. "Newnes's Thin-Paper Editions." Charles Scribner's Sons. Leather, \$1.25 net.
- The Confessions of Harry Lorrequer. By Charles Lever. With photogravure frontispiece, 18mo, gilt top, pp. 585. "Newnes's Thin-Paper Editions." Charles Scribner's Sons. Leather, \$1.25 net.

BOOKS OF VERSE.

- Poems and Verses of Charles Dickens. Collected and edited, with Bibliographical Notes, by F. G. Kitton. With frontispiece, 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 206. Harper & Brothers. \$2. net.
- Clytæmnestra: A Tragedy. By Arnold F. Graves; with Preface by Robert Y. Tyrrell, Litt. D. 12mo, pp. 121. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$2.
- Visions, and Other Verse. By Edward Robeson Taylor. With portrait, 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 106. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson. \$1.25 net.

- April Twilights. By Willa Sibert Cather. 12mo, uncut, pp. 52. Boston: Richard G. Badger. \$1.
- Puerto Rican and Other Impressions. By William James. With frontispiece, 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 100. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25 net.
- Echoes from Erin. By William Westcott Fink. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 188. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25 net.

FICTION.

- Trent's Trust, and Other Stories. By Bret Harte. 16mo, pp. 264. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.
- His Daughter First. By Arthur Sherburne Hardy. 12mo, pp. 349. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.
- Castle Omeragh. By F. Frankfort Moore. 12mo, pp. 404. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.
- The Land of Joy. By Ralph Henry Barbour. 12mo, pp. 416. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50.
- The Siege of Youth. By Frances Charles. Illus., 12mo, pp. 293. Little, Brown, & Co. \$1.50.
- The Black Lion Inn. By Alfred Henry Lewis; illus. by Frederic Remington. 12mo, pp. 381. R. H. Russell. \$1.50.
- A Detached Pirate: The Romance of Gay Vandeleur. By Helen Milecete. Illus. in color, 12mo, pp. 347. Little, Brown, & Co. \$1.50.
- Philosophy 4: A Story of Harvard University. By Owen Wister. Illus. in photogravure, etc., 18mo, pp. 95. "Little Novels by Favorite Authors." Macmillan Co. 50c.
- The Redfields Succession. By Henry Burnham Boone and Kenneth Brown. 12mo, pp. 318. Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.
- A Mummer's Wife. By George Moore. 12mo, uncut, pp. 467. Brentano's. \$1.50.
- The Wars of Peace. By A. F. Wilson. Illus., 12mo, pp. 392. Little, Brown, & Co. \$1.50.
- The Main Chance. By Meredith Nicholson. Illus., 12mo, pp. 419. Bobbs-Merrill Co. \$1.50.
- People of the Whirlpool. From the Experience Book of a Commuter's Wife. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 365. Macmillan Co. \$1.50.
- The Sins of a Saint: An Historical Romance. By J. R. Aitken. With frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 346. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.
- Sarah Tuldon: A Woman Who Had her Way. By Orme Agnus. Illus., 12mo, pp. 363. Little, Brown, & Co. \$1.50.
- The Dominant Strain. By Anna Chapin Ray. Illus. in color, 12mo, pp. 350. Little, Brown, & Co. \$1.50.
- Janice Meredith: A Story of the American Revolution. By Paul Leicester Ford. Players' Edition; illus. with scenes from the play. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 536. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50 net.
- Because of Power. By Ella Stryker Mapes. Illus., 12mo, pp. 269. G. W. Dillingham Co. \$1.50.
- A Girl among the Anarchists. By Isabel Meredith. With frontispiece, 12mo, gilt top, pp. 302. London: Duckworth & Co.
- The Buckeye Doctor: A Tale for Physicians and for Physicians' Patients. By William W. Pennell, M.D. 12mo, uncut, pp. 345. New York: Grafton Press. \$1.50.
- Truth and a Woman. By Anna Robeson Brown. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 206. Herbert S. Stone & Co.
- The Victim's Triumph: A Panorama of Modern Society. By Josephine Zeman. With frontispiece, 12mo, gilt top, pp. 244. G. W. Dillingham Co. \$1.25.

RELIGION AND THEOLOGY.¶

- Old Testament Criticism and the Christian Church. By John Edgar McFadyen, M.A. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 376. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50 net.
- The Drama of the Apocalypse in Relation to the Literary and Political Circumstances of its Time. By Frederic Palmer. 12mo, pp. 192. Macmillan Co. \$1.25 net.
- Spiritual Power at Work: A Study of Spiritual Forces and their Application. By George Henry Hubbard. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 343. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.25 net.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

- On the "Polar Star" in the Arctic Sea. By His Royal Highness, Luigi Amedeo of Savoy, Duke of the Abruzzi. With the Statements of Commander U. Cagni upon the Sledge Expedition to 86° 34' North, and of Dr. A. Cavalli Molinelli upon his Return to the Bay of Teplitz. Trans. by William Le Queux. In 2 vols., illus. in photogravure, etc., 4to, gilt tops, uncut. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$12.50 net.

Florida Fancies. By F. R. Swift. Illus., 12mo, uncut, pp. 120. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25 net.

POLITICS, SOCIOLOGY, AND ECONOMICS.

A Fight for the City. By Alfred Hodder. 12mo, uncut, pp. 246. Macmillan Co. \$1.50 net.

Legal Tender: A Study in English and American Monetary History. By S. P. Breckinridge. 8vo, pp. 181. "Decennial Publications." University of Chicago Press. \$2. net.

Toward the Light: Elementary Studies in Ethics and Economics. By Lewis H. Berens. 12mo, uncut, pp. 244. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.

Boy's Self-Governing Clubs. By Winifred Buck. 16mo, pp. 218. Macmillan Co. \$1. net.

NATURE AND OUT-OF-DOOR BOOKS.

Bass, Pike, Perch, and Others. By James A. Henshall, M.D. Illus. in photographs, etc. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 410. "American Sportsman's Library." Macmillan Co. \$2. net.

Athletics and Out-Door Sports for Women. Each Subject being Separately Treated by a Special Writer. With Introduction by Lucille Eaton Hill. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 339. Macmillan Co. \$1.50 net.

How to Make School Gardens: A Manual for Teachers and Pupils. By H. D. Hemenway, B.S. Illus., 12mo, pp. 107. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1. net.

Wood Folk at School. By William J. Long. Illus., 12mo, pp. 188. Ginn & Co. 50 cts. net.

PSYCHOLOGY.

Why the Mind has a Body. By C. A. Strong. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 355. Macmillan Co. \$2.50 net.

Psychology and Common Life. By Frank Sargent Hoffman, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 286. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.30 net.

ART.

Michael Angelo Buonarroti. By Charles Holroyd. With Translations of the Life of the Master by his Scholar, Ascanio Condivi, and Three Dialogues from the Portuguese by Francisco D'Ollanda. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, pp. 347. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2. net.

Leonardo da Vinci. By Dr. Georg Gronau. Illus., 24mo, gilt top, pp. 190. "Popular Library of Art." E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cts. net.

BOOKS FOR SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

A Text Book of Organic Chemistry. By William A. Noyes. Illus., 12mo, pp. 534. Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50 net.

English Verse: Specimens Illustrating its Principles and History. Chosen and edited by Raymond Macdonald Alden, Ph.D. 16mo, pp. 459. Henry Holt & Co.

Beginning German: A Series of Lessons with an Abstract of Grammar. By H. C. Bierwirth, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 214. Henry Holt & Co.

Composition and Rhetoric Based on Literary Models. By Rose M. Kavana and Arthur Beatty. Illus., 12mo, pp. 423. Rand, McNally & Co. \$1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

How to Keep Well: An Explanation of Modern Methods of Preventing Disease. By Floyd M. Crandall, M.D. 12mo, pp. 511. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50 net.

The Law of Mental Medicine: The Correlation of the Facts of Psychology and Histology in their Relation to Mental Therapeutics. By Thomson Jay Hudson, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 281. A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.20 net.

Millionaire Households and their Domestic Economy. With Hints upon Fine Living. By Mary Elizabeth Carter. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 303. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.40 net.

Home Building and Furnishing: Being a Combined New Edition of "Model Houses for Little Money" by William L. Price and "Inside of 100 Homes" by W. M. Johnson. Illus., 12mo, pp. 340. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1. net.

The Little Princess: A Pictorial Souvenir. Oblong 8vo. R. H. Russell. Paper, 10 cts.

ASK FOR
CROWELL'S POETS

Authors' Agency

Mention The Dial.

ELEVENTH YEAR. Candid, suggestive Criticism, literary and technical Revision, Advice, Disposal.

REFERENCES: Noah Brooks, Mrs. Deland, Mrs. Burton Harrison, W. D. Howells, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Thomas Nelson Page, Mary E. Wilkins, and others.

Send stamp for Booklet to

WM. A. DRESSER, 400 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass.

STORY-WRITERS, Biographers, Historians, Poets — Do you desire the honest criticism of your book, or its skilled revision and correction, or advice as to publication? Such work, said George William Curtis, is "done as it should be by The Easy Chair's friend and fellow laborer in letters, Dr. Titus M. Coan." Terms by agreement. Send for circular D, or forward your book or MS. to the New York Bureau of Revision, 70 Fifth Ave., New York.

Do You Write?

Instruction by mail in literary composition. Courses suited to all needs. Revision, criticism, and sale of MSS. Send for circular.

EDITORIAL BUREAU
26 W. 33d St. (opp. Waldorf-Astoria), N. Y.

Summer Classes for the Study of English

Second Session, July 14—August 20, 1903.

Location: In the building of Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, Fort Edward, N. Y. Director: Mrs. H. A. Davidson, author and editor of *The Study-Guide Series*. Associate Director: Sophie Chantal Hart, head of the English department, Wellesley College. All instruction by specialists of experience; library and laboratory methods.

Send for announcement of courses to Mrs. H. A. Davidson, No. 1 Sprague Place, Albany, N. Y.

BOOKS AT LIBERAL DISCOUNTS

WHEN CALLING, PLEASE ASK FOR MR. GRANT. WHENEVER YOU NEED A BOOK, ADDRESS MR. GRANT.

Before buying BOOKS, write for quotations. An assortment of catalogues, and special slips of books at reduced prices, will be sent for a ten-cent stamp.

F. E. GRANT, Books, 23 West 42d Street, New York.

Mention this advertisement and receive a discount.

BOOKS. ALL OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS SUPPLIED, no matter on what subject. Write us. We can get you any book ever published. Please state wants. When in England call **BAKER'S GREAT BOOK-SHOP, 14-16 Bright Street, BIRMINGHAM.**

FIRST EDITIONS OF MODERN AUTHORS

Including Dickens, Thackeray, Lever, Ainsworth, Stevenson, Jefferies, Hardy. Books illustrated by G. and R. Cruikshank, Phiz, Rowlandson, Leech, etc. The Largest and Choiceest Collection offered for Sale in the World. Catalogues issued and sent post free on application. Books bought. — **WALTER T. SPENCER, 27 New Oxford St., London, W. C., England.**

OLD AND RARE BOOKS

Pickering & Chatto,
66, Haymarket,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Dealers in Rare Ancient and Modern English literature — History, Poetry, Drama, and Fiction. Fine Old English and Foreign bookbindings. Illuminated MSS. Catalogues issued. Price 12 Cents.

Going Abroad?

If so, take a copy of

THE COMPLETE POCKET GUIDE TO EUROPE

Edited by E. C. and T. L. STEDMAN.

Concise, handy, clear and legible maps, and altogether the best of the kind.

Full flexible leather, postpaid, \$1.25.

WILLIAM R. JENKINS

851 and 853 Sixth Avenue : NEW YORK CITY

WANTED.

A **LINGUIST**, experienced proofreader and critic, desires employment from the middle of June to the middle of September.
Address C. W. H., care of **THE DIAL**.

RUSKIN HOMESPUNS

Made in the Isle of Man. The product of a village industry established by John Ruskin. Lovers of pure wool and honest hand-woven cloth should try these fabrics. Samples and information sent by
JOSEPH RYDINGS, 816 Madison Ave., Paterson, N. J.

Roycroft & Kelmscott Books**KENNETH B. ELLIMAN,**

419 West 118th Street New York

CHARLES H. ROBERTS,**Attorney at Law. Law and Patents.**

614 Roanoke Building, 145 LaSalle Street, CHICAGO.

Patents, Trade-Marks, Copyright; and Claims in Chicago and Washington.

**MANUSCRIPT
WANTED**

Good short stories.
Special articles of interest.
Newspaper features for syndicating.
We buy and sell Serial Rights.

We are in position to place the manuscript of Authors, Writers, and Illustrators to the best possible advantage.

Chicago Literary Press BureauSuite 614 Steinway Hall
Chicago, Ill.**THE CLOISTER LIBRARY**

A series of volumes of meditative reading, edited by Mr. A. R. WALLER and published by J. M. Dent & Co. of London in the dainty form peculiar to the publications of this firm. Circular on request. Three volumes now ready:

- I. **Thoughts in the Cloister and the Crowd and Companions of My Solitude.** By SIR ARTHUR HELPS
- II. **The Way of Perfection.** By SAINT TERESA.
- III. **The Temple and A Priest to the Temple.** By GEORGE HERBERT.

Price, net, \$1.00 per volume.

THE LADY POVERTY

A XIIIth Century Allegory concerning Saint Francis of Assisi. The first English translation of this delightful idyll of mediæval days. By MONTGOMERY CARMICHAEL. Price, net, \$1.75. We can also supply copies of Carmichael's "In Tuscany," \$2.00, and "The Life of John W. Walsh," \$1.75.

TENNANT and WARD, Publishers
237 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

JUST READY

A Mummer's Wife

By GEORGE MOORE

An entirely new and worthy edition of this Author's Masterpiece. A work of intense human interest.

12mo, cloth, \$1.50.

Brentano's, Union Square, New York.**OHIO**

in the Old South Leaflets. As this State has just been celebrating the centennial of her admission to the Union these leaflets are of interest to the student: No. 13, The Ordinance of 1787; 14, The Constitution of Ohio; 40, Manasseh Cutler's Description of Ohio; 41, Washington's Journal of his Tour to Ohio in 1770; 42, Garfield's Address on the North West Territory; 43, George Rogers Clarke's Account of the Capture of Vincennes; 127, The Ordinance of 1784.

Price 5 Cents Each. Send for Catalogues to

DIRECTORS OF THE OLD SOUTH WORK

Old South Meeting House, Boston.

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO.**Library Department.**

We have sold books to librarians for fifty years.
We have the largest stock in the largest book market in the country.

We fill orders promptly, completely, and intelligently.

Send for our new Clearance Catalogue.

Wholesale Booksellers and Publishers,
33-37 East 17th Street, Union Square, North, NEW YORK

MARTINUS NIJHOFF

New and Second-Hand

BOOKSELLER

114 Fifth Avenue, N. Y., and The Hague, Hol.

Issues regularly Catalogues of his Stock, comprising chiefly Rare and Valuable Standard Works, Periodicals, History, Geography, Americana, Law, Philology, Books on Fine Arts, etc.

SPECIALTY: BOOKS PRINTED IN THE 15TH AND 16TH CENTURIES; Anything connected with the Netherlands and its Colonies. *Libraries and private customers* supplied with any books wanted, new or old, quick and at lowest prices. Special lists and monthly reports of new books mailed free upon application.

The Traveler

Who contemplates a trip to Colorado, Utah, California, or the Northwest should know that

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R.

Widely known as "The Scenic Line of the World," has more scenic attractions than any other route across the continent, traversing as it does the Rocky Mountain Region through Royal Gorge, Canon of the Grand River, Glenwood Springs, Marshall Pass, Black Canon, Castle Gate, and the world-famed Salt Lake City. Its three through daily trains are equipped with the latest improved cars of all classes. Its dining car service is unsurpassed. For illustrated pamphlets address

S. K. HOOPER, G. P. & T. A.,
Denver, Colo.

FREDERICK BRUEGGER

Singing

Tone Placing. Voice Culture.
Style.

720-721 Fine Arts Building,
203 Michigan Blvd. - - Chicago.

The STUDEBAKER

Fine Arts Building

Michigan Boulevard, between Congress and
Van Buren Streets.

A GREATER HIT THAN EVER.

KING DODO

By Pixley & Luders, Authors "Prince of Pilsen."

New Faces, New Features, New Costumes.

Special California Tours

Our personally-conducted excursions to
California have been very successful.

I am now organizing several similar parties for July and August. Will gladly send full particulars of special advantages offered. Rates very low. Accommodations excellent. The best California line will be used—the Santa Fe. Why not go this summer and enjoy Pacific Ocean breezes and snow-capped Sierras? En route see Grand Canyon of Arizona. An unusual opportunity—don't miss it.

Write to W. J. Black, 1312 Great Northern Building, Chicago, for full particulars and free copy of beautiful book about California.

Santa Fe All the Way

NATURE BOOKS

At this season there is a demand which increases each year for books about

**BIRDS, ANIMALS, FLOWERS,
TREES AND OUTDOOR LIFE.**

The Pilgrim Press Bookstore carries a fine line of such books, including the works of **Thompson-Seton, Thoreau, John Burroughs, W. J. Long, Frank Chapman, Mrs. Dana, Olive Thorne Miller, C. D. Pierson, D. L. Sharp, C. F. Hodge, Clifton Johnson, C. G. D. Roberts, J. P. Mowbray, Margaret Morley, Neltje Blanchan** and all other popular writers on these and kindred subjects. See their general catalogue for titles and prices. *Any book reviewed or advertised in any paper may always be obtained promptly and at the right price by addressing*

THE PILGRIM PRESS
175 WABASH AVENUE . . CHICAGO

To Librarians

We carry a larger and more general stock of the publications of all American publishers than any other house in the United States.

We invite librarians and book committees to call and avail themselves of the opportunity to select from our large stock.

A. C. McCLURG & CO.
CHICAGO

"At Last—The American Novel!"

The Madame Sans Gene of President Jackson's Cabinet

PEGGY O'NEAL

The Tavern Keeper's Beautiful Daughter—the toast of Washington beaux—the centre of the fiercest vendetta ever waged in Washington society.

A RIDDLE OF REAL WOMANHOOD.

By **ALFRED HENRY LEWIS,**
Author of "Wolfville."

Exquisite color illustrations by **HENRY HUTT.**
Cloth, 490 pages.

The Book with the **CHRISTY COVER** and Poster.
Third Edition.

HER LORD AND MASTER

By **MARTHA MORTON.**

Illustrated by Howard Chandler Christy, with
frontispiece in tint.

"Clean, sweet, wholesome."—*New York Sun.*

Cloth, 475 pages.

Drexel Biddle, Publisher, Philadelphia

The Solar System

BY

PERCIVAL LOWELL

*Author of "Mars," "Annals of the Lowell
Observatory," "Occult Japan," etc.*

12mo, \$1.25 net. Postpaid \$1.33.

In this volume are published the six popular lectures delivered in December, 1902, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology where Mr. Lowell is the non-resident professor of astronomy. The chapters treat of the following subjects: Our Solar System, Mercury, Mars, Saturn and its System, Jupiter and his Comets, and Cosmogony. They are illustrated by numerous diagrams and tables. Mr. Lowell is a well-known astronomical investigator, and is director of the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.,
Boston and New York

<p>An Entirely New Book by the Author of the Famous</p> <p>WOOD FOLK SERIES</p> <p>(60,000 Copies sold)</p>	<p>SCHOOL OF THE WOODS</p> <p>Some Life Studies of Animal Instincts and Animal Training ∴ ∴ ∴ By</p> <p>WILLIAM J. LONG</p>	<p>With 212 Illustrations by Charles Copeland</p> <p>No book of its kind so fully and beautifully illustrated</p>				
<p>Large sq. 12mo. Cover stamped in full gold. 380 pages. \$1.50 net.</p>						
<p>BY THE SAME AUTHOR</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;"> <p>BEASTS OF THE FIELD</p> <p>Large square 12mo, 344 pages. Beautifully bound and illustrated \$1.75</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;"> <p>FOWLS OF THE AIR</p> <p>A companion volume to "Beasts of the Field," 322 pages \$1.75</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <p>Both books neatly boxed together, \$3.50.</p> </td> </tr> </table>			<p>BEASTS OF THE FIELD</p> <p>Large square 12mo, 344 pages. Beautifully bound and illustrated \$1.75</p>	<p>FOWLS OF THE AIR</p> <p>A companion volume to "Beasts of the Field," 322 pages \$1.75</p>	<p>Both books neatly boxed together, \$3.50.</p>	
<p>BEASTS OF THE FIELD</p> <p>Large square 12mo, 344 pages. Beautifully bound and illustrated \$1.75</p>	<p>FOWLS OF THE AIR</p> <p>A companion volume to "Beasts of the Field," 322 pages \$1.75</p>					
<p>Both books neatly boxed together, \$3.50.</p>						
<p>Ginn & Company, Publishers, 29 Beacon St., Boston</p>						

The Personality of Emerson

By F. B. SANBORN

This volume contains Mr. Sanborn's recollections of Emerson with his account of Emerson's individuality as viewed after a long and intimate acquaintance. It includes a portrait of Emerson etched by Sidney L. Smith after the painting by David Scott done in Edinburgh in 1848, and facsimiles of two letters.

It is printed in a LIMITED EDITION, exactly uniform in size, type, and paper with the PERSONALITY OF THOREAU, as follows:

Five hundred copies on toned French hand-made paper, at \$5.00 net, postage extra.

Twenty-five copies on Japan paper, at \$25.00 net, postage extra.

CHARLES E. GOODSPEED,

PUBLISHER,

NUMBER 5A PARK STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

The Physiological Aspects of the Liquor Problem

By Prominent Experts and Investigators.

Under the editorship of
DR. JOHN S. BILLINGS.

2 vols., 8vo, \$4.50 net. Postage extra.

This important work completes the series of volumes which embody the results of the investigations of the "Committee of Fifty" for the study of the liquor problem. The work is much larger and fuller than any of its predecessors and is certain to take a high and authoritative place in the literature of this important subject.

PUBLISHED BY

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., BOSTON.

BOOKS FOR SUMMER READING

ARE YOU GOING ABROAD OR TO THE COUNTRY?

Two on Their Travels

By ETHEL COLQUHOUN.

A delightful record, profusely illustrated, of a trip to Ceylon, Borneo, the Philippines, China, and Siberia. Crown 8vo. \$2.50 net.

Lake Como: A World's Shrine

By VIRGINIA W. JOHNSON.

"A beautiful, historical study of this famous Italian spot."—*Pittsburgh Chronicle*.

Illustrated. 12mo. \$1.20 net.

Legends of the Rhine

By H. A. GUERBER. 12mo. \$1.50 net.

American Cruiser in the East or, Japan and her Neighbors

By JOHN D. FORD, U.S.N. 12mo. \$2.50.

Bayou Triste

By JOSEPHINE HAMILTON NICHOLLS.

A true picture of present day plantation life in Louisiana. 12mo. Illustrated. \$1.50.

Hidden Manna

By A. J. DAWSON.

"A Startling Drama."—Harry Thurston Peck. 12mo. \$1.50.

Life's Common Way

By ANNIE ELIOT TRUMBULL.

"A story of the American woman *par excellence*—completely absorbing."—*Philadelphia Item*. 12mo. \$1.50.

C. B. TODD'S { THE REAL BENEDICT ARNOLD. 12mo. \$1.20 net. } ABSORBING
{ THE TRUE AARON BARR. 12mo. Cloth, 50 cents net. } BIOGRAPHIES.

A. S. BARNES & CO., 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City

FOR SUMMER READING

THE TRUE ABRAHAM LINCOLN

By WILLIAM ELEROY CURTIS

Author of

THE TRUE THOMAS JEFFERSON

With many portraits and facsimiles, etc.

8vo. cloth. \$2.00 net. Postpaid, \$2.13.

"An authoritative picture and intensely personal biography of the greatest American. It is illuminating, instructive, and loftily entertaining."—*Philadelphia North American*.

PIGS IN CLOVER

By FRANK
DANBY

Postpaid, \$1.50

A new and significant novel by a new English writer. The plot has a substance and dramatic flavor seldom found in contemporary fiction.

AT THE TIME APPOINTED

By A.
MAYNARD
BARBOUR

Author of
"That Mainwaring Affair"

"A good mystery that stimulates the imagination and excites the deepest interest."—*Washington Post*. Colored Frontispiece by Marchand. Postpaid, \$1.50

THE UNTILLED FIELD

By GEORGE MOORE

Author of

Postpaid, \$1.50 "Sister Teresa"
"A book of extraordinary power and brilliancy, which is likely to arouse bitter religious controversy."—*Boston Herald*.

BIRDS IN THEIR RELATION TO MAN

A Scientific Book for
the everyday reader.

Illustrated, 8vo, cloth.

\$2.50 net. Postage extra.

By CLARENCE M. WEED
and NED DEARBORN

WESLEY AND HIS PREACHERS

By O. HOLDEN PIKE,

Author of "Oliver Cromwell and His Times"

Lavishly illustrated with reproductions from paintings and old prints. Particularly rich in portraits. Cloth, \$1.75 net.

PUBLISHERS

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA

Scribner Books for Summer Reading

THOMAS
NELSON
PAGE'S
New Novel

GORDON KEITH

HAMILTON W. MABIE says in the *Outlook* :

"Since the publication of 'Red Rock' Mr. Page has given us nothing so important as 'Gordon Keith,' a novel of serious purpose and generous dimensions, crowded with actors and full of incident. . . . It is a strong, sincere and deeply interesting novel of character and of manners as well."

Illustrated by GEORGE WRIGHT. \$1.50.

THE MODERN OBSTACLE

By ALICE DUER MILLER.

"The book sparkles with epigrams, brilliant generalizations and clever dialogue. The impression of cleverness is pronounced throughout."—*Brooklyn Times*. \$1.50

THE HOUSE ON THE HUDSON

By FRANCES POWELL.

Professor Harry Thurston Peck, editor of *The Bookman*, compares it to "Jane Eyre." "It is a book," he says, "one cannot readily forget or cease to talk about." \$1.50

F. HOPKINSON SMITH'S *New Book*

THE UNDER DOG

Illustrated. \$1.50.

THE ROMAN ROAD

By "ZACK." \$1.50.

THE BETTER SORT

By HENRY JAMES. \$1.50.

THE ADVENTURES OF HARRY REVEL

Quiller-Couch's *New Novel.* \$1.50.

"As good as the adventures of Harry Richmond," says the *New York Tribune*. "There is an exciting occurrence in every chapter, we had almost said on every page. Yet it is a testimony to the fine quality of 'Q's' art that he interests us all along in something more than mere interest."

"One of the really important publications of the year."

LETTERS OF A DIPLOMAT'S WIFE

By MARY KING WADDINGTON

"Mme. Waddington was socially experienced, and therefore she saw the significant things. She has a very human interest in all she writes about, and that gives the right kind of charm to her vivid notes."—*Hartford Courant*.

Illustrated. \$2.50 net (postage 20 cents).

OUR NORTHERN SHRUBS

\$2.00 net (postage 16 cents).

By

HARRIET L. KEELER

OUR NATIVE TREES

\$2.00 net.

Charles Scribner's Sons, Publishers, New York

THE DIAL

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

EDITED BY
FRANCIS F. BROWNE.

Volume XXXIV.
No. 408.

CHICAGO, JUNE 16, 1903.

10 cts. a copy.
\$2. a year.

FINE ARTS BUILDING.
203 Michigan Blvd.

Contemporary History of Unusual Interest

"One of the most readable books of the year." — Prof. HARRY THURSTON PECK, Editor *The Bookman*.

Letters of a Diplomat's Wife

By MARY KING WADDINGTON

New York Evening Post: "A series of vivacious and clever sketches of things worth seeing and people worth knowing."

New York Tribune: "It is all very pleasant gossip and kindly gossip by a clever woman guided by good taste."

Hartford Courant: "Mme. Waddington was socially experienced, and therefore she saw the significant things. She had a very human interest in all she writes about, and that gives the right kind of charm to her vivid notes."

With portraits, scenes, etc. \$2.50 net (postage 20 cts.)

THOMAS NELSON PAGE'S
New Novel

Gordon Keith

First Edition of 50,000 copies.
Second on the press.

MR. HAMILTON W. MABIE writing in the *Outlook* says: "Since the publication of 'Red Rock,' Mr. Page has given us nothing so important as 'Gordon Keith,' a novel of serious purpose and generous dimensions, crowded with actors and full of incident. . . . It is a strong, sincere, and deeply interesting novel of character and of manners as well."

The scene includes New York City and Virginia; the period extends from the close of the war well into our own time; the hero is Southern, the heroine a New York girl; the plot is full and interesting; the color has all Mr. Page's accustomed richness.

Illustrated by George Wright. \$1.50.

The *New York Tribune* compares it with "The Adventures of Harry Richmond."

The Adventures of Harry Revel

By A. T. QUILLER-COUCH

New York Sun: "Here is not only a careful, but, furthermore, an effective and delightful literary performance. It reminds us of the best things that have been."

New York Times: "A story far out of the common."

Academy and Literature: "Has all of Mr. Quiller-Couch's quiet and controlled distinction."

\$1.50

The Modern Obstacle

By ALICE DUER MILLER

"Brilliant, Sophisticated, and Clever."

"The modern obstacle is the lack of money. The situation presented is that of two persons who love each other, but who are too intelligent not to recognize the fact that by taste and cultivation neither of them is equal to a struggle with existence without a guaranteed income large enough to minister to needs made imperative by lifelong custom. Around this situation the author has woven a story as engrossing as it is original in theme and treatment." — *Brooklyn Times*.

\$1.50

Old Testament Criticism and the Christian Church

By JOHN McFADYEN, Professor in Knox College, Toronto. \$1.50 net (postage 18 cts.)

Prof. George P. Fisher of Yale University writes of this book:

"Dr. McFadyen's 'Old Testament Criticism and the Christian Church' rests on an adequate basis of learning, is scholarly without pedantry, is lucid in its arrangement, is temperate and fair-minded in its spirit, and is fitted to instruct not only ordinary Biblical students, but also professional critics."

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, NEW YORK

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

begs leave to announce the publication of Volumes I. and III. of

ENGLISH LITERATURE

AN ILLUSTRATED RECORD

BY

RICHARD GARNETT *and* EDMUND GOSSE

IN FOUR VOLUMES

Vol. I.

TO THE AGE OF HENRY VIII.

Vol. III.

TO THE AGE OF JOHNSON

Vol. II.

TO THE AGE OF MILTON

Vol. IV.

TO THE AGE OF TENNYSON

Volumes I. and III. are NOW READY; Volumes II. and IV. will be published in the Autumn.

Cloth 8vo, each volume \$6.00 net, on orders for sets only.

THESE four volumes present to the reader an illustrated review of English Literature from the earliest times to the close of the nineteenth century. The authors, who are at once scholars of the highest attainments and masters of the art of concise and luminous exposition, have aimed at producing a book that shall stimulate and gratify curiosity concerning the great writers of their country and the evolution of its literary history. This "illustrated record" will, it is hoped, be welcomed by all who are interested in the study of English Literature as warmly as the illustrated edition of the late John Richard Green's well-known work has been by students of English History. A consecutive history of the entire course of English Literature from Anglo-Saxon times to our own day will be given in one type, so that this, if the reader desires, can be read alone as a narrative of the evolution of English style. In a different type, a biography of each author will be supplied, relating in close detail, and with all necessary dates, the facts of his life. From the works of each leading writer at least one characteristic quotation will be made in a third type, and this will form an anthology of English Literature from the earliest times to our own day.

Volume I. extends from the Anglo-Saxon period to the days of Tyndale and Coverdale, Surrey and Wyatt; Volume II. deals with Elizabethan and Jacobean writers; Volume III. conducts the reader from Milton to Johnson and Goldsmith; and Volume IV. brings the record down to our time. The volumes have been lavishly illustrated. Many hundreds of cuts, chosen after much laborious research, are inserted in the text; there are forty full-page photographic plates, and thirty plates printed in color.

An important feature of the first volume is the reproduction of richly illuminated mediæval manuscripts. The chapter devoted to Chaucer has been illustrated with exceptional fulness, and the illustrations to the notice of Caxton are of the highest interest. On the subject of miracle plays, ballads, and early Scotch poets and the English Bible, much valuable illustrative matter has been collected.

In the second volume it was, unfortunately, impossible in many instances to give portraits, for the simple reason that they do not exist. No portrait is known of Marlowe or Lyly or Peele or Webster or Ford, to name only a few distinguished dramatists of the Elizabethan age. But wherever authentic portraits are known, they have been reproduced. This was the age of fantastically illustrated engraved title-pages, and in both the second and the early part of the third volume these have been made a special feature. Facsimiles of autograph letters and MSS. in prose and verse have been freely interspersed, nor has topographical illustration been neglected.

When we reach the age of Milton, in the third volume, there is an *embarras de richesse* of illustration; the task becomes one of selection rather than collection. Of Milton himself no fewer than six portraits, representing him from childhood to his sixty-third year, have been engraved; and a similar fulness of portraiture has been accorded to Pope, Johnson, and others. The early part of the third volume contains numerous engravings after Marshall, Lombart, and Faithorne; in the later pages we are among Rowlandson's broad designs and the delicate fancies of Stothard. From the time of Sterne and Goldsmith onwards use has occasionally been made of contemporary caricatures.

In the fourth volume, although the illustrated record may not be so picturesque, yet the abundance and variety of the material will be found to have enabled the publishers to render this volume no less attractive than its predecessors.

A History of English Literature which aims to be scrupulously exact, and yet attractive and amusing. With this view before them, the authors of this illustrated record, who have given a life-study to the movement and progress of English Literature, have prepared this history on entirely new lines.

PUBLISHED
BY

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

66 FIFTH AVE.
NEW YORK.

THE DIAL

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

THE DIAL (founded in 1880) is published on the 1st and 16th of each month. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 a year in advance, postage prepaid in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; in other countries comprised in the Postal Union, 50 cents a year for extra postage must be added. Unless otherwise ordered, subscriptions will begin with the current number. REMITTANCES should be by draft, or by express or postal order, payable to *THE DIAL*. SPECIAL RATES TO CLUBS and for subscriptions with other publications will be sent on application; and SAMPLE COPY on receipt of 10 cents. ADVERTISING RATES furnished on application. All communications should be addressed to
THE DIAL, Fine Arts Building, Chicago.

No. 408. JUNE 16, 1903. Vol. XXXIV.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
A SECOND-RATE NOVELIST	391
A NEGLECTED ENGLISH CLASSIC. <i>Percy F. Bicknell</i>	393
A RE-DISCOVERED POET. <i>W. D. MacClintock</i>	395
THE MONARCH IN ENGLAND. <i>E. D. Adams</i>	398
BESANT'S EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY LONDON. <i>Arthur Howard Noll</i>	400
WALL STREET AND ITS WORK. <i>Frank L. McVey</i>	401
VARIOUS SOCIAL PROBLEMS. <i>T. D. A. Cockerell</i>	402
Mrs. and Miss Van Vorst's <i>The Woman Who Toils</i> . — Woods's <i>Americans in Process</i> . — Freeman's <i>If not the Saloon, What?</i> — Patten's <i>Hereditary and Social Progress</i> .	
BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS	403
Authenticity of Shakespeare portraits. — Collected papers of William Morris. — Ethics of lawyers, courts, and clients. — A hunter's book of water-fowl. — Nature-study in education. — The father of American poetry. — The meaning of pictures. — Augustus Caesar's first biography in English. — Short lives of great artists.	
BRIEFER MENTION	406
NOTES	407
LIST OF NEW BOOKS	408

A SECOND-RATE NOVELIST.

The amusing volume in which Mr. Swinburne has parodied a number of his fellow-craftsmen in verse (not forgetting himself in the sport) describes the second Lord Lytton as "a seventh-rate poet." Mr. Swinburne's tendency to exaggerate is well-known, and he is probably too severe in this instance, as he is undoubtedly too eulogistic in others that might be mentioned. But we trust that we do the father of this "seventh-rate poet," the first Lord Lytton, no injustice in describing him

as a second-rate novelist. Although for many years he vied in popularity with his great contemporaries, Dickens and Thackeray, it was hardly claimed for him even during his lifetime that he belonged to their class, and the quarter-century that has elapsed since his death has certainly done nothing to enhance his reputation. In fact, we are inclined to think that he has been unduly scorned by the critics of these later years, when there have been found none so poor to do him reverence, and that he is deserving of a better word than is commonly spoken in his behalf.

The weeks just past have found us so occupied in celebrating our Emerson centenary that sight has been lost, in large measure, of the fact that the same year and month marked the Bulwer centenary as well. It seems worth while, before the occasion has slipped from us altogether, to take a glance backward, and to ask what can honestly be said about the brilliant English novelist in whom our youth delighted, and whose name looms so large in the literary annals of the mid-Victorian period. When Bulwer died, in 1873, it seemed to the larger part of the reading public as if one of the greatest contemporary figures had passed away. The conservative pages of Chambers's "Cyclopædia of English Literature" offer us the following surprising statement:

"The sudden death of Lord Lytton was much regretted. He was at the head of our literature, with the single exception of Mr. Carlyle; his works were popular over all Europe, and his fertility and industry seemed unabated."

Between such an opinion as this and the opinion now current in critical circles, the contrast is striking indeed; and the present underestimate seems to us almost as far removed from the truth as was the overestimate of a generation ago.

It is easy enough to find flaws in Bulwer's work, and even faults of the most glaring nature must be allowed. His pretentiousness, his affectation of omniscience, and his constant resort to tricky rhetorical devices, make him an easy mark for the microscopic critic. Even the critic who concerns himself only with the larger aspects of literary art must recognize the fact that Bulwer's whole method is artificial, and that he rarely achieves either the creation of

character or the presentation of vital truth. But when all these perfectly obvious exceptions to his work have been taken, there is still a residuum of artistic ability and impressive intellectual force that calls for our admiration, and makes good his claim to respectable rank among the secondary names of our modern literature.

The extraordinary industry of Bulwer is one of his most notable characteristics. For over fifty years he was a producer of books, and the mere list of their titles is imposing. Some of the books were poor enough, no doubt; but scattered through the list, both early and late, we find works that still hold their place in our literature, and still command the interest of readers not altogether devoid of the critical sense. And his versatility was no less remarkable than his industry. That he was lacking in the originality of the greatest writers, must be admitted; but it must also be admitted that few have equalled him in the faculty for adapting the manners and the methods of other writers without making himself imitative and nothing more. A whole series of his earlier novels is flavored with Byronism, but they are Byronic with a difference. The historical novels have learned much from Scott, yet they have a distinctive character of their own, which is marked by its vices as well as by its virtues. In his three central novels of English life, we find the influence, now of Sterne, now of Dickens, now of Thackeray; but the type is composite, and the ingenious eclecticism of these works excites our admiration. In other groups of novels, the author was more completely himself, particularly in those tales which have a fantastic or supernatural basis, and in those which give the freest expression to the deeply-felt sentimentalism which was, for good or evil, the dominant trait in his composition.

The works of fiction produced by Bulwer number altogether about two dozen titles. We may without great difficulty select from this list an even dozen of works that fairly represent his varied powers, and that deserve to outlive at least one more generation. Our list is as follows: "Pelham," as typical of his earlier satirical and Byronic manner; "Eugene Aram," as an example of rhetorical melodrama; "The Last Days of Pompeii," "Rienzi," "The Last of the Barons," and "Harold," as the four historical romances, not one of which can be spared; "The Caxtons," "My Novel," and "What Will He Do with It?" the most typical of the novels proper; "Zanoni," for

its characteristic blend of history, romantic feeling, and supernaturalism; "The Parisians" and "Kenelm Chillingly," as illustrating his peculiar vein of sentimentalism and his ripest philosophy. The assiduous reader of the ephemeral fiction now being produced and devoured from day to day might do worse than abstain for a season from his favorite recreation, and devote a few weeks to the reading, or re-reading, of the dozen books that have just been named. They do not offer the perennial refreshment to be got from Scott and Dickens and Thackeray, but they do very appreciably dwarf the creations of our present-day purveyors of fictive entertainment, besides affording a considerable insight into the history of culture as reflected by a singularly acute and sympathetic mind.

Thus far in this brief summary no word has been said of Bulwer's writings in other fields than that of fiction. Of his serious prose, there is much that is well worth reading, particularly his early descriptive papers styled "England and the English," his charming essays called "Caxtoniana," and his "Athens," a work of combined history, philosophy, and literary criticism, which, while open enough to the attack of scholarship, has nevertheless a quality of contagious enthusiasm that commends it to all generous minds. Bulwer as a poet was less successful than as a writer of prose, and his ambitious epics and satires fall distinctly under the Horatian ban. They are not likely ever again to be read for their own sake. Here, however, we must except the translations from Schiller, which deserve high praise. And here also we must make a sort of exception in favor of "The Lady of Lyons" and "Richelieu." If we do not exactly read these dramas, we may still witness their stage performance with a certain satisfaction. Generous youth is still thrilled by Claude Melnotte's description of the palace of his dreams, and the maturer sense finds it hard to remain quite unmoved when the hero flings down the money in the closing scene, and declares,

"There's not a coin that is not bought and hallow'd
In the cause of nations with a soldier's blood."

As for "Richelieu," the play still holds its place on the boards, and deserves it. The author no more gives us the Richelieu of history than Shakespeare gives us the historical Brutus, but the piece is none the less effective for that. It is stagey in construction and rhetorical in diction, but its points are made with an unerring dramatic instinct, and its best passages remain fixed in our memory whether we like them or

not. And the best of these best passages come surprisingly near to being good poetry, — as near, on the whole, as the author ever approached to that distinction. The poetic literature of the nineteenth-century English drama is avowedly written for the closet, and it is no small achievement to have produced the one work of this species that seems likely, out of a whole century's output, to remain a valued contribution to the repertory of the theatre.

A NEGLECTED ENGLISH CLASSIC.

"My brother was born for the benefit of knaves," said Charles Wesley, alluding to the rare simplicity of John Wesley's nature, a simplicity that made it impossible for him not only to tell an untruth, but even to keep a secret or to practice the slightest dissimulation. It is this tone of absolute simplicity and genuineness that gives his *Journal* its peculiar charm. This bi-centennial year of Wesley's birth (June 17, 1703) calls attention anew to that little-read and, in its unabridged form, somewhat forbidding work of literature. To us Americans, the writer should be an object of additional interest by reason of his early ministry in Georgia and the publication (in 1737) of his first hymn-book at Charlestown.

The amazing extent of Wesley's annual travels, within the British isles, give to his recorded observations a variety and range that one would by no means expect in the diary of a Methodist preacher. It is indeed, as Mr. Birrell has said, a book full of plots and plays and novels, quivering with life and crammed full of character. To his "never traveling less, by sea or land, than 4500 miles a year," to his "constantly rising at four for about fifty years," and to his "generally preaching at five in the morning, one of the most healthy exercises in the world," he attributed the increasing bodily vigor he enjoyed up to almost the very end. It is amusing to read, in terms that might apply to moral delinquency, his censure of the laxity in some of his societies about daily morning preaching — at five o'clock! When it is pleaded that "the people will not come — at least, not in the winter," he declares the Methodists to be a fallen people, and that "without early rising neither their souls nor their bodies can long remain in health." The above-named minimum of Wesley's yearly travel was nearly always largely exceeded, and he made it a rule to preach at least nine times a week. Yet with all this activity he found time to keep up, and to publish voluminous extracts from, his *Journal*, and also to issue tracts, hymns, letters, sermons, Bible commentaries, controversial papers, a church history, and we know not how much beside. His untiring industry excites our admiration, but still more do we applaud his courage, moral and physical, as we

follow the record of it in the simple and modest language of the *Journal*. Beset by an angry mob in Staffordshire, he hears unmoved the threatening cries of "Bring out the minister! We will have the minister!" This slender little preacher's power to quell such disturbances is illustrated by what followed on this occasion. He writes in his diary:

"I desired one to take their captain by the hand and bring him into the house. After a few sentences interchanged between us, the lion was become a lamb. I desired him to go out and bring one or two more of the most angry of his companions. He brought in two who were ready to swallow the ground with rage, but in two minutes they were as calm as he. I then bade them make way that I might go out among the people. As soon as I was in the midst of them, I called for a chair, and standing up, asked, 'What do any of you want with me?' Some said, 'We want you to go with us to the Justice.' I replied, 'That I will, with all my heart.' I then spoke a few words which God applied; so that they cried out with might and main, 'The gentleman is an honest gentleman, and we will spill our blood in his defense.'"

The sustaining power of high ideals and a lofty purpose is nowhere better illustrated than in Wesley's arduous, eventful, and often perilous career. Even the basest could not fail to recognize in him a man of God. One ruffian who had raised his hand to deal him a savage blow, let it fall gently on the preacher's head, and, stroking his hair, exclaimed, "What soft hair he has!" The ringleader of a mob that threatened to knock out the Methodist's brains, had only to hear him pray, and was straightway converted to a better mind. "Sir," he exclaimed, "I will spend my life for you. Follow me, and no one shall hurt a hair of your head." So he was rescued with the loss merely of one flap of his waistcoat and a little skin from one hand.

His patient endurance, we might almost say his enjoyment, of physical discomfort of the extremest sort, comes out here and there in the *Journal* in some brief and modest mention of bodily hardship. Thus, setting out with a friend and a guide from Savannah for Cowpen, in late December, he lost his way. The three men waded through a cypress swamp, breast deep, and were then forced to pass the night in the wilderness without food or fire. The ground was as wet as their clothes, which, a sharp frost coming on, were soon frozen stiff. "However," says Wesley, "I slept till six in the morning. There fell a heavy dew in the night, which covered us over as white as snow." The alleged hurtfulness of rains and dews in America he calls a vulgar error due to "the softness of a genteel education." In the course of his travels by boat, he briefly records that one night he waked under water, being so fast asleep that he did not realize where he was until his mouth was full, when he managed to cast off his cloak and swim to a place of safety, with no further hurt than the wetting of his clothes. Showing the calmest of demeanor in the very face of death, he yet bitterly upbraids himself for his unwillingness to die. His voyage to America was stormy in the extreme, and occupied three and one-half months in late fall and winter. Of one storm he writes:

"About nine the sea broke over us from stem to stern; burst through the windows of the state cabin, where three or four of us were, and covered us all over, though a bureau sheltered me from the main shock. About eleven I lay down in the great cabin, and in a short time fell asleep, though very uncertain whether I should wake alive, and much ashamed of my unwillingness to die. O, how pure in heart must be he who would rejoice to appear before God at a moment's warning!"

And later, he exclaims:

"O! who will deliver me from this fear of death? What shall I do? Where shall I fly from it? Should I fight against it by thinking, or by not thinking of it? A wise man advised me some time since, 'Be still and go on.' Perhaps this is best, to look upon it as my cross; when it comes, to let it humble me, and quicken all my good resolutions, especially that of praying without ceasing; and at other times to take no thought about it, but quietly to go on 'in the work of the Lord.'"

His bed being drenched by an influx of water, he made the discovery that the bare floor served excellently as a couch, and thereafter believed he should not find it necessary "to go to bed (as it is called) any more." This equanimity amid all sorts of bodily discomfort and danger was perhaps one of the good results of his mother's careful training of her boys "to cry softly."

Wesley's good-humor under vituperation was admirable, even in the earliest years of his ministry. One of his Savannah parishioners told him flatly, "I like nothing you do," and then gave a list of the preacher's supposed misdemeanors, both private and public, concluding with the assertion that no one minded a word he said, and that nobody would come to hear him. "He was too warm for hearing an answer," says Wesley, after setting down these grave charges against himself; "so I had nothing to do but to thank him for his openness, and walk away."

The turbulence attending Wesley's religious meetings reminds one of the disorder that so often broke up our anti-slavery gatherings. At one time it is an ox that the ill-intentioned try to drive into and through the open-air assembly of worshippers. But the good ox, after turning this way and that in manifest reluctance to disturb the meeting, faces about and breaks through the company of his drivers, and so runs away, leaving the Methodists rejoicing and praising God. At another time it is a shower of stones that endangers the lives of the faithful, until the leader of the rioters is brought before Wesley, and, struck by something mightier than a stone, falls on his knees and implores heaven's forgiveness for his misdoings. Still again, the preacher is violently pushed from a wall he has mounted, but alights on his feet and delivers an expostulation to his tormentors, who thereupon become milder, and they and the minister part very civilly. An attempt is made on another occasion to overturn the table that serves him as a platform; and after he has finished speaking many try to throw him down; but he passes through the midst and so leaves them.

That he was a special object of divine protection

amid countless perils, he firmly believed, as also that God again and again intervened to revive his flagging energies when bodily weakness and fatigue seemed to make preaching impossible. He delights to record strange and, to him, marvellous events in connection with his preaching. "An odd circumstance," he writes, "occurred during the morning preaching. It was well only serious persons were present. An ass walked gravely in at the gate, came up to the door of the house, lifted up his head, and stood stock-still, in a posture of deep attention. Might not 'the dumb beast reprove' many who have far less decency, and not much more understanding?" His credulity in certain matters amounted to superstition. Not only did he believe in witchcraft, but he deeply regretted the dying out of this belief in others. "The English in general," he says, "and indeed most of the men of learning in Europe, have given up all accounts of witches and apparitions. I am sorry for it; and I willingly take this opportunity of entering my solemn protest against the violent compliment which so many that believe in the Bible pay to those that do not believe in it."

It is pleasant to read of Wesley's and Johnson's appreciation of each other's worth. "That great man" is the preacher's designation of his illustrious contemporary. They were each acute and skilful in discourse, and this point of similarity it may have been that reconciled them to each other's less congenial qualities; for two men more unlike in genius could hardly be imagined. We may remark incidentally a common disapproval of certain attributes of the Scotch character. Wesley writes of a meeting held by him in Dundee: "Poor and rich attended. Indeed, there is seldom fear of wanting a congregation in Scotland. But the misfortune is, they know everything: so they learn nothing." In illustration of Wesley's aptness of retort in argument, we have his record of a good churchman's coming to him with an exhortation not to leave the established church, and not to use extemporary prayer, which the churchman demonstrated to be no prayer at all. "For you cannot do two things at once. But thinking how to pray, and praying, are two things. *Ergo*, you cannot both think and pray at once." To which the other's fitting rejoinder was: "Now may it not be proved by the self-same demonstration, that praying by a form is no prayer at all? You cannot do two things at once. But reading and praying are two things. *Ergo*, you cannot both read and pray at once. Q. E. D."

The chief charm of Wesley's Journal lying in its style, let us go to his own writings for a description of it. He writes to a young friend:

"What is it that constitutes a good style? Perspicuity, purity, propriety, strength, and easiness joined together. . . As for me, I never think of my style at all, but just set down the words that come first. . . Clearness, in particular, is necessary for you and me, because we are to instruct people of the lowest understanding. We should constantly use the most common, little, easy words (so they are pure and proper) which our language affords. When I had been a member of

the University about ten years, I wrote and talked much as you do now. But when I talked to plain people in the castle or the town I observed they gaped and stared. This quickly obliged me to alter my style, and adopt the language of those I spoke to. And yet there is a dignity in this simplicity, which is not disagreeable to those of the highest rank."

In a word, then, it is the childlike quality in Wesley that attracts—the quality without which, we are taught, one cannot enter into the kingdom of heaven. His Journal breathes an artless enthusiasm that is in striking contrast with the smug self-complacency of eighteenth-century literature as we have elsewhere learned to know it. Wesley takes us out among the common people and shows us what they are doing and thinking and suffering. Finally, we cannot do better than to urge, with Edward Fitzgerald: "If you don't know it [the Journal], do know it. . . . It is remarkable to read pure, unaffected, undying English, while Addison and Johnson are tainted with a style which all the world imitated." The following of this wholesome advice has recently been rendered easier for us by the publication of a good and inexpensive abridgment of the Journal.

PERCY F. BICKNELL.

The New Books.

A RE-DISCOVERED POET.*

A new poet is always wonderful, but a poet lost these two hundred and fifty years, now re-discovered and found to have spoken words vivid and warm with meaning for our generation,—this is more wonderful still. Yet this is what has been given us to behold in the stately and artfully antique-appearing volume in which Mr. Bertram Dobell and his friends have set forth the poetical works of Thomas Traherne. To the short list of mid-seventeenth century lyrists,—Vaughan, Herbert, Crashaw,—must now be added the name of this other poet of the gentle life.

And what a pretty book-lover's romance is the story of the finding and identification of this poet's work! In the winter of 1896, Mr. W. T. Brooks found the manuscript on a book-stall, that last resting-place of dead thought before the absolute oblivion of the waste-paper mills. They were communicated to the late Dr. Grosart, who concluded that they were poems of Henry Vaughan, and prepared for the press an edition of Vaughan to include the new-found treasures. Dr. Grosart died before this was published. From his library they passed

finally to Mr. Dobell. He came to doubt Vaughan's authorship on account of the ever-present quality of "passionate fervour of thought and intense ardour of enthusiasm" in the new poems. Then began a run of expert editing and lucky coincidences through the treasure-house of the British Museum library, unearthing certain proofs of the authorship.

The ascertained facts concerning Traherne's life are few. He was born seemingly of Welsh ancestry, in 1636 or '37, in Hereford or Ledbury, England. His father was a shoe-maker and of poor estate, though other branches of the family seem to have been more prosperous. The poet was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, receiving his Bachelor's degree in 1656, Master's in 1661, and that of Bachelor of Divinity in 1669. He became an ardent minister and defender of the Church of England, was rector of Credenhill, and finally was brought to London as chaplain to Sir Orlando Bridgman, Lord Keeper of the Seals (1667). In his patron's house at Teddington the poet died, October, 1674, and was buried under the reading-desk in Teddington church.

Traherne published, in 1673, "Roman Forgeries," an attack upon alleged errors of the Roman Church, exhibiting wide knowledge of church antiquities and of the writings of the Fathers. The year after his death, friends published his "Christian Ethicks," a notable volume of most modern and unconventional thinking. In 1699 the Rev. George Hickeys sent to the press a little book of devotions by Traherne, called "A Serious and Pathetical Contemplation of the Mercies of God." It is an interesting mingling of quotations, paraphrases, and imitations of the Psalms, but with many modern images and specifications and long lists of individual items and examples of things and acts for which he gives thanks. The MSS. in Mr. Dobell's hands consist of the poems here published and a remarkable book of essays called "Centuries of Meditations," which the editor promises to bring out. We may anticipate this eagerly when we read the following as an example of its worth. (He is describing his feelings, as a child, about the world.)

"The corn was orient and immortal, — wheat which never should be reaped nor was ever sown. I thought it had stood from everlasting to everlasting. The dust and stones of the street were as precious as gold: the gates were at first the end of the world. The green trees, when I saw them first through one of the gates, transported and ravished me; their sweetness and unusual beauty made my heart to leap, and almost mad

* POETICAL WORKS OF THOMAS TRAHERNE, 1636(?)–1674. Now first published from the original manuscript. Edited by Bertram Dobell, with memoir. London: Published by the Editor.

with ecstasy, they were such strange and wonderful things. The Men! O what venerable and reverend creatures did the aged seem! Immortal cherubim! And young men glittering and sparkling angels, and maids strange seraphic pieces of life and beauty! Boys and girls tumbling in the street were moving jewels: I knew not that they were born or should die."

A third volume contains the poet's "private religious meditations, devotions, and prayers." Mr. Dobell conjectures that we have not more than half of Traherne's poems, and offers us a slight hope that the remainder will some day be found.

Traherne is a religious lyric poet, who in the iron age of religious controversy and bitterness kept open a spring of clear and limpid expression of universal, kindly piety. In him we seem to have that rarest and most precious combination — passionate religious emotion with the genuine artistry of song. In subject matter he most nearly resembles Herbert, and in style the more vigorous work of Cowley, while with these others he continues the poetic traditions of Donne. His limitations are many and pronounced, and he shows the inevitable faults of all religious verse — few themes, the tiresome use of abstractions and general ideas, dogmatic mysticism, constant exclamations without added imagery or subtle analysis. But his expression is astonishingly free, spontaneous, natural; we have no conceits, and the collocations due to verse are obvious and not wearisome.

Perhaps the most immediate surprises in Traherne are his striking anticipations of Blake and Wordsworth in his portrayals of the feelings of little children over the glorious earth they inherit, and of Whitman in his poetic catalogues and his delight in the brave goings-on of the worlds of men and nature.

In his "Christian Ethicks" Traherne says that others will point out the duty and the expediency of obeying God's laws and revering His universe, but that he will undertake to show how beautiful it all is, how full of joy is life lived in religious faith. His entire poetry is a specific enlargement upon this theme, but full of imagery based upon observation of life's rich detail, and of psychology derived not so much from religious philosophy and ancient Hebrew thought as from religious feeling arising in the presence of the actual world of men and things.

It is difficult to quote enough from the longer religious poems to give a fair view of them, but their tenor may be seen in this sum-

mary from the "Serious and Pathetical Contemplation" (1699):

"I give thee thanks for the beauty of colours, for the harmony of sounds, for the pleasantness of odors, for the sweetness of meats, for the warmth and softness of our raiments, and for all my five senses, and all the pores of my body, so curiously made as before recited, and for the preservation as well as use of my limbs and senses, in keeping me from precipices, fractures, and dislocations in my body, from a distracted, discomposed, confused, discontented spirit."

On account of this primary religious conviction, Traherne loves this earthly life, passionately and entire, — his body, the goodly earth, life's activities, especially the common ways of men. He sees no ugliness in it except what is made by man's choice of evil.

"A disentangled and a naked sense
A mind that's unpossest,
A disengaged breast,
An empty and a quick intelligence
Acquainted with the golden mean,
An even spirit pure and serene,
Is that where beauty, excellence,
And pleasure keep their court of residence:
My soul retire,
Get free, and so thou shalt even all admire."
The Preparation.

In "The Vision," he exclaims:

"Even trades themselves seen in celestial light,
And cares and sins and woes are bright."

Wordsworth said that the senses in their purity "own an intellectual charm." See this interesting anticipation:

"and every sense
Was in me like to some intelligence." *Nature.*

How modern seem words like these from "The Demonstration":

"Nothing's truly seen that's mean:
Be it a sand, an acorn, or a bean,
It must be clothed with endless glory,
Before its perfect story
(Be the spirit ne'er so clear)
Can in its causes and its ends appear."

This delight in life may well be seen in the following passionate lines from "The Person":

"Ye sacred limbs,
A richer blazon I will lay
On you than first I found:
That like celestial kings
Ye might with ornaments of joy
Be always crown'd.
A deep vermilion on a red,
On that a scarlet I will lay;
With gold I'll crown your head,
Which like the sun shall ray.
With robes of glory and delight
I'll make you bright.
Mistake me not, I do not mean to bring
New robes, but to display the Thing:
Nor paint, nor clothe, nor crown, nor add a ray,
But glorify by taking all away."

But it is, I think, in his analysis of his feelings as a little child and his religious enthusiasm over a child's innocence, its intimate understanding of Nature and God, its protection from man's sin and care until its impressions of nature are fixed, that Traherne is at his best. It is the subject matter of full half of his verse.

"These little limbs
These eyes and hands which here I find,
These rosy cheeks wherewith my life begins,
Where have ye been? Behind
What curtain were ye hid so long,
Where was, in what abyss, my speaking tongue?"

Such sacred treasures are the limbs of boys,
In which a soul doth dwell;
Their organized joints and azure veins
More wealth include than all the world contains."

The Salvation.

"How like an angel came I down!
How bright are all things here!
When first among his works I did appear,
O, how their glory me did crown!
The world resembled his Eternity
In which my soul did walk;
And everything that I did see
Did with me talk.

"The streets were paved with golden stones,
The boys and girls were mine;
O, how did all their lovely faces shine!
The sons of men were holy ones,
In joy and beauty they appeared to me,
And everything which here I found,
Which like an angel I did see,
Adorned the ground."

Wonder.

Would not Wordsworth have rejoiced over lines like these?

"I knew not that there was a serpent's sting
Whose poison shed
On men, did overspread
The world: nor did I dream of such a thing
As sin, in which mankind lay dead.
They all were brisk and living wights to me,
Yea, pure and full of immortality." *Eden.*

And would not Blake have been glad to own this?

"A joyful sense and purity
Is all I can remember,
The very night to me was bright,
'T was summer in December." *Innocence.*

The following lines from "Dumbness" might be transferred without change to "The Prelude," and would be in harmony with their surroundings:

"Sure man was born to meditate on things,
And to contemplate the eternal springs
Of God and Nature, glory, bliss, and pleasure,
That life and love might be his heavenly treasure;

And therefore speechless made at first, that he
Might in himself profoundly busied be:
And not vent out, before he hath ta'en in
Those antidotes that guard his soul from sin."

"For nothing spoke to me but the fair face
Of heaven and earth, before myself could speak.
I then my bliss did, when my silence break."

"Then did I dwell within a world of light,
Distinct and separate from all men's sight,
When I did feel strange thoughts, and such things see
That were, or seem'd, only reveal'd to me."

"The first impressions are immortal all."

I wish I could quote the entire poem "On News," whose theme is the participation of the child in everything he hears or sees. I have room for this only:

"News from a foreign country came,
As if my treasure and my wealth lay there
So much it did my heart inflame!

'T was wont to call my soul into my ear
Which thither went to meet
The approaching sweet,
And on the threshold stood,
To entertain the unknown good.

It hovered there
As if 't would leave mine ear,
And was so eager to embrace
The joyful tidings as they came,
'T would almost leave its dwelling place,
To entertain that same."

Mr. Dobell rightly emphasizes Traherne's unexpected idealism, — judging him another Berkeley before that philosopher's day. One certainly starts to read lines so filled with intuitive ideas as these:

"My oaked simple life was I;
That out so strongly shined
Upon the earth, the sea, the sky,
It was the substance of my mind;
The sense itself was I.

I felt no dross nor matter in my soul,
No brims nor borders, such as in a bowl
We see. My essence was Capacity,
That felt all things;
The thought that springs
Therefrom's itself. It hath no other wings
To spread abroad, nor eyes to see,
Nor hands distinct to feel,
Nor knees to kneel;
But being simple like the Deity
In its own centre as a sphere,
Not shut up here, but everywhere."

"I could not tell
Whether the things did then
Themselves appear,
Which in my spirit truly seem'd to dwell;
Or whether my conforming mind
Were not even all that therein shin'd."

My Spirit.

From Traherne's "Serious and Pathetical Contemplation," Mr. Dobell selects the one

really good example of similarity to the work of Whitman, but this is sufficiently like to cause us to wonder. The poet is speaking of "the children of my people," "my lovely companions":

"Do not they adorn and beautify the world,
And gratify my soul which hateth solitude!
Thou, Lord, hast made this servant a sociable creature,
for which I praise thy name.
A lover of company, a delighter in equals;
Replenish the inclination which Thyself hath im-
planted,
And give me eyes
To see the beauty of that life and comfort
Wherewith those of their actions
Inspire the nations.

Their Markets, Tillage, Courts of Judicature, Marriages, Feasts and Assemblies, Navies, Armies, Priests and Sabbaths, Trades and Business, the voice of the Bridegroom, Musical Instruments, the light of Candles, and the grinding of Mills, are comfortable, O Lord, let them not cease."

Truly a poet of the gentle life! He is religious, but not dogmatic, not a quietist; a mystic, but given neither to whims nor paradoxes. He does not make us worldly-wise, or expert in "the sad discussion of sin." But he refreshes our dulled sense of the beauty of living, he moves us without exciting our passions (as Voltaire said), he makes us respond to "the dear love of comrades," and he particularly makes shine again the beauty in "life's familiar face" and in childhood. Like another Wordsworth, he is an unobtrusive but sure "friend of the wise and teacher of the good."

I have not done justice to Mr. Dobell's literary skill in identifying Traherne's work, nor can I overpraise his enthusiastic analysis of the poet's merit. One could only wish that his Introduction had been freed from the large amount of relevant but commonplace critical and other personal moralizing. Mr. Dobell has undoubtedly done us a real service, and has enabled us to add several fine numbers to our classic poetic anthology.

W. D. MACCLINTOCK.

THE MONARCH IN ENGLAND.*

Probably no relation of an English monarch in the present day has so much interest for the public as that of the monarch toward ministerial and parliamentary government. Probably, too, there is no point upon which there is so much misconception and such a diversity of opinion, with much leaning toward the belief

*QUEEN VICTORIA. A Biography. By Sidney Lee. New York: The Macmillan Co.

that the sovereign is a majestic figure-head, only nominally exercising functions which are actually controlled by the ministerial cabinet. For the American readers, at least, of Mr. Sidney Lee's life of Queen Victoria, much interest will hinge upon the light thrown upon Victoria in this important relation. English reviews of this book have commented with surprise upon the exceedingly limited influence exercised by the Queen on governmental affairs. On this side the water, however, the surprise will be that in certain directions Victoria did actually exercise a powerful personal influence by virtue of her rights as monarch, even though, as Mr. Lee points out in his concluding chapter, royal prerogative steadily declined throughout the course of her reign.

Victoria entered upon her long reign with little apparent thought of the necessity of guarding royal prerogative. Her marriage to Prince Albert gave her, early in her royal career, a counsellor implicitly trusted, whose first care was to understand thoroughly the constitutional position of his wife, and to insist that it should be wholly respected. Royal prerogative included the right of consultation upon all matters of state, and both the Queen and Prince Albert were particularly interested in and determined to be consulted upon questions of foreign policy. Preliminary to consultation with the ministers on such matters, Victoria had of course to be taken into the confidence of the foreign office, and important correspondence and despatches had to be laid open for her inspection. Such conferences and transmission of documents frequently involved delays sometimes unfortunate, and often irritating to the ministers. In the case of brusque ministers, like Palmerston, whose relations with the Queen were never wholly amicable, the delay was sometimes resented, and occasionally the knowledge of important matters pertaining to foreign affairs was withheld. In general, however, the attitude of the ministers upon this question was one of compliance to the Queen's request, especially when, as the years went on, her experience and wisdom came to be thoroughly respected. She was at no time exacting nor autocratic in insisting that her suggestions be acted upon; it was merely the reiterated insistence upon being consulted, an insistence which was really effective. Many instances might be cited in which her suggested change of a phrase, or modification of a principle, had favorable results for English diplomacy, but none is more famous, nor more

interesting to Americans, than the alteration in Palmerston's despatch to Washington in the Trent affair, in the early days of the Civil War. At that time what would have been an offensive and insulting note was transformed by the Queen's suggestion into a dignified assertion of the rights of British vessels, leaving to America the opportunity for a satisfactory explanation without national humiliation. Whether Victoria's tact prevented war between England and America or not, the incident justified the Queen's insistence upon the right of consultation on all matters of state.

Another field in which Victoria took a serious view of her personal responsibilities was in regard to the distribution of Church patronage. She emphatically objected to any political partisanship in such matters, writing to Archbishop Benson in 1890, in regard to the appointment of Bishops, "The men to be chosen must not be taken with reference to satisfying one or the other *party* in the *Church*, or with reference to any political party, but for their real worth. We want people who can be firm and conciliatory, else the Church cannot be maintained. We want large broad views, or the difficulties will be insurmountable." No minister had a greater share of the Queen's personal liking than Disraeli; yet when, in 1868, the Archbishopric of Canterbury became vacant, Disraeli found himself compelled by the stubborn resistance of the Queen to put aside his own preference, and consent to the nomination of the Queen's choice, Tait, Bishop of London. Other ministers throughout her reign had the same experience, and were forced to yield to the Queen's claim to determine arrangements in the Church. She received advice from her ministers, but in this field did more than criticize and suggest, for she emphatically refused it.

No statement is more commonly made than that an English ministry when defeated in the House of Commons has two courses open to it: to dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country, or to resign office; and that the option rests entirely with the ministry. Yet Mr. Lee shows us that Victoria repeatedly throughout the early part of her reign exercised her personal choice in such circumstances. The right to do this was brought into notable prominence in 1868, when Disraeli, having suffered an adverse vote in the Commons, disclaimed any responsibility for the Queen's decision, asserting that he had given her no advice as to which course she should pursue. For this he was blamed by the

opposition; but a search for precedent revealed that he stood on wholly defensible ground. The incident, as Mr. Lee states, "served to bring into clearer relief than before the practical ascendancy within certain limits, which under the constitution a ministerial crisis assured the Crown, if its wearer cared to assert it. The revelation was in the main to the advantage of the prestige of the throne. It confuted the constitutional fallacy that the monarch was necessarily and invariably an automaton."

In the same year, 1868, there occurred an excellent illustration of the importance and power of the monarch as a medium of conciliation and arbitration between conflicting opinions in the two Houses of Parliament. Gladstone's bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church was accepted by the Commons, but was threatened with rejection by the Lords, in which body the Bishops were then unusually active. The conflict seemed destined to assume the proportions of a constitutional struggle, when the Queen, always fearful of the effects of such crises, proposed on her personal initiative to attempt to effect a compromise. Gladstone gladly accepted her intervention, and her personal influence with Tait, Bishop of London, persuaded him into a conference with Gladstone, with the result that Victoria's suggestions were adopted and a satisfactory compromise was agreed upon. This, after great efforts and repeated pressure brought to bear by the Queen, was finally passed by both Houses of Parliament. In 1884 a similar crisis, this time concerned with a franchise bill proposing a wide extension of the suffrage, was averted by the wise intervention of Victoria, who, as before, acted without suggestion from her ministers.

These few incidents, chosen from among many that might be cited, serve to show in a measure the importance and effectiveness which, in spite of the great limitations upon the exercise of prerogatives, still belong to the monarch in England. Mr. Lee's biography is less concerned with such incidents, however, than with presenting a just and critical narrative of Victoria in her dual character of queen and woman. He emphasizes the perpetual English mistrust of the influence of Prince Albert, the suspicion that Victoria because of her marriage might sacrifice English to petty German interests, and the tardy recognition of the Prince's merits long after his death in 1861. He surprises us with his proof of the essential unpopularity of Victoria herself soon

after that date, an unpopularity due to her repugnance to appearing as the head of the state in public functions, while yet sincerely mourning her husband. The irritation of the nation was constantly manifested by the press in the criticisms directed against what seemed an unnecessarily prolonged seclusion, and it was not until the Jubilee of 1887 that Victoria regained that public affection which had been lavished upon her in the first years of her reign. In every chapter is made clear the Queen's constant solicitude for the prestige of her country, her dislike of war, yet her determination that war once entered upon should not terminate until English honor had been satisfied and English interests safeguarded. Indeed, her pride in England blinded her at times to both the horrors and the justice of war. Throughout the story of her life, Mr. Lee is a careful, studious, and exact critic, yet a kindly one, and eminently fair both to Victoria herself and to the men who advised her. His work is an excellent historical biography, in every way entertaining and readable.

E. D. ADAMS.

BESANT'S EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY LONDON.*

Ten years ago or more, Mr. Walter Besant (for that was before he received the honors of knighthood) wrote a series of nine papers about London, which appeared first in a popular magazine and afterwards in book form. The book was of moderate size, and was obviously written with the tastes and fancies of the popular mind in view. Nevertheless it was evident that its author was deeply interested in London, in its history, and in every phase of its profoundly significant life; and that his knowledge thereof was not due merely to a familiarity with the "surveys" and histories that had been written from time to time ever since the sixteenth century, but was derived from independent excursions into a most attractive field of study.

We now know the nine chapters of a decade ago to have been the mere diversion of a writer who had greater things in view; as were also his book on Westminster, published in 1895, and that on South London, three years later. They were of the nature of preliminary sketches for a far more ambitious work. The widow of Sir Walter tells us that it was her

husband's ambition to be the nineteenth-century historian of London, as Stowe was that of the sixteenth century. The work by which he most desired to be remembered by posterity was an early projected complete survey of the city. Half his life-time had been devoted to active research, and to the collecting of maps, pictures, pamphlets, account books, parish registers, and novels and plays of different periods,—of everything, in fact, that could throw light upon any phase of London life,—all with his intended *magnum opus* always in view.

But while Sir Walter had secured the cooperation of certain experts in different departments of city life, he reserved for his own pen the general history of the city; he expended on this task five years of continuous labor, and happily completed it before his lamented death in 1901. From this general history, the portion relating to the eighteenth century,—the period least satisfactorily treated in the volume of ten years ago,—has been selected for present publication. The result is a quarto of 610 pages, to which are added valuable appendices and an admirable index. The book is embellished with twenty-two full-page illustrations and eighty-one printed with the text,—a full score of these being portraits, and all of them reproduced from contemporary prints. Hogarth has been judiciously drawn upon to furnish illustrations, and Gay's "Trivia" is frequently quoted in the text. A large map of London in 1741-5, by John Rocque, is folded within the cover. Although appearing out of season, the book has all the sumptuous attractiveness of a holiday book.

Neither the life of a nation nor that of a great city conforms to centuries in the relation of its events. The characteristic ideas of the eighteenth century, as observed in London, really began to manifest themselves with the accession of George I. in 1714, and they continued until the Georgian era gave place, in 1837, to the far more glorious Victorian Age. Hence Sir Walter's eighteenth century is extended to the last named year,—about which time, also, the passing of the Reform Bill, the beginning of railway travel on land and the introduction of steam-ships on the sea, as well as changes in the English Constitution, in the growth and extension of trade, in religious thought and in social standards, ushered in a new era, of which we think as often as we name the nineteenth century.

* LONDON IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By Sir Walter Besant. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Co.

It is chiefly of manners and customs, and prevalent ideas, which changed but little between 1700 and 1837, that Sir Walter Besant has written. Of the political changes that took place in the city government, he has taken but little notice. Under the head of "Historical Notes," twenty historical episodes of the century and events of English history, supposed to belong peculiarly to London and to illustrate more particularly the civic spirit, have been selected and narrated. These are followed by seven chapters in which the topography and external appearance of the city are described. A third and fourth division of the book are devoted to the relation of the city to churches and chapels, and to government and trade. The remaining part of the book is devoted to manners and customs, to society and amusements, and to crime, police, justice, and debtors' prisons.

To the author of "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," the sociological phases presented in these later chapters had a peculiar fascination. He felt that the power and the unruly condition of the London mob, which had steadily increased with the population and extent of the city, which became absolutely intolerable in the eighteenth century and presented the most troublesome problem connected with the order of the city, was one of the chief characteristics of the period. An efficient police was not established until the following century.

If any fault is to be found with the book, it might be because, although the eighteenth century was the century of Addison, of Steele, of Pope, of Goldsmith, of Johnson, of Walpole, and of Sheridan, and was therefore peculiarly a century of literary interests, yet those interests receive no notice. But if from the author's explanation that the literature of the eighteenth century is reserved for fuller treatment in connection with that of the centuries before and after, we are to imply that other portions of Sir Walter's survey will be forthcoming in due time, we shall await with patience for a work upon London that will be completely satisfying.

ARTHUR HOWARD NOLL.

"THE Scientific Writings of the late George Francis Fitz Gerald," with a portrait, have been collected and edited with a historical introduction by Mr. Joseph Larmor, and are published by Messrs. Longmans, Green, & Co. for the Dublin University Press. The writings consist of brief papers in highly technical language, to the number of over a hundred, which embody the author's chief investigations in the field of physical science.

WALL STREET AND ITS WORK.*

It was just thirty years ago that Walter Bagehot published his significant work on English trade and finance, entitled "Lombard Street." At that time the deposits of known banks in London amounted to \$600,000,000; while in New York but one-third of this amount rested in the possession of banking houses. When Bagehot wrote, every nation went to London for loans; but to-day German bonds and English consols are floated in New York. While we cannot say that Lombard Street is no longer powerful, it is, however, possible to declare that Wall Street is a potent factor in the finances of the world. A book upon "The Work of Wall Street" is therefore welcome, even if it does add to the half-score already in existence in its general field.

The book of Bagehot is a classic, broad and philosophical. Mr. Pratt's book on Wall Street has been hampered somewhat by the limitations of the series to which it belongs. It has, however, gained in definiteness of description something of what it has lost in breadth and comprehensiveness. As a reporter, the author has pictured the doings of "the Street," and the machinery used in the handling of funds and the sales of stocks and bonds. The book opens with a chapter on "The Evolution of Wall Street," which gives evidence of much patient research in books and records for elusive facts. Evolution has reference to the process of unfolding and the principles involved in such a process; but this chapter is given over to a recital of incidents more or less connected with the history of Wall Street, with the result that the reader gets but a hazy notion of the evolution of this great financial centre. Beginning with Chapter II., however, the author goes forward with more certainty of touch, as in clear and incisive language he unwinds the mysteries of "the Street."

Objection may be taken to the statement that the operations of the merchant and the speculator are essentially the same. The speculator exists to-day because he performs a function different from that of the merchant, and more particularly from that of the manufacturer. He it is who assumes the risks of fluctuating prices, and relieves the producing agents of the uncertainty of the future. He is supposed to relieve both the producer and

* THE WORK OF WALL STREET. By Sereno S. Pratt. Illustrated. (Appletons' Business Series.) New York: D. Appleton & Co.

consumer from carrying large stocks, by guaranteeing future supplies. As Wall Street deals almost exclusively in stocks and bonds, the speculator operating there does not affect the industrial world in the highly important way that the same functionary does when dealing in grains, provisions, iron, coal, and other materials. Perhaps Mr. Pratt has unconsciously put the matter too favorably for the "Wall Street" trader, when he says: "A market that has no public is in a most unsatisfactory condition. Professionals can, and do, buy and sell among themselves; but this is a process not unlike the 'swapping' of horses between regular horse-traders. The public supplies the new interest in the Street,—the fresh demand, the increased capital. We have already seen that about one-third of all the transactions represents real buying or selling, outside of manipulation and room-trading. Of this one-third, the public interest is decidedly the most important." The "Street," after all, has its place as a capital accumulator and distributor; but it performs this function together with the banks. When it goes beyond this, the stock exchange is perilously near the gambling point.

Mr. Pratt's book deals very briefly with the larger function of "the Street," but describes admirably the exchange, the clearing-house, the money market, panics, and many other features of our American financial centre. In fact, it may be said, despite minor criticisms, that no other book so well fills this special field.

FRANK L. McVEY.

VARIOUS SOCIAL PROBLEMS.*

"The Woman Who Toils" is certainly a noteworthy book. Two society ladies of New York, attired in the manner of the proletariat, set out to ascertain by actual experience what sort of life factory women led. Mrs. Van Vorst worked in a Pittsburg pickle factory; at Perry, a New York mill town; and at the clothing business in Chicago. Miss Van Vorst's experiences were at Lynn, Massachusetts, making shoes; and in the cotton mills at Columbia, South Carolina. Both writers tell their

*THE WOMAN WHO TOILS. By Mrs. John Van Vorst and Marie Van Vorst. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

AMERICANS IN PROCESS. A Settlement Study. By Residents and Associates of the South End House (Boston). Edited by Robert A. Woods. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

IF NOT THE SALOON—WHAT? By James E. Freeman. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co.

HEREDITY AND SOCIAL PROGRESS. By Simon N. Patten. New York: The Macmillan Co.

story well, and there is no reason to doubt that the vivid and realistic pictures of factory life they present are fair and accurate. It may be suggested that these well-educated and well-nurtured women could not do justice to a subject so foreign to their natures as the life of the factory worker; but it seems to me that in one sense they alone could do it justice, for only those who have known the best that this world offers can measure understandingly the deficiency in the lives of those who have to live upon the dregs. As R. L. Stevenson found in his experiences as an amateur emigrant, so these ladies very soon discovered, that in proletarian clothes they were universally regarded as proletarians. Their manners did not "give them away," though they made no attempt to change them, beyond the use of a certain amount of bad grammar. They found no fundamental difference between themselves and the women they came in contact with, and they write with the strong conviction that the hard and empty lives of the workers are far more the result of conditions imposed upon them than of anything inherent in their natures. Those who believe differently, and desire to prove that factory women have all they deserve, will point triumphantly to the many who are working rather for luxuries than for necessities; who loudly proclaim that they "do not have to work." If there appears to be anything reassuring about this class of cases, our complacency rapidly disappears upon closer examination. If the girls' ideals and standards are low, what has made them so but the society in which they live, the environment out of which they cannot escape? The desire to be independent, to count for something as an individual, is a meritorious one; and if their notion of "counting" is to have good clothes, they are not altogether different from many of those whose opportunities should have taught them better. After all, they do but reach after what seems to them worth while, and are willing to suffer much for it, a proof at any rate of a certain kind of virtue. Moreover, it is not impossible that this virtue frequently has its reward, in marriage into a higher grade of society than that represented by the parental home. Surely, here we have proof of the existence of a great wealth of human energy, potentially endowed with the seeds of great good, but for the most part going to waste or worse, because of social and environmental conditions. It is no answer to say that the rich, who have everything in their favor, also many of them squander their lives. They likewise are blighted by circumstances, the condition of luxurious idleness being as unnatural as that of burdensome and never ending toil. So here we have two sets of people, the lives of one set spoiled so that those of the other set may be spoiled also. There are many passages one is tempted to quote, and I cannot resist giving these from Miss Van Vorst's chapter on "The Child in Southern Mills":

"In a certain mill in Alabama there are seventy-five child-labourers who work twelve hours out of the twenty-four;

they have a half-hour at noon for luncheon. There is a night school in connection with this mill corporation. Fancy it, a night-school for the day-long child labourer! Fifty out of seventy-five troop to it. Although they are so tired they cannot keep awake on the benches, and the littlest of them falls asleep over its letters, although they weep with fatigue, they are eager to learn! Is there a more conclusive testimony to the quality of the material that is being lost to the States and the country by the martyrdom of intelligent children? (p. 295). . . . On my return to the North I made an especial effort to see my New England friend [an owner of Southern mills]. We lunched together this time, and at the end of the meal her three little children fluttered in to say a friendly word. I looked at them, jealous for their little defrauded fellows, whose twelve-hour daily labour served to purchase these exquisite clothes and to heap with dainties the table before us. But I was nevertheless rejoiced to see once again the forms of real childhood for whom air and freedom and wealth were doing blessed tasks. When we were alone I drew for my friend as well as I could pictures of what I had seen. She leaned forward, took a brandied cherry from the dish in front of her, ate it delicately and dipped her fingers in the finger bowl: then she said: 'Dear friend, I am going to surprise you very much.' I waited, and felt that it would be difficult to surprise me with a tale of a Southern mill. 'Those little children—love the mill! They like to work. It's a great deal better for them to be employed than for them to run the streets!' She smiled over her argument, and I waited. 'Do you know,' she continued, 'that I believe they are really very happy?'" (p. 298).

The book constitutes a strong argument for labor unions. It is vividly impressed upon the reader that the women, who do not organize, are much worse treated than the men, who do. There are some excellent photographic illustrations, and several drawings, most of which are very bad.

"Americans in Process" is quite a different sort of work. It is based upon years of investigation by settlement workers in Boston, and consequently is full of valuable information. Unfortunately for the general reader, much of it is presented almost in the form of a catalogue, and many of the facts are of local rather than universal interest. Parts of it remind one a little of a zoological monograph, which is full of interest to anyone who has and is studying the creatures of which it treats, but otherwise a trifle dry. However, if the reader will persevere as far as the sixth chapter, he will find in this and several chapters beyond a great deal which is noteworthy and suggestive to the citizen of any town, or any student of human nature. Particularly good are the descriptions of the two great political bosses, of the North and West Ends respectively; of the contrast between the Italians and the Jews as shown by their holiday-making; of the two dominant and contrasting religions,—the Jewish and Roman Catholic, with Protestantism hardly in evidence. The book is an outcome of the activities of those modern knights-errant who fortunately exist in every great city, and we cannot be too appreciative of the stand they have taken for the right. And as all roads lead to Rome, so we find ourselves again in the face of evidence proving the destruction of good human talent by unfavorable conditions. Thus on p. 374:

"The Jewish race has an immemorial record as a prolific mother of genius. The Italian strain has historically out-

stripped all others by being thrice—once politically, once religiously, once intellectually,—the dominating power of the world. Yet it is almost a matter of haphazard whether children of these races among us, who may be born with the highest order of capacity, do not have the spirit within them quenched by a childhood spent in dismal, degrading streets. Even after such capacity has begun distinctly to manifest itself, we are content often to throw it away by not making unflinching provision for necessary training and apprenticeship."

The Rev. J. E. Freeman, in his little book, "If not the Saloon—What?" starts out with some chapters as diffuse and free from contributions to knowledge as the early chapters of "Americans in Process" are the reverse. But as before, the reader is recommended to persevere, and in chapter four he will come across an account of Hollywood Inn, at Yonkers, N. Y., a genuinely successful competitor of the saloon. This account is clear and satisfactory, and is more than worth the small price (fifty cents) asked for the book. We strongly recommend its perusal, and hope that the excellent work at Yonkers will be widely imitated elsewhere. Mr. Freeman will do a good service if later on he will write another book, giving fuller details about the Hollywood Inn.

Professor S. N. Patten's "Heredity and Social Progress" is a sort of biological metaphysics. It is well written, and likely to be popular (I have already read one flattering notice), but I am sorry to say it appears to me to be a nearly pure culture of nonsense. The author is apparently not a biologist, but he reasons on biological subjects in a way that is simply astonishing to one who has any realization of the intricacies of that science, and seems to me to build elaborate arguments on doubtful or even erroneous assumptions. Listen to this:

"A brain is thus an enclosed ovary with its contents of undifferentiated cells put to a new use. The enclosed ovary is of the opposite sex to the exposed ovary, and hence beings manifest mentally the characteristics of the opposite sex from what they are physically" (p. 115).

T. D. A. COCKERELL.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

In a most attractive little volume entitled "A New Portrait of Shakespeare" (John Lane), Mr. John Corbin, recently known as the author of a sprightly account of "An American at Oxford," has given us some very interesting points in regard to the genuineness, or otherwise, of certain portraits of Shakespeare. The sub-title of the book is "The Case of the Ely Palace Painting as against that of the So-called Droeshout Original," and implies what Mr. Corbin later states as the purpose of the discussion, "to show that the so-called Droeshout Original is probably a fabrication, and that the Ely Palace painting is probably a life-portrait of Shakespeare." Mr. Corbin relates the history of these paintings, as well as those of the Droeshout Engraving prefixed to

*Authenticity of
Shakespeare
portraits.*

the first folio in 1623, and of the Stratford bust. Copies of all of these are given in full-page illustrations, and much of Mr. Corbin's discussion centres around the details of costume and features as found in these pictures. Some surprising revelations are given in regard to the "mock originals" which were known to have been circulated by the dozens at one time or another. With the knowledge of such fraud, we can realize that any deductions in regard to a life-portrait of Shakespeare must be based on the wisest methods of investigation and the most cautious acceptance of proofs. Mr. Corbin seems to be well fitted for a work of this kind, and takes scientific and scholarly satisfaction in his investigations. The Ely Palace painting of Shakespeare was discovered in 1846. For thirty-two years it hung neglected in the house where Shakespeare was born. The so-called Droeshout Original has received exactly the opposite treatment, and has been repeatedly and warmly discussed. After carefully noting all the important opinions and discoveries of experts and historians in regard to these two portraits, together with his own deductions, Mr. Corbin states his conclusions as to what he considers established in the discussion, as follows: "The Ely Palace portrait is not, as Mr. Lee states, so different from the engraving as 'to raise doubts as to whether the person represented could have been intended for Shakespeare'; but quite to the contrary, it has, of all the painted portraits except the spurious Droeshout 'Original,' the strongest resemblance to the Droeshout engraving. Granting that the Droeshout engraving may not have been taken from the Ely Palace portrait, it must have been taken from a portrait that in all essential points of features and costume was identical with it. Of all the painted portraits, accordingly, the Ely Palace portrait has the strongest claim to be regarded as a life-portrait."

Collected papers of William Morris. "Architecture, Industry, and Wealth: Collected Papers by William Morris"

(Longmans) is a volume bound in red cloth with paper label, uniform with so many of Morris's works in the popular edition. It contains eleven papers, all of them probably published before, but none in form more permanent than a pamphlet, and five of them now taken from the pages of contemporary magazines and journals for the first time. "The History of Pattern Designing" and "The Lesser Arts of Life," first in the contents of this book, were printed together by Macmillan & Company in 1882. Following these is "Art, Wealth, and Riches," delivered at the Royal Institution, Manchester, 6th March, 1883, which is not noted anywhere by Mr. Buxton Forman in his account of Morris's books. "Art and Socialism: The Aims and Ideals of the English Socialists of To-Day," was delivered before the Secular Society of Leicester, 23d January, 1884, and has been printed as a pamphlet; as has "Textile Fabrics," delivered at the International Health Exhibition, 11th July, 1884. "Art under Plutocracy" is taken from "To-Day"

of February and March, 1884, having been delivered at University College, Oxford, 14th November, 1883. "The Revival of Architecture" and "The Revival of Handicraft" appeared in the "Fortnightly Review" for May and November, 1888, respectively. "Art and Industry in the Fourteenth Century" is noted here as appearing in "Time" for November, 1890, where Mr. Forman says January. "The Influence of Building Materials upon Architecture" was delivered before the Art Workers' Guild at Barnard's Inn Hall, and printed in "The Century Guild Hobby Horse," January, 1892; and, finally, "On the External Coverings of Roofs" was a leaflet issued by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. This collection, as a whole, was printed in the "Golden Type" which Morris designed, and was published in July, 1902, preceding the present popular edition. It is hardly needful to characterize the eleven essays further than to name them. The figure of Morris looms larger and larger in the public eye as time permits perspective to be gained, and his marvellous versatility is attested by the character of the papers included in this work.

Ethics of lawyers, courts, and clients.

The special rules of conduct incumbent upon those engaged in the practice of law form the subject-matter of a valuable little book by Mr. Geo. W. Warvelle of the Chicago bar, entitled "Essays in Legal Ethics" (Callaghan & Co.). From the first appearance of the legal profession in English history, the barrister has been considered an integral part of the judicial system, as truly an assistant in the administration of justice as is the judge; and although in this country the functions of barrister and solicitor are not distinguished, the conception has always prevailed that the practice of law must not degenerate into a mere scramble for money, but that the lawyer has certain definable relations to both court and client that cannot be stated in terms of the cash *nexus*. This view has been adopted by our legal tribunals, and is enforced by penalties ranging from reprimand to disbarment from practice. Thus a treatise on legal ethics is no mere collection of *obiter dicta*, but rather a statement of a code possessing a widely acknowledged authority and at many points armed with the power to secure its own enforcement. This non-commercial element, which elevates the practice of law to the dignity of a profession, appears very clearly in the restrictions placed upon the attorney in his dealings with his client. "In the relation of attorney and client," says the author, "we find a reversal of many of the best settled rules of law with respect to contractual freedom, and the application of a rule of rigid morality that practically precludes the attorney from assuming any position toward his client other than that of a disinterested and judicious adviser." The same underlying principles can be seen in the relations in which the lawyer is expected to stand to the community at large, to the court, and to his fel-

low members of the "legal fraternity." Mr. Warvelle's treatment of these topics is so clear, practical, and sane that it is well worthy of the attention of all those who are interested in the problems of the lawyer's professional life.

*A hunter's
book of
water-fowl.*

The latest volume of the American Sportsman's Library (Macmillan), edited by Mr. Caspar Whitney, is "The Water-fowl Family," by Mr. L. C. Sanford, assisted by Mr. T. S. Van Dyke who writes of "The Water-fowl of the Pacific Coast." The name of Mr. L. D. Bishop also appears upon the title-page, but his share in the book is not made evident in the table of contents or elsewhere. The illustrations, by Messrs. Louis Agassiz Fuertes, Charles Livingston Bull, A. B. Frost, and others, are frequent and of excellent execution in technical and artistic details. This ample volume of 600 pages is a most valuable addition to this library. It includes our most popular game birds, and will interest more sportsmen than any other volume in the series. Not only is it broad in scope, but in literary execution it has reached the high-water mark among books of its class. The pleasing interludes of anecdote and narrative add interest and enliven the pages, while the main subject itself is fully treated without excess of technical lingo or display of artful devices. After an introductory account of shooting from passes, over decoys, in the wild-rice fields, and from bush blinds, the author gives his personal experiences with many of our water-fowl on a wide range of noted hunting grounds. As a remedy for the decrease in these wild-fowl, which has become so apparent in recent years, the author recommends a universal law throughout the United States against spring shooting; a limitation of exposure of game birds for sale in public markets to short seasons, if indeed at all; a prohibition of all preservation of game in cold storage; prevention of state exportation, and an individual limit to the number killed. The increase and great tameness of these wild-fowl in our protected National Parks is recorded with approval. The greater part of the book is taken up with descriptions of individual game-birds, ducks, geese, swans, rails, snipe, and other shore birds, with many notes of interest to the sportsman and to the naturalist. A synopsis for determination of the water-fowl closes the volume, well-planned and well wrought out into a comprehensive manual which will be a boon to every sportsman.

*Nature-study
in education.*

It is a large place in education which Professor Liberty H. Bailey claims for "The Nature-Study Idea" (Doubleday, Page & Co.), and a place, moreover, not held by any other subject in the school curriculum. It is not a mere adjunct to an already over-crowded course of study, but a fundamental epoch-making movement which will touch the masses with a new educational impulse and bring a stronger and more

resourceful life to the pupil led by this means into a fuller and more intimate sympathy with Nature and his environment. While all readers of this stimulating and suggestive book may not be so sanguine as the author in his hope that nature-study will relieve the school-room of perfunctory methods and of desiccated science, none will fail to see the promise for great effectiveness in this direction which this new view-point brings to primary education. The thing itself, not the book about it, — the living bobolink, not even the stuffed specimen, — the process of discovery, rather than the fact observed, — these stamp the nature-study idea as revolutionary in educational methods. It is not science, but a method which has room for fancy and sentiment as well as fact, and its net result is a little knowledge and more love of Nature's forms and an independent habit of seeing things intelligently as they really are. In this lies the solution of the agricultural problem, the spiritualizing of agriculture, and also the ground for a new ethics of sport with gun and rod and of man's relations to other living things. Seekers for definite schedules of courses, specific directions for nature-study lessons, or illustrations of matter and method, will be disappointed in Professor Bailey's treatise; but those who seek inspiration will find his pages breathing that spirit which gives life in all things.

*The father
of American
poetry.*

The first volume of the long-promised edition of "The Poems of Philip Freneau," edited for the Princeton Historical Association by Professor Fred Lewis Pattee, has now been issued by the Library of Princeton University — the university of which Freneau was a graduate. It is a large, handsome octavo of some four hundred pages, and includes a careful introductory study of the poet's life and works; early poems, 1768-1775; and the poems of "the first poetic period," 1775-1781. The editor has spared no pains to make an authoritative text; in this effort he has had the assistance of Mr. John Rogers Williams, the general editor of the Association. There are numerous footnotes, mainly devoted to textual and bibliographical details, but also including Freneau's own annotations. The list of variant readings is very large, in consequence of the several revisions to which Freneau subjected his poems. The fulness of the textual "apparatus" furnished is illustrated by "The Rising Glory of America," in which the edition of 1809 is followed, but the complete text of the now rare edition of 1772 is added at the foot of the page. The biographical sketch of Freneau is admirable in every respect. The tone is fair and candid, and full justice is done to the character and genius of the poet; while hero-worship does not blind the biographer to the faults which the poet certainly possessed, even though he shared them with his contemporaries. For example, he does not wholly exonerate Freneau in regard to the conduct of "The National Gazette," but says that "neither side is free from blame." This view

is substantially in accord with the one taken by Dr. Forman in his recent study of "The Political Activities of Philip Freneau." Both writers, however, agree in attributing the sincerest motives to the editor of "The Gazette." On the whole, the edition is altogether worthy of the real "Father of American Poetry," who at last seems to be coming to his own.

The meaning of pictures.

In Mr. John C. Van Dyke's latest contribution to the literature of art, there is a singularly happy blend of strong personal sentiment and sound doctrine. The writer goes into "The Meaning of Pictures" (Scribner) with enthusiasm and yet with judgment, and so has given us a book that makes very good reading whether we wish to go to school or merely to be interested. The book contains six lectures delivered at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The subject is considered from the view-point of a mind open to the reasonable claims of those for whom pictures are made, while not closed to the considerations that enter into the making of them, and is presented in a way that is singularly entertaining. We have a general statement of what painted pictures — from Botticelli to Whistler, from Raphael to Degas, from saints and madonnas to ballet girls — mean to those at large for whom they are painted. The writer's philosophy of this art — a very sane one, as would naturally follow from the state of mind indicated — is dressed out in such diction, and pointed with such apt illustrations and comparisons, that the reader easily absorbs it, and gets ideas about art that will modify his views and help him to subordinate personal preferences to principles in his judgment of it. It may be questioned if any other book of its scope has ever shown "the meaning of pictures" in a way that will make it so clear to the average English reader. The text is illustrated with thirty excellent reproductions of paintings selected from the period it covers, a period that embraces all that greatly signifies in this art.

Augustus Cæsar's first biography in English.

It seems strange that the English language should have gone without a biography of Augustus Cæsar until the present year, — but in their search for more "Heroes of the Nations" to write about, the Messrs. Putnam have hit upon him at last, and have supplied the deficiency so far as the limitations of the series would allow. Like others of the series, it is a book for the mature reader rather than the boy, and it seems a pity that the publishers should have selected a general title with so hopelessly juvenile a sound. Mr. J. B. Firth, the author of this volume, sets forth the facts of the career of Augustus fairly, but many will not follow him in his readiness to excuse all the means by which the Roman Empire was established. The tendency to make success itself the moral test of the means by which it was secured is carried rather too far in these days. Readers of Tacitus will remember how often Tiberius plead the example of Augustus in support

of his own policy. The present volume will certainly deepen the impression of a fundamental resemblance between the two emperors, not only in their policy but in many personal features as well. Mr. Firth supports the "Dyarchy" theory of the nature of the Roman Empire in its earlier history, but he brings forward no case in which the Senate exercised its alleged powers contrary to the will of the Emperor at the time. A dyarchy in which one member acts only by the gracious concession of the other, is but a virtual monarchy after all. It need only be added that in its mechanical execution the volume is a worthy representative of the well-known series to which it belongs.

Short lives of great artists.

Two recent additions to the "Popular Library of Art" (Dutton) are devoted to two such diverse personalities as Dürer and Millet. In both cases, the interest in the individual is almost coördinate with that in the artist. The stories of their lives, though relatively simple, are full of interest, and reflect the different situation of the artist in the social life of the period. The Dürer biography is written by Miss Lina Eckenstein, and, though not acknowledged as a translation, certainly reads as such. It is a well-told tale, in which the personal side appears out of proportion to the account of the artist's achievements; but it gives in brief compass, and with well-chosen illustrations, a suggestive account of the deeds of a great man. The book on Millet is a translation from the French of M. Romain Rolland; but the translation is remarkably smooth. The simple incidents in the life of this artist are well put together to make an interesting and impressive story of final triumph over adverse personal circumstances. Millet remains the best type of the peasant artist, and throughout his life he reflected both in his work and personality the intimate contact with soil and nature, as well as the abhorrence of the artificialities of city life, all of which gives individuality to his work and makes it a central point in the history of modern French art.

BRIEFER MENTION.

We have received from Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Parts I. and II. of a new work on "Trees and Shrubs," by Professor Charles Sprague Sargent. This work is supplementary to the author's monumental "Silva of North America," and will, when completed, add two new quarto volumes to the twelve of the main work. It seems that during the progress of Professor Sargent's undertaking, nearly a hundred and fifty new arboreal species have received botanical recognition, and it is to the description of these hitherto unrecognized forms that the supplementary volumes will be devoted. The sections now issued describe, with plates, fifty ligueous species, of which no less than fifteen belong to the single genus *Cratægus*, of which the author has been making an exhaustive study during recent years. When these new volumes are completed they will contain an index to the entire work.

NOTES.

The text of "The Sultan of Sulu," Mr. George Ade's popular comic opera, is published in an illustrated volume by Mr. R. H. Russell.

"Hero Stories from American History," by Messrs. Albert F. Blaisdell and Francis K. Ball, is an elementary reading-book published by Messrs. Ginn & Co.

The American Book Co. are the publishers of "The American Standard Bookkeeping" of Mr. C. C. Curtiss. This is a work intended for the use of secondary schools.

Mr. John H. Walsh is the author of a "New Primary Arithmetic" and a "New Grammar School Arithmetic," the latter in two volumes, just published by Messrs. D. C. Heath & Co.

"The Sciences," by Professor Edward S. Holden, is published by Messrs. Ginn & Co. as a reading book for children. The book is simple and lucid in treatment, and has a great many illustrations.

"How to Keep Well," by Dr. Floyd M. Crandall, is one of those practical books which we do not call literature, but which have patent uses of their own. It is a recent publication of Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co.

"The Spanish in the Southwest," by Miss Rosa V. Winterburn, is a new volume of the "Eclectic School Readings" published by the American Book Co. Another new volume in this series is "Two Girls in China," by Miss Mary H. Krout.

Mr. Charles H. Kerr is the publisher of the following socialistic works: "God's Children," a modern allegory by Mr. James Allman; "The Roots of the Socialist Philosophy," translated from Feuerbach by Mr. Frederick Engels; and "Class Struggles in America," a pamphlet by Mr. A. M. Simons.

New editions of Lever and Bulwer are started, respectively, with "Harry Lorrequer" and "Night and Morning." They are charming pocket volumes, bound in limp leather, and published by Mr. George Newnes, from whom the editions are imported by the Messrs. Scribner for the American market.

Mr. Warren K. Moorehead has in preparation an exhaustive archæological encyclopædia devoted to the implements, ornaments, etc., of the pre-historic tribes of the United States. The work will be issued in two volumes, fully illustrated, by the Robert Clarke Co. of Cincinnati, during the winter of 1905.

Mr. Howard Wilford Bell, a London publisher, sends us a volume of "Pensées from the Journal Intime of Henri-Frédéric Amiel," arranged by Mr. D. K. Petano. M. Bourget's "Etude" prefaces the volume, whose contents are given in the English language, although this would hardly be inferred from the title.

The Macmillan Co. will issue at once the first volume in a limited edition de luxe of the complete works of Matthew Arnold, uniform with their previous special editions of Lamb, Pater, FitzGerald, and others. The fifteenth and final volume of the set will contain a complete bibliography of Arnold's writings, compiled by Mr. Thomas Burnett Smart.

The latest preprints from the University of Chicago decennial publications include the following monographs: "Greek Papyri from the Cairo Museum," by Mr. Edgar J. Goodspeed; "The Medicine-Man and the Professional Occupations," by Professor M. I. Thomas; "Empire and Sovereignty," by Professor Ernst Freund; "Loan Credit in Modern Business," by Professor Thorstein B. Veblen; "The Decline of the Missi Dominici in

Frankish Gaul," by Professor James Westfall Thompson; "Two Old Spanish Versions of the *Disticha Catonis*," by Professor Karl Pietsch; and "The Relations of Psychology to Philosophy," by Professor James Rowland Angell.

We have from Brentano's a translation, by Mr. Arthur Edward Waite, of Senancon's "Obermann," a work less read to-day than talked about, yet which certainly deserved translation long before this. A translation by Miss Frothingham has preceded the present one, but is published at a high price in a limited edition, so that we still have room for Mr. Waite's version. An elaborate introduction, both critical and biographical, adds materially to the value of the present work.

"The Complete Poetical Works of Alexander Pope," edited by Mr. H. W. Boynton, has been added to the "Cambridge" poets published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Mr. Boynton's introduction is compact and discriminating, and he has also provided a helpful and not over-swollen body of notes. The poems are printed in a nearly chronological order, and the text, a result of careful collation, is based upon the standard Croker-Elwin-Courthope edition. Pope's own notes have for the most part been retained, except that all of his notes to Homer have been omitted. Only Pope's own part of the "Odyssey" — the first half — is here included. We thus have a serviceable Pope in a single volume, which is, as far as we know, the first of its kind.

Mr. Albert Sonnichsen, who will be recalled as having set down his experiences in book form after a captivity of nearly a year among the Filipinos, now writes "Deep Sea Vagabonds" (McClure, Phillips & Co.), announcing himself as "able seaman" on the title-page and proving his right to the name on every page succeeding. The book makes its appeal as a transcript from real life, not greatly idealized, and saved from much of the brutalizing effect of life on the high seas in merchant vessels by a sunny disposition and the fact that the author had the wit to avoid American merchantmen and their bullying bucko mates. Real skill is shown in setting down these memoirs, and Mr. Sonnichsen's unwillingness to indulge in the coarser vices of his fellows gives a reason for his clear insight into the sailor's inner life. As might be expected, he has been everywhere and seen everything, at least on the coasts of the world. But he is characteristically less concerned with life ashore than with life afloat.

Professor Arber's "English Garner" was published in eight volumes during the period between 1877 and 1890, and the work has been ever since a treasure-house for the student of early English history and literature. A reissue of the work, extended to twelve volumes, is now being made under the editorship of Mr. Thomas Seecombe, the contents being classified for the first time, and pieced out by the addition of fresh matter. Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. are the American publishers of this new edition, of which four volumes have already reached us. Two of the four are devoted to "Voyages and Travels," and have an introduction by Mr. C. Raymond Beazley; the other two are "Social England Illustrated," with an introduction by Mr. Andrew Lang, and "Critical Essays and Literary Fragments," with an introduction by Mr. J. Churton Collins. The new issue thus becomes a series of separate works, each with its own introduction and index, and is consequently far more useful than was Professor Arber's original publication.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[The following list, containing 87 titles, includes books received by THE DIAL since its last issue.]

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

- Isabella D'Este, Marchioness of Mantua, 1474-1539: A Study of the Renaissance. By Julia Cartright (Mrs. Ady). In 2 vols., illus. in photogravure, etc., large 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$7.50 net.
- Robert Browning. By G. K. Chesterton. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 207. "English Men of Letters." Macmillan Co. 75 cts. net.
- Remembrances of Emerson. By John Albee. New, revised and enlarged edition; with portrait, 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 202. New York: Robert Grier Cooke. \$1.50 net.

HISTORY.

- A Political History of Slavery: Being an Account of the Slavery Controversy from the Earliest Agitations in the Eighteenth Century to the Close of the Reconstruction Period in America. By William Henry Smith. In 2 vols., with photogravure portrait, large 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$4.50 net.
- Texas: A Contest of Civilizations. By George P. Garrison. With maps and facsimile, 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 320. "American Commonwealths." Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.10 net.
- History of the Commonwealth and Protectorate, 1649-1660. By Samuel Rawson Gardiner. Vol. III., 1654-1656, Supplementary Chapter. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 31. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$1.
- The Philippine Islands, 1493-1803. Edited and annotated by Emma Helen Blair and James Alexander Robertson; with historical Introduction and additional Notes by Edward Gaylord Bourne. Vol. IV., 1576-1582. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 320. Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Co. \$4. net.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- Ideas of Good and Evil. By W. B. Yeats. 12mo, uncut, pp. 341. Macmillan Co. \$1.50 net.
- The Moral System of Shakespeare: A Popular Illustration of Fiction as the Experimental Side of Philosophy. By Richard G. Moulton, M.A. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 381. Macmillan Co. \$1.50 net.
- A Book of Essays. By G. S. Street. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 309. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.50 net.
- Where There Is Nothing: Being Volume One of Plays for an Irish Theatre. By W. B. Yeats. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 212. Macmillan Co. \$1.25 net.
- Discourses on War. By William Ellery Channing; with Introduction by Edwin D. Mead. 12mo, pp. 229. Ginn & Co. 50 cts. net.
- The Papers of Pastor Felix (Arthur John Lockhart). 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 386. Jennings & Pye. \$1.25.
- The Sultan of Sulu: An Original Satire in Two Acts. By George Ade. Illus., 16mo, uncut, pp. 128. R. H. Russell. Paper, 50 cts.
- Aphorisms. By Ivan Panin. 24mo, gilt top. Boston: Alfred Bartlett. 50 cts.

NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD LITERATURE.

- Songs and Sonnets of Pierre de Ronsard, Gentleman of Vendomois. Trans., with Introductory Essay and Notes, by Curtis Hidden Page. 12mo, uncut, pp. 137. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$4. net.
- Hereward the Wake: "Last of the English." By Charles Kingsley; with Introduction by Maurice Kingsley. In 2 vols., illus. in photogravure, 12mo, gilt tops, uncut. J. F. Taylor & Co.
- The Story of Cupid and Psyche. Trans. from the Latin of Apuleius by Charles Stuttaford; illus. by Jessie Mothersole. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 83. London: David Nutt.
- The Diary of John Evelyn, Esq., F.R.S. Edited by William Bray. With photogravure frontispiece, 18mo, gilt top, pp. 809. "Caxton Thin Paper Series." Charles Scribner's Sons. Leather, \$1.25 net.
- Old St. Paul's. By W. Harrison Ainsworth. With photogravure frontispiece, 18mo, gilt top, pp. 637. "Caxton Thin Paper Series." Charles Scribner's Sons. Leather, \$1.25 net.

Prose Works of Thackeray. Edited by Walter Jerrold; illus. by Charles E. Brock. New vols.: Cornhill to Cairo, etc.; The Book of Snobs, etc. Each illus. in photogravure, etc., 12mo, gilt top, uncut. Macmillan Co. Per vol., \$1.

BOOKS OF VERSE.

- From the Green Book of the Bards. By Bliss Carman. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 137. L. C. Page & Co. \$1. net.
- Perverted Proverbs: A Manual of Immorals for the Many. By Col. D. Streamer. 16mo, uncut, pp. 47. R. H. Russell. \$1.
- The Chieftain and Satires. By Valentine Brown. 16mo, pp. 192. Published by the author.

FICTION.

- Gordon Keith. By Thomas Nelson Page. Illus., 12mo, pp. 548. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.
- Questionable Shapes. By W. D. Howells. Illus., 12mo, pp. 219. Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.
- In the Guardianship of God. By Flora Annie Steel. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 357. Macmillan Co. \$1.50.
- A Spectre of Power. By Charles Egbert Craddock. 12mo, pp. 415. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.
- The Under Dog. By F. Hopkinson Smith. Illus., 12mo, pp. 332. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.
- Love Thrives in War: A Romance of the Frontier in 1812. By Mary Catherine Crowley. Illus., 12mo, pp. 340. Little, Brown, & Co. \$1.50.
- The Kempton-Wace Letters. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 256. Macmillan Co. \$1.50.
- For the Pleasure of his Company: An Affair of the Misty City, Thrice Told. By Charles Warren Stoddard. 12mo, uncut, pp. 257. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson. \$1.50 net.
- The Love of Monsieur. By George Gibbs. With frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 297. Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.
- A Prince of Sinners. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. Illus., 12mo, pp. 386. Little, Brown, & Co. \$1.50.
- Nine Points of the Law. By Wilfrid S. Jackson. 12mo, uncut, pp. 304. John Lane. \$1.50.
- Pige in Clover. By Frank Danby. 12mo, pp. 396. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.50.
- Prince Hagen: A Phantasy. By Upton Sinclair. 12mo, uncut, pp. 249. L. C. Page & Co. \$1.50.
- Man Overboard! By F. Marion Crawford. Illus. in photogravure, etc., 18mo, pp. 96. "Little Novels by Favorite Authors." Macmillan Co. 50 cts.
- Earth's Enigmas. By Charles G. D. Roberts. New enlarged edition; illus., 12mo, uncut, pp. 285. L. C. Page & Co. \$1.50.
- A Red, Red Rose. By Katherine Tynan. 12mo, pp. 305. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.
- The Silent Maid. By Frederic Werden Pangborn. With frontispiece, 12mo, uncut, pp. 223. L. C. Page & Co. \$1.
- On Our Selection! By Arthur H. Davis ("Steele Rudd"). Illus., 8vo, pp. 232. Sydney, Australia: Published by the Bulletin Newspaper.
- One for Many: Confessions of a Young Girl. By Vera; trans. by Henry Britoff. 16mo, pp. 191. J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Co. 50 cts.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

- Danish Life in Town and Country. By Jessie Brochner. Illus., 12mo, uncut, pp. 266. "Our European Neighbours." G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.20 net.
- Guide to Siena: History and Art. By William Heywood and Lucy Olcott. 12mo, uncut, pp. 384. Siena: Enrico Torrini. Paper.
- The Log of a Cowboy: A Narrative of the Old Trail Days. By Andy Adams. Illus., 12mo, pp. 387. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.
- How Paris Amuses Itself. By F. Berkeley Smith. Illus. in color, 12mo, pp. 334. Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$1.50 net.
- Beautiful Washington. By Col. John A. Joyce. Illus., 16mo, pp. 143. Washington: Woodward & Lothrop. \$1. net.

RELIGION.

- Divinity and Man: An Interpretation of Spiritual Law in its Relation to Mundane Phenomena and to the Ruling Incentives and Moral Duties of Man, together with an Allegory dealing with Cosmic Evolution and Certain Social and Religious Problems. By W. K. Roberts. Revised edition; 8vo, gilt top, pp. 330. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75 net.

ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

- The Peril and the Preservation of the Home: Being the William L. Bull Lectures for 1903. By Jacob A. Riis. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 190. George W. Jacobs & Co.
- Municipal Public Works: Their Inception, Construction, and Management. By S. Whinery. 8vo, gilt top, pp. 241. Macmillan Co. \$1.50 net.
- Ethnic Factors in the Population of Boston. By Frederick A. Bushee, Ph.D. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 171. Published for the American Economic Association by the Macmillan Co. Paper, \$1.
- Quo Vaditis? A Call to the Old Moralities. By Bouck White. 12mo, uncut, pp. 203. New York: The Civic Press. \$1.
- Fuerbach's The Roots of the Socialist Philosophy. By Frederick Engels; trans., with critical Introduction, by Austin Lewis. 18mo, pp. 133. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. 50 cts.

PHILOSOPHY AND PSYCHOLOGY.

- History of Philosophy. By William Turner, S.T.D. 8vo, pp. 674. Ginn & Co. \$2.50 net.
- Contemporary Psychology. By Guido Villa; revised by the author, and trans. with his permission by Harold Manacorda. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 396. "Library of Philosophy." Macmillan Co. \$2.75 net.
- Experimental Psychology, and its Bearing upon Culture. By George Malcolm Stratton, M. A. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 331. Macmillan Co. \$2. net.
- The Basis of Morality. By Arthur Schopenhauer; trans., with Introduction and Notes, by Arthur Brodrick Bullock, M.A. 12mo, uncut, pp. 285. Macmillan Co. \$1.25 net.
- Outlines of Psychology: An Elementary Treatise, with Some Practical Applications. By Josiah Royce, Ph.D. 12mo, uncut, pp. 392. "Teachers' Professional Library." Macmillan Co. \$1. net.

NATURE AND OUT-OF-DOOR BOOKS.

- Trees and Shrubs: Illustrations of New or Little Known Ligneous Plants. Prepared chiefly from material at the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, and edited by Charles Sprague Sargent. Parts I. and II., large 4to, uncut. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Per part, paper, \$5. net.
- The Big Game Fishes of the United States. By Charles Frederick Holder. Illus. in color, etc., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 435. "American Sportsman's Library." Macmillan Co. \$2. net.
- My Kalender of Country Delights. By Helen Milman (Mrs. Caldwell Crofton). Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 368. John Lane. \$1.25 net.

SCIENCE.

- Scientific Writings of the Late George Francis Fitzgerald, Sc.D. Collected and edited, with historical Introduction, by Joseph Larmor, Sec.R.S. With photographic portrait, 8vo, uncut, pp. 576. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$4.50 net.
- The Solar System: Six Lectures. By Percival Lowell. Illus., 12mo, pp. 134. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25 net.

ART AND ARCHITECTURE.

- The Arts in Early England. By G. Baldwin Brown, M.A. In 2 vols., illus., large 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$8. net.
- Portraits of Julius Cæsar: A Monograph. By Frank Jesup Scott. Illus., 4to, gilt top, pp. 185. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$5. net.
- Modern Civic Art; or, The City Made Beautiful. By Charles Mulford Robinson. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 381. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50 net.
- Building Superintendence: A Manual. By T. M. Clark. New edition, revised and enlarged; illus., 8vo, pp. 306. Macmillan Co.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

- Encyclopædia Biblica: A Critical Dictionary of the Bible. Edited by Rev. T. K. Cheyne, D.Litt., and J. Sutherland Black, M.A. Vol. IV., Q to Z (completing the work). Illus., 4to, pp. 730. Macmillan Co. \$5. net.
- The International Year Book: A Compendium of the World's Progress during the year 1902. Edited by Frank Moore Colby, M.A., and others. Illus., 4to, pp. 781. Dodd, Mead & Co.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

- Trapper "Jim." By Edwyn Sandys. Illus., 12mo, uncut, pp. 441. Macmillan Co. \$1.50 net.
- The Child Housekeeper: Simple Lessons, with Songs, Stories, and Games. By Elizabeth Colson and Anna Gansevort Chittenden. Illus., 12mo, pp. 187. A. S. Barnes & Co. \$1.50 net.
- The Fur Traders of the Columbia River and the Rocky Mountains. As described by Washington Irving. Illus. in photogravure, etc., 12mo, pp. 222. "Knickerbocker Literature Series." G. P. Putnam's Sons. 90 cts.
- American Heroes and Heroism. By William A. Mowry, A.M., and Arthur May Mowry, A.M., Illus., 12mo, pp. 223. Silver, Burdett & Co. 60 cts.
- The Sciences: A Reading Book for Children. By Edward S. Holden. Illus., 12mo, pp. 224. Ginn & Co. 50 cts.

BOOKS FOR SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

- The Art of Writing and Speaking the English Language. By Sherwin Cody. In 4 vols., 24mo. Chicago: The Old Greek Press.
- Teacher's Manual to accompany "Accounting and Business Practice," by John H. Moore and George W. Miner. 16mo, pp. 118. Ginn & Co. 50 cts. net.
- Heine's Die Harzreise. With some of Heine's best-known short poems. Edited by Leigh R. Gregor, B.A. 16mo, pp. 183. Ginn & Co. 40 cts. net.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- The Autobiography of a Thief. Recorded by Hutchins Hagood. 12mo, uncut, pp. 349. New York: Fox, Duffield & Co. \$1.25 net.
- Photographic Lenses: A Simple Treatise. By Conrad Beck and Herbert Andrews. Illus., 12mo, pp. 288. New York: Tennant & Ward. 75 cts.
- University of Chicago Decennial Publications. New titles: The Decline of the Missi Dominici in Frankish Gaul, by James Westfall Thompson; Loan Credit in Modern Business, by Thorstein B. Veblen; Empire and Sovereignty, by Ernst Freund; The Medicine-Man and the Professional Occupations, by W. I. Thomas; The Relations of Psychology to Philosophy, by James Rowland Angell. Each 4to. University of Chicago Press. Paper.
- Perfect Health. By Harry Bennett Weinburgh. Illus., 12mo, pp. 335. New York: Peter Eckler.

WANTED.

A LINGUIST, experienced proofreader and critic, desires employment from the middle of June to the middle of September.
Address C. W. H., care of THE DIAL.

ASK FOR
CROWELL'S POETS

STORY-WRITERS, Biographers, Historians, Poets — Do you desire the honest criticism of your book, or its skilled revision and correction, or advice as to publication? Such work, said George William Curtis, is "done as it should be by The Easy Chair's friend and fellow laborer in letters, Dr. Titus M. Coan." Terms by agreement. Send for circular D, or forward your book or MS. to the New York Bureau of Revision, 70 Fifth Ave., New York.

CHARLES H. ROBERTS,

Attorney at Law. Law and Patents.
614 Roanoke Building, 145 LaSalle Street, CHICAGO.
Patents, Trade-Marks, Copyright; and Claims in Chicago and Washington.

**BOOKS
AT
LIBERAL
DISCOUNTS**

WHEN CALLING, PLEASE ASK FOR MR. GRANT.
WHENEVER YOU NEED A BOOK, Address MR. GRANT.

Before buying Books, write for quotations. An assortment of catalogues, and special slips of books at reduced prices, will be sent for a ten-cent stamp.

F. E. GRANT, Books, 23 West 42d Street, New York.

Mention this advertisement and receive a discount.

American Library Association

Niagara Falls, N. Y.

June 22—July 4, 1903

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

The Niagara Falls Route

Has been selected as the Official Route for Western Delegates. For special rates and special sleeping car arrangements, address

*L. D. Heusner, General Western Passenger Agent,
119 Adams Street, Chicago.*

CALIFORNIA

The

G. A. R. CONVENTION

Meets in San Francisco in August and the

BANKERS' NATIONAL CONVENTION

In October.

Special Reduced Rates via

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

The SEA CLIMATE in Summer IS IDEAL.

Folders and Details of

W. G. NEIMYER, General Agent Southern Pacific, 193 Clark Street, CHICAGO

THE CLOISTER LIBRARY

A series of volumes of meditative reading, edited by Mr. A. R. WALLER and published by J. M. Dent & Co. of London in the dainty form peculiar to the publications of this firm. Circular on request. Three volumes now ready :

- I. **Thoughts in the Cloister and the Crowd and Companions of My Solitude.** By SIX ARTHUR HELPS
- II. **The Way of Perfection.** By SAINT TERESA.
- III. **The Temple and A Priest to the Temple.** By GEORGE HERBERT.

Price, net, \$1.00 per volume.

THE LADY POVERTY

A XIIIth Century Allegory concerning Saint Francis of Assisi. The first English translation of this delightful idyll of mediæval days. By MONTGOMERY CARMICHAEL. Price, net, \$1.75. We can also supply copies of Carmichael's "In Tuscany," \$2.00, and "The Life of John W. Walshe," \$1.75.

TENNANT and WARD, Publishers
287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

**MANUSCRIPT
WANTED**

Good short stories.
Special articles of interest.
Newspaper features for syndicating.
We buy and sell Serial Rights.

We are in position to place the manuscript of Authors, Writers, and Illustrators to the best possible advantage.

Chicago Literary Press Bureau
Suite 614 Steinway Hall
Chicago, Ill.

Big Four Route

CHICAGO

TO

Indianapolis Louisville

CINCINNATI

The SOUTH and SOUTHEAST Scenic Line to
WASHINGTON, D. C.

VIA

Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.

J. C. TUCKER, G. N. A., 238 Clark Street,
CHICAGO

Summer Classes for the Study of English

Second Session, July 14—August 20, 1903.

Location: In the building of Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, Fort Edward, N. Y. Director: Mrs. H. A. Davidson, author and editor of *The Study-Guide Series*. Associate Director: Sophie Chantal Hart, head of the English department, Wellesley College. All instruction by specialists of experience; library and laboratory methods.

Send for announcement of courses to Mrs. H. A. DAVIDSON,
No. 1 Sprague Place, Albany, N. Y.

Roycroft & Kelmscott Books

KENNETH B. ELLIMAN,

419 West 118th Street New York

BOOKS. ALL OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS SUPPLIED,
no matter on what subject. Write us. We can get you any book ever published. Please state wants. When in England call BAKER'S GREAT BOOK-SHOP, 14-16 Bright Street, BIRMINGHAM.

**OLD AND
RARE BOOKS**

Pickering & Chatto,
66, Haymarket,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Dealers in Rare Ancient and Modern English literature—History, Poetry, Drama, and Fiction. Fine Old English and Foreign bookbindings. Illuminated MSS. Catalogues issued. Price 12 Cents.

STUDY AND PRACTICE OF FRENCH in 4 Parts

L. C. BONAME, Author and Pub., 1930 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Well-graded series for Preparatory Schools and Colleges. No time wasted in superficial or mechanical work. *French Text:* Numerous exercises in conversation, translation, composition. *Part I.* (60 cts.): Primary grade; thorough drill in Pronunciation. *Part II.* (90 cts.): Intermediate grade; Essentials of Grammar; 4th edition, revised, with Vocabulary; most carefully graded. *Part III.* (\$1.00): Composition, Idioms, Syntax; meets requirements for admission to college.

Part IV. (35 cts.): *Handbook of Pronunciation* for advanced grade; concise and comprehensive. Sent to teachers for examination, with a view to introduction.

Going Abroad?

If so, take a copy of

THE COMPLETE POCKET GUIDE TO EUROPE

Edited by E. C. and T. L. STEDMAN.

Concise, handy, clear and legible maps, and altogether the best of the kind.

Full flexible leather, postpaid, \$1.25.

WILLIAM R. JENKINS

851 and 853 Sixth Avenue : NEW YORK CITY

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO.

Library Department.

We have sold books to librarians for fifty years. We have the largest stock in the largest book market in the country.

We fill orders promptly, completely, and intelligently.

Send for our new Clearance Catalogue.

Wholesale Booksellers and Publishers,
33-37 East 17th Street, Union Square, North, NEW YORK

JUST PUBLISHED.

ON THE
“POLAR STAR”
 IN THE
ARCTIC SEA

By H. R. H. the Duke of the
 ABRUZZI.

TWO LARGE OCTAVO VOLS., \$12.50 NET.

The Polar Record Broken.

A book of Surpassing Interest, eagerly anticipated by a large number of readers the world over. The expedition reached a point Farther North than any band of explorers has ever done.

HANDSOMELY PRODUCED IN TWO LARGE OCTAVO VOLUMES. ILLUSTRATED WITH SIXTEEN PHOTOGRAVURES AND OVER TWO HUNDRED PHOTOGRAPHS, TAKEN BY THE DUKE HIMSELF. THE ILLUSTRATIONS INCLUDE THE FAMOUS MAP BY CAPTAIN CAGNI, GIVING HIS ROUTE WHEN HE PENETRATED TO 86° 34' NORTH LATITUDE.

From the “New York Times.”

“Its pages not only contain an account of the little happenings of a little world in which all social barriers, save those of naval discipline, had been dispensed with, but also the conversation of members of the party, the suggestions, comments, and criticisms of various projects which might have meant so much had they been carried out. Written on the spot, this journal readily conveys to the reader the emotions experienced by the party on the return of the successful sledging expeditions. Like the assembly on the ‘Stella Polare’ the Duke’s readers are taken into his confidence, and become, perhaps, even better acquainted with him than were the members of his crew. The book is a rare possession of intense human interest as a document by an enthusiastic explorer, who, incidentally, is a member of the royal house of Savoy.”

THE book is written in a thoroughly enjoyable manner; bright, vivid, conversational. It presents a wonderfully interesting story in an easy, picturesque style. Much curious information is given, as regards sleeping bags, methods of wearing arctic clothing, the amounts and kinds of food to be eaten in arctic regions, besides the narrative of the voyage itself. Captain Cagni gives his own account of how he reached the farthest point north. Doctor Cavalli gives some remarkably interesting information regarding the effects of the cold climate on the physical condition of the members of the expedition, together with other unusual data.

Salient Points of the Work:

The style is straightforward — unadorned; thoroughly authentic; beautifully illustrated; humorous bits here and there; no bewildering mass of technicalities.

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY

Publishers

New York

To Librarians

We carry a larger and more general stock of the publications of all American publishers than any other house in the United States.

We invite librarians and book committees to call and avail themselves of the opportunity to select from our large stock.

A. C. McCLURG & CO.
 CHICAGO

The Personality of Emerson

By F. B. SANBORN

This volume contains Mr. Sanborn’s recollections of Emerson with his account of Emerson’s individuality as viewed after a long and intimate acquaintance. It includes a portrait of Emerson etched by Sidney L. Smith after the painting by David Scott done in Edinburgh in 1848, and facsimiles of two letters.

It is printed in a LIMITED EDITION, exactly uniform in size, type, and paper with the PERSONALITY OF THOREAU, as follows:

Five hundred copies on toned French hand-made paper, at \$5.00 net, postage extra.

Twenty-five copies on Japan paper, at \$25.00 net, postage extra.

CHARLES E. GOODSPEED,

PUBLISHER,

NUMBER 5A PARK STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

2070 590



