Vega's Advice to His Son.

our, own loved language study much, And read your Latin rure. So many write in other tongues Who do not know their own; pey better use, as Greeks have done, Their native tongue alone.

With diligence regard the thought That books, forwooth, contain; and all that seemeth of most worth Let margin notes detain. Should your misfortune ever be To give your strength to rhyme— Which God forbid—then think of me, Devote it little time.

The less of verses you shall make The more you'll be esteemed; So learn of me who much have made It little hath redeemed;

The smallest hours it yieldth me,
And but a narrow bed;
A garden small, and flowers few, A table poorly spread.

Perry Marshall in Springfield Union.

BIOGRAPHY OF SUMNER

Moorfield Storey's Life of the Great Champion of Freedom-Late Publications.

The great distinction of Charles Sum er/was the ability and fidelity with which served the cause of freedom, giving to if the support of his large resources of holarship and powerful eloquence, and roving faithful even unto death. In "Charles Sumner," which has just been added to the American Statesmen series. Moorfield Storey portrays Sumner's noble career as a champion of freedom in the ces as chairman of the committee on forsign relations during the years when wism and judgment were imperatively necsary. His work is a fitting tribute to one of the conspicuous and shining figures among the statesmen of the United States. Charles Sumner came of typical New ngland stock. His family on both sides was of English origin, but his ancestors eft England very soon after the landing of the Pilgrims and dwelt in the neighborhood of Boston for nearly two cen-turies before his birth. His childhood was no way remarkable. He was educated in the schools of Boston, and was an amlable, quiet, refined and studious boy. Though apparently never ill, his health vas not robust, and, having little inclination for sports, he early acquired the astes of a scholar. His father at first did not intend to give him a college edecation, and it is a little curious that Sumner himself, in later years the champlon of peace, wished to enter the West Point Military Academy. His application for a cadetship falled, and the father's pportune appointment as Sheriff, with a arger income, enabled the son to enter Harvard College in September, 1826.

Sumner had long felt an overmastering rears which he spent in Europe enlarged his horizon, added to his knowledge, filled his memory with a wealth of associaons and made him a citizen of the world was now that he established personal relations with leading foreigners, and gained an influence which later was of great value in the conduct of our foreign

1840, but he took no part in the Presiden tial campaign of that year nor in that of 1844. His entry into public life dates from his Fourth of July oration at Bos ton in 1845. His oration was an arguent against war. It was received on oth sides of the ocean with every variety of approval and disapproval, but all agreed that Sumner had shown rare cour age, high purpose and marked elequence In a single year, from a private citizen, ttle interested in politics, Sumner became anti-slavery leader in Massachusetts. During 1847, he wrote in the newspapers against the Mexican war and against urged the immediate withdrawal of our troops from Mexico. In 1848, the Free lers nominated him for Congress against Robert C. Winthrop. He was defeated, but the campaign gave him wide nfluence and National reputation. The achusetts campaign of 1850 resulted noice for Governor, but the combines he object of the Free Sollers had been to cured a two-thirds' vote in the Demo votes, but after the state officers found that enough Democrats in the House to prevent his election refused to vote for him. There followed a struggle from January 14 till April 24, 1851. During the contest, Sumner was bitterly opposed by the Whigs, who denounced the coalition as an iniquitous conspiracy, and, smarting under their recent defeat, spared no pains of take from the Free Sollers the prize victory. Webster exerted all his influewis Cass, who represented a certain

tth their position in refusing to carry te for some other Free-Soll candidate. Free Sollers, however, stood firm. and if it came to him, it must to an absolutely independent man opinions were known and who

onents yielded as to secure his election. The chapters on Representative Brooks' assault on Senator Sumner is chiefly inassault on Senator Sumner is chiefly interesting for the comments of some of
the Senators, as the main facts are well
known. Senators Sildeli and Douglas were
in the ante-room when some one rushed
in and cried out that a man was beating
Sumner. Sildeli said, in the Senate: "We
heard the remark without any particular
emotion; for my part, I confess I felt
none. I have no associations or relations
of any kind with Mr. Sumner. I did not
think it necessary to express my symthink it necessary to express my sympathy or make any advances towards him." Benator Douglas said: "My first impression was to come into the Senate chamber and help put an end to the affray if I could; but it occurred to my mind in an instant that my relations to mind in an instant that my relations to Mr. Summer were such that, if I came into the hall, my motives would be miscon-strued, perhaps, and I sat down again." Senator Toombe, of Georgia, who wit-nessed the assault, said: "The blows were nessed the assault, said: "The blows were very rapid, and as hard as he (Brooks) could hit. They were hard licks and very effective. As for rendering Mr. Sumner any assistance, I did not do it. As to what was said, some gentlemen present condemned it in Mr. Brooks. I stated to him or to some of my own friends series.

him, or to some of my own friends prob-ably, that I approved it. That is my opinion."

Summer longed to take part in the campaign of 1856, but this was clearly impossible. He could not refrain, how, wit, from writing letters in support of the Aepublican candidates, and he wrote many in answer to requests from different parts of the country. In none of his speeches or letters, at this time or afterward, was there the least expression of indignation or letters, at this time or afterward, was there the least expression of indignation at the attack upon himself or any personal allusion to his assailant. Years afterward, when walking with George William Curtis in the Congressional cemetery, his attention was called to the centaph of Brooks, which he had not seen. Curtis asked him: "How do you feel about Brooks?" Sumner answered: "Only as to a brick that should fall upon my head from a chimney. He was the unconscious agent of a malign power." Sumner's hostility was directed against slavery not against slavery.

ery, not against siaveholders.

The seisure of the British mail steamer
Trent by the San Jacinto in the Fall of 1861 and the arrest of Mason and Slidell, the Confederate agents, gave Sumner the opportunity to render his country perhaps the greatest single service of his life. He was in Boston when the news came, and at once said: "We shall have to give them (Mason and Sildeli) up." Sumner exerted all his influence to promote a peaceful adjustment. He strongly urged that Mason and Slideli be surrendered, and showed Lincoin that, according to the doctrines always maintained by the United States, the capture was unjustifiable. He insisted that England, on the other hand, in demanding their release abandoned claims on which she had al-ways insisted, and it was thus in our power to win a diplomatic victory by surrendering the prisoners and accepting England's surrender of rights which she had always asserted and we had as constantly denied.

But the peremptory tone of the English demand and the strong feeling in this country made such a course very dif-ficult, and for a time it was doubtful what the answer would be. Sumner per-sistently urged his views on Mr. Lincoln, and on December 25 he read to him and the Cabinet private letters from Cobden and Bright, which sustained him. Coband people of the United States would be but too happy to let these men go free, unnatural and unpardonable as their offenses have been, if by it they could emancipate the commerce of the world. If I were in the position of your govcrnment, I would act upon their tradi-tional policy and thus by a great strategic movement turn the flank of the European powers, especially of the governing classes of England. I would propose to let Mason and Slidell go, and stipulate, at the same time, for a complete abandonment of the old code of maritime law as upheld by England and the European powers."

Sumner's anxiety and his appreciation of the crisis appear in numerous letters. Thus he wrote to Dr. Lieber on December

Thus he wrote to Dr. Lieber on December 24: "War with England involves instant acknowledgment of the rebel states by England, followed by France; breaking of the present blockade, with capture of our fleet; the blockade of our coast from Chesapeake to Eastport; the sponging of our ships from the ocean; the establishment of the independence of the rebel our ships from the ocean; the establishment of the independence of the rebel states; opening of these states by free trade to English manufacturers, which would be introduced by contraband into ur states, making the whole North American continent a manufacturing de-pendency of England. All this I have put to the President. But my anxious desire is to associate with our decision about Mason and Slidell some triumph of our traditional policy with regard to maritime rights." He labored with his English friends to prevent war. To Cobden he wrote, December 31, 1881: "On reaching Washington for the opening of Congress, I learned from the President and from Mr. Seward that neither had committed himself on the Trent affair, and that it was absolutely an unauthorized act. Seward told me that he was reserving himself in order to see what view England would take. It would have been better to act on the case at once and to make the surrender in conformity, with our best precedents: but next to that precedents; but next to that was the course pursued. The question was not touched in the Cabinet. It was also kept touched in the Cabinet. It was also kept out of the Senate. These circumstances will let you see how little there was of study or effort against England. Telling the President a few days ago that it was now important to drive out from the British Government their distrust of his administration and to plant confidence. ministration and to plant confidence ministration and to plant confidence in-stead, he said at once, with perfect sim-plicity: 'I never see Lord Lyons (the British Minister). If it were proper, I should like to talk with him, that he might hear from my own lips how much I desire peace. If we could talk together, he would believe me.'

In the same letter, Sumner says: 'Last ever ing, at a dinner by the Secretary of

evering, at a dinner by the Secretary of War, where were Seward, Chase and two or three Senators; while we were seated the President entered and took a seat at the table. The conversation was much of it on the Trent case. Speaking of the course of England, Seward said he had no memory for injuries, and that in sur-rendering Mason and Slidell he did it in good faith-laying up nothing for future account or recollection. I mention this convenation and the surrounding circumstorces that you may know the inner sentiments of our Cabinet, and especially of the nan who is most suspected by Englishmen. Seward may be careless or hasty he is not vindictive. The President is naturally and instinctively for peace, besides being slow to conclusions. He fidentially, for I have seen him almost daily and most intimately ever since the

clearly the danger that such conduct would leave behind it "an ineradicable, undying sting."

Pending the settlement, Sumner was

very anxious to prevent any discussion in Congress which would embarrass the Administration. When the resolution of Administration. When the resolution of the House approving the action of Captain Wilkes was sent to the Benate, he moved its reference to the committee on foreign relations. But Hale of New Hampshire moved that it be sent to the committee on naval affairs, and, to avoid debate, Sumner yielded. On December 26, the last of the seven days allowed by Earl Russell, Senator Hale made an occasion in the Senate to assail vehemently the suggested surrender of National honor. Sumner spoke briefly in reply, urging that the matter be left with the Administration unembarrassed by any action in Congress.

The Administration decided to surrende The Administration decided to surrender the prisoners, and Seward, in announcing the decision, wrote that it was made "upon principles confessedly American." But he took the narrow ground that the error of Captain Wilkes lay in not seising the Trent herself and bringing her before a prize court for condemnation. This view was, indeed, sustained by the opinion of the Crown lawyers, but it was not sound. He added in his letter that, "If the safety of the Union required the detention of the captured persons, it would be the right and duty of this Government to detain them," thus substantially asserting the and duty of this Government to detain thein," thus substantially asserting the right to disregard international law whenever it seemed expedient. This contention naturally was rejected by Earl Russell, and it was felt that the subject was left in an unsatisfactory position. The Government was attacked for its course, and the country felt sore over what seemed a humiliation.

The President sent to the Senate the correspondence relating to the Trent case.

respondence relating to the Trent case, and Sumner moved its reference to his committee, making a speech on January 7, 1862, in which he stated fully the his-tory of the case and discussed the principles involved, the historical precedents and the position of the two governments. By this review he established his main proposition when he stated thus: "The seizure of the rebel emissaries on board a neutral ship cannot be justified, accordng to declared American principles and practice. There is no single point where the seizure is not questionable, unless we invoke British precedents and practice, which, beyond doubt, led Captain Wilkes into his mistake. In this surrender, it such it may be called, the National Government does not even stoop to conquer It simply lifts itself to the height of it own original principles. The early efforts of its best negotiations the patriot trials of its soldiers in an unequal war at length prevail, and Great Britain, usually so haughty, invites us to practice upon prinposed. There are victories of force; her is a victory of truth. If Great Britain has gained the custody of two rebels, the United States have secured the triumph

of their principles."

This speech was generally approved by men of all parties on this side of the ocean. It smoothed ruffled sensibilities and turned apparent humiliation into tri-umph. It converted many who had defended the capture. It strengthened Sum-ner's personal influence greatly by letting men see that he was a conservative states, man, and an international lawyer, in whose hands the foreign relations of the

United States were safe. United States were safe.

While anxious not to provoke war when intervention was seriously considered in Europe, Sumner desired equally to avoid inviting it by an appearance of fear. Offers of mediation had been made by Russia in 1861, and in 1862 the French Emperor tried to secure the co-operation of Russia and England in obtaining a suspension o hostilities for six months or longer, Fail-ing in this, he tendered his good offices to facilitate negotiations, but his offer was declined. In England, intervention in declined. In England, intervention in various forms was from time to time suggested in the press and in Parliament. In consequence of all this, on February 28, 1883, Summer reported a series of resolutions drawn by him. These recited the offer of the Emperor and the danger that "the idea of mediation or intervention in some shape may be regarded by foreign governments as practicable." and then derovernments as practicable." and then de clared that "any further proposition from a foreign power, intended to arrest the ef-forts of the United States to crush the robellion, was calculated to prolong and embliter the conflict," and would be re-garded by Congress as "an unfriendly act." These resolutions were passed promptly, and, being communicated through our Ministers to foreign govern ments, did much to end a course of action which had excited the hopes of the Con federate states, and had created irritation which might at any time have led to war with new enemies. It was a bold and dignified step, which was justified by the

mained in Washington till July. Though the Emancipation Proclamation had aroused the anti-slavery sentiment in Eng-land, and had led to manifestations of sympathy with the North, our relations with England and France were never more critical than between March and October, 1863. Influent'al Englishmen like Glad-stone openly declared that the South was desucceed, and so thought many of Sumner's closest personal friends. The tone of succeed, and so thought many of Sumner's closest personal friends. The tone of Earl Russell was most irritating: the escape of the Alabama and Florida, the building and equipping of ships of war for Confederate use in English shipwards and the depredations of the privateers created intense feeling in this country, well expressed in Lowell's "Jonathan to John." The climax was reached when in September, Earl Russell at first refused in September, Earl Russell at first rpfuse to stop the Confederate ironclads, near-rendy at Birkenhead, and Minister Adam sent his famous note, in which he said

"Thiz is war."

During this period Sumner constantly corresponded with his English frienda, impressing them the fixed resolution of the North to restore the Union, no matter at what cost of civil or foreign war; insisting that England could not, upon moral grounds, throw her weight for slavery, and in every way endeavoring to prevent war. In Washington he was in constant consultation with Lincoln and Seward, and in touch with each difficulty as it arose. The replies of Bright and Cobden kept Sumner advised of English feeling and The replies of Bright and Cobden kept Sumner advised of English feeling and English difficulties, and they were at once shown to the President. This familiar and frank correspondence belied our Government and strengthened the hands of those Englishmen who favored the North, of whom, from first to last, "John Bright was the bravest and most unfaitering. He never deserted nor doubted the success of the Government."

He never deserted nor doubted the suc-cess of the Government."

Mr. Storey concludes the volume with this estimate of Sumner: "Charles Sumner was a great man in his absolute fidelity to principle, his clear perception of what his country needed, his unfilnching cour-age, his perfect sincerity, his persistent devotion to duty, his indifference to selfish considerations, his high second of anything considerations, his high scorn of anything petty or mean. He was essentially simple to the end, brave, kind and pure. In his dealing with great questions and a stroi hold upon the moral forces of the countr He was a man of great ability, but not Summer were one. To Summer more than to any single man, except possibly Lirto any single man, except possibly Lirto any single man, except possibly as

it now enjoys. To Sumner more than to any single man, the whole country owes the prevention of war with England and France wher such a war, would have meant disruption of the Union." Hough-ton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.)

PACIFIC COAST WRITER. Miss Mabel Clare Craft, Author of

"Hawaii Nel." One of the brightest books of travel that have appeared for some time past is "Hawaii Nei," a new edition of which is published by William Dozey, of San Francisco. It is quite an ideal blend of history, description and personal experience, written with sympathy, humor and pungency. It will not be popular among the missionary folk, but it will be heartily liked by people who love fair play, and don't look at everything from a strictly business point of view. To a man closely allied with the "missionary" government on the island, "The Lounger," of Critic, remarked that it bore rtehr heavily on the missionary element. His reply was that a book on Hawaii that didn't, wouldn't be good for much. Miss Mabel Clare Craft, the author, has recently become the Sunday editor of the San Francisco Chronicle—a position to which few, if any, women have attained on any leading American newspaper. The Land of Bunshine says that Miss Craft was the One of the brightest books of travel that

fast outrunning the means of subsistence. There was in many quarters a feeling that, with its population of about 5,000,000. England was getting to be overpeopled. This was probably because for some time past the supply of food and the supply of work had both been diminishing relatively to the number of people. In the remaining chapters of the first volume graphic sketches are given of the trials of the first settlers in Virginia, the overthrow of the London Company, the founding of Maryland, domestic broils and civil war. The second volume contains an account of the coming of the Cavaliers, a brilliant narrative of Bacon's rebellion, and a review of the affairs of Virginia in the reign of William and Mary. The 160 years between the breaking out of Bacon's rebellion in 1676 and the Declaration of Independence were for Virginia a century of political education. It prepared her for the great work to come, and brought her into sympathy more or less effective with other colonies that were struggling with similar political questions, especially Massanchusetts. The succeeding chapters treat of Maryland's vicissitudes after the death of Cromwell, social life in the Old Dominion, the Carolina frontier, the golden age of pirates and the movement of the



MISS MABEL CLARE CRAFT.

COLONIZATION IN AMERICA.

first woman to win the University of Cal-ifornia gold medal, and that she has earned every step of her advancement in

John Fiske's History of "Old Vir ginia and Her Neighbors."

tory, upon which John Fiske has for many years been engaged, the two volumes of "Old Virginia and Her Neighbors," a new edition of which has been published, come between "The Discovery of America" and "The Beginnings of New England." The the work done by Queen Elizabeth's great sallors, take up the narrative where the concluding chapter of "The Discovery of America" dropped it. Then the story of Virginia, starting with Sir-Walter Raieigh and Rev. Richard Hakluyt, is pursued un-til the year 1753, when the youthful George Washington sets forth upon his expedition to warn the approaching Frenchmen from any further encroachment upon English soil. "That moment," the author says, "marks the arrival of a new era, when a book like 'Old Virginia and Her Neigh bors'—which is not a local history nor a bundle of local histories—can no longer follow the career of Virginia, nor of the Southern colonies, except as part and par-cel of the career of the American people." That "continental state of things," which was distinctly heralded when the war of the Spanish Succession broke out during Nicholson's rule in Virginia, had arrived Nicholson's rule in Virginia, had arrived in 1752. The struggle against France, so long sustained by New York and New England, acquired a truly continental character when Virginia came to take part in it. Great public questions forthwith came up for solution, some of which were not set at rest until after that young land surveyor had become President of the United States. With the first encounter between Frenchmen and Englishmen in the Alleghanies, the stream of Virginia history became an inseparable portion of the majestic stream in which flows the areer of the American Union.

Mr. Fiske follows the main stream of causation from the time of Raleigh to the time of Dinwiddle, from its sources down to its absorption into a mightler stream. At first our attention is fixed upon Ra-leigh's Virginia, which extended from Florida to Canada, England thrusting herself in between Spain and France. With the charter of 1609, Virginia was practical-ly severed from North Virginia, which presently took on the names of New Eng-land and New Netherland, and received colonies of Puritans and Dutchmen. From the territory thus cut down, further slices were carved from time to time, first Mary-land in 1682, then Carolina in 1663, then

Georgia in 1732.

The work begins with a concise survey of the voyages of the sea kings of the 15th and 18th centuries—Columbus, Cabot, Drake, Cavendish and others. Columbus Drake, Cavendish and others. Columbus' spirit was that of a Crusader, and his aim was not to discover a New World (an idea which seems never once to have entered his head), but to acquire the means for driving the Turk from Europe and setting free the Holy Sepuichre. Instead of beginning a Crusade which might have expelled the most worthless and dangerous of barbarians from Eastern Europe. Spain began a Crusade against everope. rope, Spain began a Crusade against everything in the shape of political and religious freedom, whether at home or abroad. By 1829, when Spain sullenly retired, baffled and browbeaten, from the Dutch Netherlands, she had taken from the control of the control of

began to work profound modifications in the life of old Virginia. Hitherto it had been purely English, and predominantly Episcopal, cavaller and aristocratic. There was now a rapid invasion of Scotch Pres-byterianism, with small farms, few slaves, cratic by life in the backwoods. It was impossible that two societies so different in habits and ideas should co-exist side by side, sending representatives to the same House of Burgesses, without a stub-born conflict. For two generations there was a ferment which resulted in the sep aration of church and state, complete re ligious toleration, the abolition of primogeniture and entails, and many other im Jefferson between 1776 and 1785. Without the aid of the valley population, these be-ginnings of metamorphosis in tidewater Virginia would not have been accomplished.
"The Shenandoah Valley," says our au.

thor, "was not absolutely given up to Scotchmen and Germans; it was not en-tirely without English inhabitants from the ildewater region. At the northern end of the valley was a little English colony gathered about Lord Fairfax's home at Greenway Court, a dozen miles southwest from the site of Winchester There was much surveying to be done, and the Lord of Greenway Court gave this work to a young man for whom he had conceived a strong affection. The name of Fairfax's youthful friend was George Washington. Fairfax, in engaging Washington to survey his frontier estates nut ington to survey his frontier estates, put him into a position which led up to his wonderful public career. For this advance of the Virginians from tidewater to the mountains served to bring on the final struggle with France. The wholesale Scotch-Irish immigration was wholesate scotch-trien immigration was fast carrying Virginia's frontier to-ward the Ohlo River. Hitherto the struggle with the House of Bour-bon had been confined to Canada at one end of the line and Carolina at the other, while the center had not been d rectly implicated. In the first America Congress, convened by Jacob Leisler at New York in 1690, for the purpose of con-certing measures of defende against the common enemy, Virginia took no part. The seat of war was then remote, an her strength exerted at such a distance would have been of little avail. But in the 60 years since 1690 the white popula-tion of Virginia had increased four-fold, and her wealth had increased still more. Looking down the Monongahela River t the point where its union with the Alle gheny makes the Ohio, she beheld there the gateway to the Great West, and felt a yearning to possess it; for the westward movement was giving rise to speculations in land, and a company was forming for the exploration and settlement of all that Ohlo country. But French eyes were no blind to the situation and it was thei king's pawns, not the English, that opened the game on the mighty chess-board. French troops from Canada crossed Lake Eric and built their first fort where the city of Erie now stands. They pushed forward down the wooded valley of the Allegheny and built a second fortress and a third. Another stride would bring

them to the gateway."

At such a crisis Governor Dinwiddle had need of the ablest man Virginia could at ford, to undertake a journey of unwonted difficulty through the wilderness, to ne-gotiate with Indian tribes, and to warn the advancing Frenchmen to trespass no farther upon English territory. As the best person to entrust with this arduous enterprise, the shrewd old Scotchman se lected a lad of 21, Lord Fairfax's sur veyor, George Washington. History doe not record a more extraordinary choice nor one more completely justified. (Hough-ton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.)

quarterly, Current History (Boston, Mass.) now makes its appearance as a monthly The character, the scope and the general editorial direction of the work undergo

no change. The literary and historical standard is fully maintained; while the usefulness of the magazine as a summary of contemporary history is increased by by a more abundant use of portraits, maps and other filustrations; and the greater frequency of the issues gives an added freshness and interest. The yearly subscription price remains the same. While reflecting with sufficient fullness and philosophic insight, the progress of opinion on all issues of the day, Current History's main object is to put on record in convenient form for permanent preservation and easy reference all the essential facts of history as it is being made. In the present number, the developments in South Africa are traced in all their bearings, with many accurate maps and portraits to elucidate the text. The American colonial problem, the issues of the Presidential campaign, the open door in the far East, the European politicial situation, currency reform, election results (tabulated), work of Congress, business and commerce. Canadian affairs, isthmian canal question, progress of science, new inventions, art, education, music, drama, literature, religion—under all these headings and many others, the leading facts are faithfully and impartially recorded. Portaits, maps and other illustrations abound, and biographical sketches of Portaits, maps and other illustrations abound, and biographical sketches of prominet personages are numerous.

American Regeneration.

The opening chapters of William Morton Grinnell's volume, "The Regeneration of the United States," are devoted to a con-sideration of the early history of the United States, with its lofty political ideals educed to practice, as contrasted with the political and business degeneration which characterized the last half of the 19th century. The state of affairs during the 20th century, as the author views it, is still more gloomy. Trusts assimilate all industries, production becomes cheap, and men live well, but there is no independence all except the leaders are and men live well, but there is no independence—all except the leaders are slaves. "The nation had grown so great in numbers, in power, and in wealth so as to excite the envy of the rest of the world, and pride, which had always been a strong characteristic, was augmented by their marvelous achievements, until they practically stood isolated from the rest of the world, and were feared and distilked in an equal degree." This condition aroused the enmity of Russia and Germany, and they declared war against the United States. Notwithstanding the heroism displayed by its sailors, the United States Navy, being far outnumbered, was shattered, and the Atlantic scaboard fell into the hands of the enemy. After a protracted war, in which the United States met with serious reverses, peace was proclaimed, but the country was in a sad condition—poor and disorganized; money was scarce, manufacturers had in large part failed, and only those industries was scarce, manufacturers and in argo-part failed, and only those industries which ministered to the wants of the vast army had thriven. The people had, how-ever, been chastened, and, taking heed to the failures in the past, started to re-build the country into a sure and lasting foundation. foundation. The volume closes with a picture of the regenerated nation, happy in its universal prosperity. (G. P. Put-nam's Sons, New York.)

History of English Kings.

"The History of English Kings, according to Shakespeare," by J. J. Burns, is a scholarly manual, designed to convey accurate instruction in a popular form. "It is the aim of the writer," he says in his preface, "to put into one handy volume a goodly portion of Shakespeare's his-tory." In the main, instead of translating the blank verse into prose, he has taken the characters whose biographies he wishes to give, whose names appear in the table of contents, and, in most cases, give title to the plays and selecting the portions of the drama which contain the King's chief words and deeds, has joined them in whole or in part, as they stand in the drama, filling in the spaces with mat-ter which forms with the poetry a contin-uous story. The term "King" is used with due intention, including Falstaff, the king of the realm of humor. When the path wanders outside, those scenes in which the here takes part—a convenient the path wanders outside, those scenes in which the hero takes part—a convenient term, not always implying anything we think of as heroic—or beyond those scenes which throw a direct light upon them, it is to secure some choice bit of literature too good to leave behind, often a line which has brightened by use into a proverb. A little sketch leads up to the story of the second Richard; a glance at his famed ancestor, the "Black Prince," in the act of winning his spurs: a look toward the English people of those days as they appeared to the clear vision of Chaucer, of the author of "Piers Plowman," or that rare old chronicler, Sir John Frois-sart. Thereafter each story is a prelude to the one that follows; as, for instance, in telling the tale of Richard II, much more than a beginning is made upon that of his successor. At the opening of each story there is a looking back to get the leading string well in hand. (D. Appleton & Co., New York.)

Origin of the Title of Cyrus Town

send Brady's New Novel. In reply to an inquiry as to the origin of the title of his new historical novel. "The Grip of Honor," Cyrus Townsend Brady wrote that it was suggested by a stanza from Burns' poem, "An Epistle

a Young Friend": The fear o' hell's a hangman's whip, To haud the wretch in order,— But where ye feel your honor grip, Let that ay be your border; Its slightest touches, instant pause,— Debar a' side pretences;

"The concluding lines," said Mr. Brady 'indicate so admirably the motif of the story that the appropriateness of the title was apparent." It is a story of John Paul Jones and the American Revolution, the hero being one of Jones' Lieutenants. whose honor is put to the severest test. "Red Rock" is rapidly approaching the 100,000 mark. Mrs. Burnett's "The De-Willoughby Claim" is in its 45th thousand, and Mr. Seton-Thompson's "Wild Ani-mals" is in its 51st thousand. Dr. van Dyke's new book, "Fisherman's Luck," has overtaken and just passed its prede-cessor, "Little Rivers," being now in its

"Plant Structures," by John Merle Coul-ter, as its title implies, treats of the struc-tural and morphological features of plani life and plant growth. "Plant Structures" is not intended for a laboratory guide, but to be used in connection with labor-atory work. The illustrations in this volume, as in "Plant Relations," constitute one of the marked features, and add much to its attractiveness and usefulness. (D Appleton & Co., New York.)

"The Fortune of War," by E. N. Bar-row, is a novel of the last year of the American Revolution. The scene passes mainly in New York City during the British occupation, partly on one of the prison ships and partly in the patriot cam; at Morristown. The life in the headquart-ers of the two armies is cleverly contrast-ed, and the suffering of the Continentals during that fearful Winter are vividly de-picted. The story has a strong "love in-terest." (Henry Holt & Co., New York.) "Stories From the Arabian Nights," se lected by Adam Singleton, is prefaced by Nights, etc. The stories themselves are in Sir Richard Burton's translation scrupulously edited for young readers The four stories given are "The Tale, of Richard Burton's translation the Birds, the Beasts and the Carpenter, "The Second Voyage of Sinbad," "The City of Brass" and "Hasan of Bassorah." The book contains a number of illustrations. (D. Appleton & Co., New York.)

A new volume on "Healthy Exercise" comes from the pen of a distinguished physician, and one who backs his theories with practice. Dr. R. H. Greene, as a physician, knew the necessity of regular exercise, but had neglected to take it, with the result that a long rest was in-evitable. Dr. Greene's attention was

oy raward clipin Johnson. The present work is based upon a translation made from Bose's original edition of the memoirs, and published at London within two years after Madame Roland's death by the guillotine; and it will be the first English translation to be published since the above named, and now very scarce, English edition English edition.

"The Rhymer" is the title of a charming and moving romance of Edinburgh and Scotch rural life, of which the poet Burns is the central figure. His character is portrayed with vivid touches, which throw into sharp relief both the nobility and the weakness of his complex nature, and the subsidiary personages the drawn with equal sureness. The drama in which they move is not less noteworthy for the Intensity of its romantic interest than for its remarkably reproduced historical and local color. The book will be published imme-diately by the Scribners.

Professor John Fiske has expressed much enthusiasm for a forthcoming book by George Hes, called "Flame, Electricity and the Camera," in which the author shows how wonderfully man's material progress has been accelerated through the multiplying of his resources by each new discovery along these lines. The charge discovery along these lines. The change from the cave man, just discovering that he could make flame, to the man at the verge of the 20th century, who telegraphs without wires, photographs colors and performs all the other marvels of modern science, has an evolutionary bearing that is impressive. Doubleday, Page & Co., of New York, will publish the work.

"A Friend of Caesar" is the title of a historical novel, by William Stearns 4-vis, which The MacMillan Company has on press for immediate publication. The story, which is laid in Rome, begins when Julius Caesar is just rising into power, and ends with his great victory and the establishment of his empire. It is a novel of wide scope, vigorously written, and the author has attempted to put the reader on an intimate footing with the people of the Rome of Caesar's days. The plot is stir-ring, as a truthful portrayal of such times would hardly fall to make it; it shifts from a Roman country house to the capital and thence to Syria and Egypt.

capital and thence to Syria and Egypt.

Stories that appeal to the spiritual feelings are published under the title "Tho World's Mercy." The author is Maxwell Gray, whose "The Slience of Dean Maitland" some years ago so stirred fiction readers. The titular story portrays the misery and degradation of a woman wed to a brutal drunkard and her downward stees as thrown upon the world. ward steps, as thrown upon the world, she ands refuge with a man who soon regrets his relations with her, and finally her husband comes upon her in her ex-tremity and takes her into his arms. "The World's Mercy" is painful reading. Much better is "The Widgw's Clock," with its home simplicity, and "Sweet Revenge," a pretty bit of comedy. (D. Appleton & Co., New York.)

Rev. W. H. Fitchett, the author of "How England Saved Europe," is com-monly spoken of as an Australian, al-though he was born in Lincolnshire, Eng-land. When he was only a few years old, land. When he was only a few years old, his father went to Australia, and the son was thus brought up as a thorough going colonial. He is a man of herculean fame, and of tireless industry. He has been a Wesleyan minister, the head of the Ladles' Methodist College in Melbourne, the editor of the Southern Cross, a religious journal of large influence and of the Australia of the result of the college. nal of large influence, and of the Australian Review of Reviews, and an editorial writer on the Melbourne Daily Argus. His first book, "Deeds That Won the Empire," was made up of a series of historical tales, which he published in the Argus under the norm de plume of Vicette. "Physiclogy and Morphology of Ani mais." The work of Darwin on the de-rivation of species and the descent of man awkened a new interest in the lower anmale and furnished additional evidence of their close kinship with ourselves. A fresn field of study was thus opened up. embracing the likenesses and differences of action, as well as structure found throughout the animal kingdom. In "The Comparative Physiology and Morphology of Animals" Professor Joseph Le Conte gives us in his well-known clear and simple style and with the aid of nu-merous illustrations an interesting outline of these similarities and variations of function, as displayed among the various classes of animals, from the lowest to the highest man included. (D. Appleton &

"Knights in Fustian," by Caroline Brown, is a story a of most interesting episode occurring in Indiana during the war for the Union, its theme being a plot by the Knights of the Golden Circle, as alleged at the time and since much argued and discussed, to assist the Confederacy to victory, and then force a seneration Northwestern states from the Union. The story of the attempt to make the plot effectual in the Indiana county in which the novel is laid and its frustration by the hero, is graphically told. The introduction of several historical characters—Governor Morton, for one—has been accomplished with much skill. The love story which is woven into the texture of the historical narrative is original, and in The book will be brought out by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

An experiment of great interest to readan experiment of great interest to read-ers of the Bible is announced by The Macmillan Company. They will pub-lish immediately in current and popular English "The Epistles of the New Testa-ment." The work has been done by Rev. Henry Hayman, D. D., Rector of Alding-herm Excelent, Henr Caron, of Caroling ham, England; Hon. Canon of Carlisle. The author's plan has been to keep with the most careful fidelity to the thoughts of the Apostles, whilst claiming a per-fectly free hand as regards the language in which he has ventured to present them. In the latter respect he reverses the prac-tice of every earlier version in our lan-guage, but the departure is justified by the changes that have taken place in our native tongue. The result will be found to be very helpful in the understanding of the episties. The authorized version is printed on the left-hand pages, and the nodern English on the right.

In her unpretentious study of "Wotan, Siegfried and Brunnhilde," Miss Anna A. Chapin has caught the very essence of the spirit of Wagner's treatment of the Niebelungen Lied, on both the library and the musical sides. "In studying the art of Wagner," says the author, "one might spend a lifetime and yet grasp the subspend a lifetime and yet grasp the sub-ject inadequately. But the spirit of Wag-ner—the philosophy, the poetry and the elemental strength—must be understood by all who can feel and think. The truths which he tells are simple and universal, expressing the philosophy of all thinkers who have, through the ages, relterated the message of wisdom in the ears of humanity." The work is not weighed down with abstruse, linguistic questions, nor by musical technicalities, but, thanks to Miss Chapin's sound knowledge and sympa-thetic insight, it appeals as strongly to the advanced Wagnerian scholar as to the intelligent layman. (Harper & Bros., New

Whence She Came, "Mrs. Newcash boasts that she came from a very old, aristocratic family. She "Oh, I don't know. She looks as if she

might have been cook for one sometime or other."-Philadelphia Bulletia,