or short account of her life and

such information as you may re-

tomb. I feel certain she would laud

our cheica."
"The foremost achievement," Mr. Short-

er says in the introduction, "in English literary biography are the biographies of Johnson, by Boswell, and Scott, by Lock-

hart, and over these the word 'finality,' it may be asserted with equal confidence

is applicable to Mrs. Gaskell's Life o

original work. (Harper



Take While It Finzes! mbler of Eyron's thetorical spinsh, mm of Macaulay's heroical dash,

ask of old Campbell (for flavoring this is); The all up together, and drink while it firzes. Can you doubt what the beverage is that you're tippling? capital, first-rate, in fact R-d-y-d K-pl-ng.

AMERICA'S CRITICAL TIME

Fiske's History of the Period Following the Surrender of Yorktown-Late Publications.

The 20th of March, 1782, the day which Stnessed the fall of Lord North's Mintry, was a day of good omen for men of the English race on both sides of the Atlantic. Within two years the treaty which established the independence of the nited States was successfully negoti-ed at Paris; and at the same time, as if Zbyshko comes back," he says to her. United States was successfully negotipart of the series of events which reited in the treaty, there went on in England a rapid dissolution and reorunisation of parties, which ended in the erwhelming defeat of King George's ttempt to make the forms of the Constitution subservient to his selfish purmen, and established the liberty of the ple upon a broader and sounder basis than it had ever occupied before. But the treaty of 1783 did not end the trouble of the colonies, nor complete the scheme of government. Thomas Palne was sadly taken when, in the moment of exultation over the treaty, he declared that "the times that tried men's souls are "The most trying time of all was just beginning," says Professor John Piske in "The Critical Period of American "It is not too much to say that period of five years following the of 1785 was the most critical moent in all the history of the American opic. The dangers from which we were red in 1788 were even greater than the pers from which we were saved in In the War of Secession the love of Union had come to be so strong that thounds of men gave up their lives for it cheerfully and triumphantly as the martyrs of olden times who sang their hymns of praise while their flesh was hering in the relentless flames. In 1783 the love of union, as a sentiment for which men would fight, had scarcely me into existence among the people of these gistes.

The period between 1783 and 1788 was nently the turning point in the development of political society in the Western Hemisphere. The preliminary articles of the treaty were signed at Paris, January 26, 1783. The news arrived in America March 23, in a letter from in America Murch 20, 111 at France Sa Payette, who had returned to France on after the victory at Yorktown. On June 8, in view of the approaching disent of the army, Washington adto the Governors and President of the several states a circular letter, which he wished to have regarded as his which he wished to have regarded as his legacy to the American people. In this etter he insisted upon four things as es ntial to the very existence of the United tates as an independent power. Firstere must be an indissoluble Union the states under a single Federal vernment, which must possess the power of enforcing its decrees, for with-out such authority it would be a governest only in name. Second-The debts incurred by Congress for the purpose occurrying on the war and securing inde ce must be paid to the uttermost farthing. Third-The militia system mus be organized throughout the thirteen The people must be willing to sacrifice, if need be, some of their local interests the common weal; they must discard eir local prejudices, and regard one another as fellow-citizens of a common try, with interests in the deepest and

ruest sense identical. Scarcely had the thirteen colonies been ivered from Great Britain than their nflicting claims and lealousies gave ise to friction which must in time have agendered positive hostility. The depredistion and dislike, which before the Rev sutionary War had occasionally marked the relations not only of distant, but even of neighboring colonies, were now aggra rated by acts of discrimination and en-groachment. There were quarrels about undaries, often bitter, sometimes fierce here were commercial harassings of the ime kind. Within many of the states hemselves there was open disaffection, which in some instances broke out in plent riots, and, in one memorable case pok the form of armed rebellion against he state authorities. This was a state of ngs more intolerable than anything hich had been experienced before the evolutionary War; a state of things cerunless promptly arrested, to make e hopes of a closer Union and of joint fense against a common enemy enirely chimerical. Then came the Conitutional Convention, with all its agoearnest but sometimes bitter discusm, in which more than once the meetng had seemed on the point of breaking a colossal work had at last been ac the results of which were owerfully to affect the whole future caeer of the human race. Slot tates ratified the Constitution. Slowly hen the new Government went into operation in April, 1788, two states, North Carolina and Rhode Island, had not yet their assent. Although the time fixed for the opening of Congress was March 4, 1789, there were not enough entatives present in New York organize the lower house before April 1. It was April 14 when Washington ras officially notified of his election, pril Z when he reached New Another week clapsed before he was in igurated, and the new Federal Go nt was definitely established. (Houghion, Mifflin & Co., Boston.)

Knights of the Cross.

The second part of Henry Sienkiewicz's "The Knights of the Cross," has en translated by Jeremiah Curtin, and, hough it may not be considered equal in some respects, it is without doubt one of the best books the author. The period of which the ry, with the scene laid in Poland, The bles and Lithuanians have been con-rted to a sort of Christianity, which as not interfered in any way with their arbarous customs. The object of the ory is to give the reader an idea of cked Knights of the Cross. Their center about a very pretty love which really was more prominent in the first volume than in the second, in her feet the plumes of a certain number of the knights. Her father, Yurand, the one-eyed hero, is decoyed into the Ger-man castle and all gorts of horrible things are done to him, his tongue torn out, for instance, and Zbyshko, who goes to find the father and the daughter, also, has awful experiences. The old uncle, Matsko, sets out to find Zbyshko, and he is ac-companied by Yagenka. They find the poor, blinded Yurand, and Yagenka kindly and lovingly cares for the father of the woman beloved by the man she loves. Danusha is found, but dies before she reaches home, having been crazed by the hands of the Germans. The dra-matic force of the scene in which the old man is unable to see his daughter's dead form or to speak his sorrow, is very good. The real love story is that of Zbyshko and Yagenka, who has followed her lover, dressed in man's clothes, and has never ceased to love him, even when she knew he had married Danusha. And

"I shall be a nun," she answered.
"But if he should love thee, if he should beg, and beg terribly?" "I should not be a nun," and she was not a nun, for he did "beg terribly." There are a few light touches in the

story, but on the whole it is rathe gloomy. (Little, Brown & Co., Boston.)

Sanskrit Literature. The history of ancient Indian literature naturally falls into two main periods The first is the Vedic, which, beginning perhaps as early as 1500 B. C., extends in its latest phase to about 200 B. C. In the former half of this Vedic age the character of its literature was creative and poctical, while the center of culture lay the territory of the Indus and its trib utaries, the modern Panjab. In the latter half, literature was theologically spec-ulative in matter and prosaic in form, while the center of intellectual life had shifted to the Valley of the Ganges. Thus, in the course of the Vedic age, Aryan civ-ilization had overspread the whole of Hindustan proper, the vest tract extend-ing from the mouths of the Indus to those of the Ganges. The second period, concurrent with the final offshoots of Vedic literature and closing with the Mohammedan conquest after 1000 A. D., is the Sanskrit period, strictly speaking. In a certain sense, owing to the continued literary sense of Sanskrit, mainly for the composition of commentaries, this period may be regarded as coming down to the present day. During this second epoch Brahmanic culture overspread the South ern portion of the Continent. In the course of these two periods taken mether. Indian literature attained note worthy results in nearly every department. The Vedic age reached a high standard of merit in lyric poetry, and later made some advance towards the formation of a prose style. The Sanskrit period achieved distinction in many branches of literature, in national as well as court epic, in lyric and especially didactic poetry, in the drama, fairy tales, fables and romances.

In surveying a literature which extends over several thousand years, it is not an easy task to condense the subject within the limits of an octave volume of 475 pages. Professor Arthur A. Macdonell has covered the whole field in "A History of Sanskrit Literature." His work will satisfy the casual reader of Sanskrit, but is not exhaustive enough for the serious student of Sanskrit or the student of comparative literature. The two great coles of the Mahabharata and the Ramay ana are disposed of in a single chapter When we consider that the Ramayana ensists of nearly 50,000 lines and the Mahabharata of over 200,000 lines anything like exhaustive treatment is out of the question in one chapter. Notwithstanding its lack of proportion, 'Professor Macdonell's volume is a valuable ad-dition to the subject. (D. Appleton & Co., New York.)

Oliver Cromwell. Governor Roosevelt's monograph on "Oliver Cromwell" is a most vivid and ondensed account of the great Protector and his times, written with especial ref-erence to the birth of English liberty, and its relation to the growth of American liberty and American institutions. Gov ernor Roosevelt's estimate of "the greatest Englishman of the 17th century" is that he was the product of the first medern movement, a movement for leligious, social and political freedom as the terms are now understood. The forces which produced him were medieval, but he was the exponent of the new struggle. "Grown to manhood," says our author, "Crom-well was a Puritan of the best type, the type of Hampden and Milton; earnest, resolute, to do good as he saw it, more liberal than most of his fellowreligionists, saved from their worst ec centricities by his hard common senve but not untouched by their gloom, and sharing something of their narrowness-a harsh-featured, red-faced, powerfully built man, whose dress appeared sloven-ly in the eyes of the courtiers—who was no orator, but whose great power scon began to impress friends and enemies alike." Comparing the Protector with the great leaders of more recent times Governor Roosevelt says Cromwell Even infinitely and beyond all comparison above the class of utterly selfish and uncrupu-lous usurpers, of whom Napoleon is the greatest representative," and inferior to Washington because he was "unable build up free government or to establish the reign of law, until he was finally driv en to substitute his own personal gov ernment." (Charles Scribner's Sons, New

In the Desert.

"In the Desert," by George Ebers, is the story of a clever young woman who undertakes to "live out her own nature." Left alone in the world by the death of her parents, and with abundant means at her disposal, she breaks away from the restrictions of society and seeks freedom in the Syrian desert. Here she abandons erself to all sorts of extravagant caprices, and caps the climax by falling madly in love with a Bedouin, who already possesses, although she is ignorant of the fact, two wives and five children. Her lover, Professor Peter Hartwang, ap-pears upon the scene about this time. Laura tries to escape from him by plunging into the desert with a small es-cort, and the Bedouin. A fearful storm comes up and she is seriously injured.

Dr. Hartwang lavishes the most devoted undertaking, I can see no better plan under the circumstances, than to apply to some established author to write a called "living out her own nature" was brief account of her life, and to make belief in the propriety of every man

really supreme selfishness, and that the which it ends long before the end of the book. Zbyshko in the first volume fell in love with Danusha, and vowed to lay at trate forms of her fellowmen, but in serv-

Haworth Bronte.

The fifth volume of the edition of the Bronte novels, known as "The Haworth Bronte," contains "Wuthering Heights," by Emily, and "Agnes Grey," by Anne Bronte, Mrs. Humphrey-Ward says in the introduction: "Wuthering Heights' was the product of romantic imagination working probably under the influence of German literature." She adds:

"'A great work requires many-sided-ness, and on this rock the young author splits,' said Goethe to Eckermann, prais-ing at the same time the art which starts from the simplest realities and the subject nearest at hand, to reach at last by a natural expression the loftlest heights of poetry. But this was the art of Emily Bronte. It started from her own heart and life; it was nourished by the sights and sounds of a lonely, yet sheltering nature; it was responsive to the art of others, yet always independent; and, in the rich and tangle truth of Withering Heights' it showed promise at least of a many-sidedness to which only the greatest attain."

Speaking of the Bronte novels generally Mrs. Ward writes: "The romantic inequality, the romantic alternations of power and weakness which these books show, appeal to those deep and mingled instincts of the English mind which have produced our rich, violent, faulty, incomparable English literature. Emily Bronte's genius was the greater of the two, yet of a similar quality and fiber. It provokes even more vidid reac-tions of feeling in the reader, and yet, in those who have felt her spell, she wins an ultimate sympathy and compels an ulti-mate admiration so strong that no one wishes to examine the stages of his own conquest. We passionately accept her or we are untouched by her. And if we passionately accept har, we are apt to forget our own critical wrestles by the way; we are impatient of demurs, of half-

cerning her and that work which is her direct and personal voice."

Besides Mrs. Ward's critical introduction this volume contains the biographical sketch of her sisters which Charlotle wrote in 1850, and which was prefaced to

words, and all mere ingenuities of opinion

the edition of their stories.

The sixth volume of the edition is Anne's second novel, "The Tenant of Wildfell Hall." The introduction by Mrs. Hum-phrey-Ward sums up the character of the author who was the slightest in mental and physical endowments of the three Bronte sisters. It is Mrs. Ward's opinion that Wildfell Hall shows the effect of Bramwell Bronte's dissipations. Of Anne Bronte, Mrs. Ward says: "She serves a twofold purpose in the study of what the Brontes wrote and were. In the first place, her gentle and delicate presence, her sad, short story, her hard life and early death, enter deeply into the poetry and tragedy that have always been enserve as matter of comparison by which 18 her hallucinations became more remarkto test the greatness of her two sisters. She is the measure of their genius—like

them, yet not with them." The seventh and last volume of the Sisters Bronte" contains the "life" of Charlotte Bronte, not as first published by her sympathetic biographer, Mrs. Gasconsiderably enlarged by the of her o

Charlotte Bronte." Mr. Shorter has added many letters and notes of value to the work of Mrs. Gaskell. There are numerous photographs and a Bronte chronology has & Bros., New York.)

ing others, and thus fulfilling the Christ-spirit. (Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.)

Reign of Law. James Lane Allen's "The Reign of Law," a tale of Kentucky life in the years immediately following the Civil War, impresses one in places as being autobiographic-with all the delicacy of touch with which the character of David is drawn, there is now and again suggestion of the portrait rather than the type. David, born of poverty-stricken il-liberal parents in a Kentucky rural home, is the grandson of the frontiersman and preacher who had suffered ostracism rath-er than surrender his ideal of a church in which all men of whatever creed could worship. At 18, just after the Civil War he hears of the new Biblical College, not far from his home, and soon decides with his father's aid to prepare for the ministry. He leaves his home and dwells for a time among a set of bigoted profes-sors of the most illiberal theology until driven by his own honesty and light to renounce their teachings. He has dis-covered for himself Darwin's works, he has had some early notions shattered, and he goes home to his poor parents disappointed in the church, feeling the disgrace of expulsion, yet true to his new ideal, borne in upon him by all that he sees-the reign of law in a wide universe. This is the first fragment in the drama of David's life; the second is his woman. (The Macmillan Co.,

Master Christian.

"The Master Christian" is considered by Miss Marie Corelli to be her most important novel. As a romance, it has the fascination which one expects to find in the work of this gifted author, but, more than that, it has vital interest as a fearless and scathing denunciation of the shams and vices of much of the social and so-called religious life of the present day. The contrasts between good and evil are sharply and firmly drawn. The conception is daring in the extreme, embracing as it does the return to earth of the Christ-child, who, taking the form of a foundling, is rescued and protected by a Cardinal-Archbishop with whom for a time He makes His home.

New York.)

The story begins in Rouen, thence the scene shifts to Paris, and later to Rome, where a most impressive interview takes place between the Cardinal and the young Stranger and the head of the Roman Catholic Church. Miss Corelli has handled this portion of the subject reverently, yet never has she more clearly shown her power to rivet the reader's attention by her vivid and almost startling pen-pic-tures. Especially effective is her skillful use of the supernatural in the (Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.) the

Study of Somnambulism. "From India to the Planet Mars: A

Study of a Case of Somnambulism," by Professor Th. Flournoy, is an account of the experiments with the "Geneva Medium," Mile, Heiene Smith. In her trances she lives the existence of an Indian princess, an inhabitant of Mars and as Marie Antoinette. Early in life the girl exmediumistic phenomena. When she was able and she received strange warnings, sometimes audibly, and at other times visually. Nine years ago she became interested in spiritualism and developed strong mediumistic power. Believers in the young woman's visions regard her as one who has passed through several incarnations, and who has a consciousness of her other lives as well as of the pres-

HIS WAY OF DOING IT.

Spirite.

"Can you tell if a girl will be married by reading her hand lines?"

several hitherto unnublished letters of Mars and the other in India. The skepti-Charlotte Bronte to George Smith, of the cal will naturally suspect some sort of of contemporaneous events influencing

psychical phenomena, but the high scien-tific reputation of M. Flournoy entities

the investigations to an interest they

Bros., New York.)

would not otherwise deserve. (Harper &

Tolstoi Essnys.

Nothing is more interesting in biogra-

phy than the logical consistency of Count

Tolstoi's moral development, The begin-

ning of its evolution may be traced even

in the earliest of his romances-"The

Cossicks"—and all through the more serious parts of his latter novels, culminating, of course, in "Resurrection." This

"No; I can tell better by looking over her father's bank account."

Charlotte Bronte to George Smith, of the cal will naturally suspect some sort of firm of Messrs. Smith, Eider & Co., her mediumistic trick in this account of

original publishers. To these is added a letter from Rev. Patrick Bronte, the father of the sisters, to Mrs. Gaskell,

requesting her to undertake the biography of the elder Cheriette

Haworth, near Keighley, June 16, 1855.

"My Dear Medam: Finding that a

great many scribblers, as well as some clever and truthful writers, have pub-

lished articles in newspapers and tracts

respecting my dear daughter, Charlotte, since her death, and seeing that many

things that have been stated are untrue.

but more false (slc); and having reason

to think that some may venture to write

the elder, Charlotte.

carning his bread in the swent of his face, some remarks on her works. You seem to me to be the best qualified for doing what I wish should be done. If, there-fore, you will be so kind as to publish a in sharing his goods with those poorer than himself, in doing away with courts and all forms of government and in disbanding armies by the natural process of all men refusing to bear arms. These and similar tenets he has emphasized in the form of parables, letters to friends works, just as you may deem expedient and proper, Mr. Nicholls and I will give and newspapers, and carefully considered essays, full of conviction and the power "I should expect and request that you would affix your name, so that the work might obtain a wide circulation, and be handed down to the latest times. Whatever profits might arise from the sale of sarcasm. These are now published under the title of "Essays, Letters and Miscellanies." (T. Y. Crowell & Co., New York.) would, of course, belong to you. You are the first to whom I have applied, Mr. Nicholis approves of the step I have taken, and could my daughter speak from

The Web of Life.

The scene of "The Web of Life," by Robert Herrick, is Chicago; the time, the year of the Pullman strike, the Debs riots, and the succeeding years of business depression; and the problem, the relative rights and obligations of rich and poor. The two principal characters are a young surgeon, who, finding himself out of accord with the practices and ideals of "success," as held by the influential society of the city, voluntarily renounces his prospects of a distinguished career and devotes himself to the humbler opportunities of his profession. The other character is that of a woman, who, by the common mistake of an architecture. the common mistake of an unfortunate marriage, has placed herself in the se-verest grind of society. The husband of this woman has been saved from death by a successful operation, performed by the surgeon; that is, the surgeon, who becomes attached to the woman, has been the instrument of perpetuating her torture, of excluding her from the pos-sibility of joy. The second part of the story is concerned with the working out of these two lives after the death of the husband, the final readjustment of the man with society and his profession, the man with society and his profession, the final failure of the woman to attain her joy, and her death. Mr. Herrick's book is interesting, not only for its plot and excellent delineation of character, but for its admirable presentment of existing problems and conditions. This passage is a vigorous portrayal of the state of the country during the years immediately following the great strike:

"During the next two years the country

"During the next two years the country woke from its torpor, feeling the blood tingle in its strong limbs once more, and rubbing its eyes in wonder at its own folly. Some said the spirit of hope was due to the gold basis; some said it was the good crops; some said it was the prospect of national expansion. In any event, the country got tired of its long fit of sulks; trade revived, railreads set about mending their tracks, mills opened -a current of splendid vitality began to throb. Men took to their business with renewed avidity, content to go their old ways, to make new shares and to enter them, all unconscious of any mighty pur-pose. New industrial companies sprang up over night like mushrooms, watered and sunned by the easy optimism of the hour. The rumors of war disturbed this hothouse growth. But the hig people took advantage of these to squeeze the 'little people, and all worked to the glory of the great God." (The MacMillan Co., New York.)

Philip Nolan's Friends. Little, Brown & Co., Boston, have lately published "Philip Nelan's Friends," the fifth volume of their edition of the works of Edward Everett Hale. In 1801, Philip Nolan, a citizen of Kentucky, organized a company of nearly 20 Southwestern men to go into Texas on a commission from the Spanish Governor of Orleans. A few months later, Nolan was killed by the Spanish Governor of Texas, who knew that Nolan had the pass of the Governor of Orleans. His comrades were taken pirsoners and languished in New Mexico for the next 10 years. In 1807 they were made to throw dice for their lives, and Ephriam Blackburn, who threw the lowest cast, was taken out and shot. When Dr. Hale wrote "Philip Nolan's Friends," the horrors of the Virginius massacre were still fresh, as were those words General Grant, now so instructive: Spain cannot redress these outrages, the United States can and will." The United States settled all old scores with Spain

School History of England. The text of J. N. Larden's "History of

of England's constitution and to her ter-ritorial expansion in the British Empire. It also gives due attention to the social and industrial development of the nation. At the end of each chapter are topics, references and research questions arranged by sections corresponding to the sections in the chapter. A special feature of the book is its surveys of general his fall of Rome are grouped in one survey, The first seven centuries after the comments, corrections and other and of ent life. One previous existence is sup-clement K. Shorter and the addition of posed to have been passed in the planet there is a separate survey for each cen-

English History. (Houghton, Mifflin &

The Storied West Indies.

Frederick A. Ober is well known as

writer on Mexico and the West Indies.

From a mass of material gathered in nu-

merous visits to Cuba since 1877 he has

selected the most interesting events of

Antillean history and published them un-der the title of "The Storied West Indies."

Century-old traditions, quaint folklore,

pirate yarns and buccaneer tales make an

interesting little volume for home read-

ing. .D. Appleton & Co., New York.)

The Boers in War.

In his new book, "The Boers in War," Howard C. Hillegas, who wrote "Oom

Paul's People," says that the Boers never had more than 30,000 armed men in the

leid at any time. Mr. Hilligas gives an xcellent account of the Boers' method of fighting. He says that their Generals annot compel them to go into a fight, but the Commanders must call for vol-

rs whenever a battle is imminent, author spent four menths with the Boer forces, and he has written a book which is quite different from the usual books. None of the matter in book has appeared in print before, and almost all of the many illustrations were taken by himself. (D. Appleton & Co., New York)

Black Gown.

"The Black Gown" is a remance of colonial New York, the scene being laid in and about Albany, in the middle of the 18th century. The tale abounds in insident, adventure and romance, and quite fully portrays the characteristics of the old New York Dutch life of the times. The hero is at the Battle of Fort George and here and everywhere else is a very striking figure. Miss Hall is well known as the author of "The Boys of Scrooby" and "In the Brave Days of Old," books for boys which have had no little popu-larity. The author of "The Black Gown" was reared in the midst of the region, which contained some of the most distinctive and charming Dutch ecionial life, and its portrayal has been for her a labor of love rather than one of purely literary ndeavor. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boson.)

Real David Harum.

"The Real David Harum," by Arthur T. Vance, is an interesting volume, about the personality of the late David Han-num, who was the original of the world famous novel; and an even more interest-ing character than Mr. Westcott made him. The contents include an account of a visit of the compiler to Homer, New York, which every reader of the popular novel will recognize as the "Homeville" of the story; an unpublished chapter from the Novel; "The David Harum I Knew." by Hon. John Rankin, ex-Mayor of Binghamton, N. Y., who was the original John Lennox: together with many anecdotes about the late David Hannum and his career and achievements after Mr. West-cott left him. (Baker & Taylor, New York.)

Bath Comedy.

The scene of "The Bath Comedy," by Agnes and Egerton Castle, is the fash-ionable resort of the Spa of Bath, and the time the second haif of the 18th cen-iury. Mistress Kitty Bellairs, the reign-ing belle and prettiest woman in Bath, finds her friend, Lady Standish, the new-ly wedded wife of Sir Jasper, in tears, because of her husband's indifference and neglect. "Make him jealous," says the vivacious Kitty, and Lady Standish does so with some unexpected results. The tale is bright, and lively, and there is little description in the text, most of which is action and dialogue, making, however, a perfect ploture of the fashion-able life of Bath in its joyous days. (Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York.)

Significance of Form.

"The Representative Significance of Form," by George Lansing Raymond, is an attempt to write idealism and realism in esthetics. The materialist may not like the conclusions because they concede too much to the spiritualist, and the spiritualist because they concede too lit-tle, while the conventional Christian will demur because they seem to let down cer-tain bars which it pleases him to think separate him from the world. Analyzing the entire subject. Professor Raymond endeavors to make the definitions and characters of epic, realistic and dramatic art, together with the various sub-divisions in the different arts, appear inevitable. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.)

An Opera and Lady Grasmere.

The hero of Albert Kinrosa' "An Opera and Lady Grasmere" is a young composer who for three years has been working incessantly on an opera. A friend visiting the city persuades him to spend the evening with him, and on their way home, in a spirit of bravado, they go unjuvited to a maked bell at a fashiousable house. to a masked ball at a fashionable house. where Lady Grasmere comes on the scene. This glimpse of fashionable life The text of J. N. Larden's "History of England," for schools and academies, is an accurate and interesting presentation of the chief events in English history. It gives special attention to the growth of the world. Of this life and his relations with Lady Grasmere the novel that time on he determines to give up his work drop his opera, and become a man of the world. Of this life and his relations with Lady Grasmere the novel the casual novel-reader will enjoy for its delicate love story and in which the students. treats. (Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York.)

Bending of the Bough

George Moore's new book, "The Bending of the Bough," is issued in the form of a play, and is called a comedy in five acts. Moore and his associates wish to found an Irish literary theater, where masterpleces of art may be produced by moneyed men, irrespective of their power to catch the masses, by means of dra-matic situations. The plot has to do entirely with political affairs, and the reference to England and Ireland is very lightly veiled. The book reflects the troubles of those two countries, repre-sented allegorically, or symbolically, by Northaven and Southaven. (Herbert S. Stone & Co., Chicago.)

Daudet Edition.

The three latest volumes added to the new edition of the works of Alphonse Daudet are "Kings in Exile," "Nums Roumestan," and "The Little Parish Church." They come in a fine dress of lacquered red buckram, with large print and choice illustrations. In the introduction to "Kings in Exile." Charles de Kay points out the probable originals of the important characters, finding in the exiled Queen of Illyria a suggestion of Carlotta of Mexico, and in King, Citron, the last Prince of the House of Orange, "Whose escapades once filled Paris with scandalous joy." (Little, Brown & Co., Boston.)

A Breaker of Laws

The breaker of law, who is the ciffet figure in "A Breaker of Laws," by W. Pett-Ridge, is a sharp and smart young Cockney who has become a burglar, and who is introduced in the first chapter in the middle of a successful burglary. He loves an innocent and pleasing young servant girl, and after marrying her, reforms and becomes a workman. sequent relapse into criminal habits is not due to pressure of poverty or to pres-sure applied by his former comrades, but comes chiefly from what may be called his professional love of the business. (The Macmillan Company, New York).

A Master of Craft.

The hero of "A Master of Craft," by W. W. Jacobs, is the captain of a coasting vessel of the kind described by Mr. Jacobs in "Many Cargoes" and "More Cargoes." The captain confesses to having a great fascination for women, and when the story opens he is engaged to three of them, in one case under an assumed name. His struggles to escape a breach of promise suit and other threatened caamities furnish Mr. Jacobs with a theme Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York.)

Anima Villa. Anima Vills, by Marye Rodziewicz, is

novel based upon life in Siberia as it really is, and the aim of the writer is to destroy certain false ideas concerning the Russian Empire that have deeply rooted in the minds of people The purpose of the book, however, not so obvious as to interfere with the reader's enjoyment of the story for its own sake. The author is a Polish writer of great force and character. (Dodd, Mend & Co., New York.)

Cambrie Mask.

"The Cambric Mask," by Robert W. Chambers, is all about a lovely girl, a handful of White Caps, and an entomolosical army man. The story turns on the eorts of a lot of unscrupulous schemers York.)

to get possession of large tracts of sweet fern lands which the construction of a railread, because of the facilities that will be afforded to get the distilled products be afforded to get the distilled products of the sweet fern to market, will make more valuable. (F. A. Stokes Co., New

Stephen Crane's Last Work.

Stephen Crane put his most pretentious style into the "Whilomville Stories." They are amusing stories of mischlevous, but not wloked, children, and will be relished more by grown people than by young-sters, because of the great array of words that are not manageable by the rising generation. (Harper & Bros., New York.)

BOOK NOTES. Importance of Protection as Viewed

by John P. Young. In a 600-page volume entitled "Protec-

tion and Progress," John P. Young, man-aging editor of the San Francisco Chronele, smashes Cobdenism to his own satisfaction and reaches the conclusion that the aim of protection is to promote production, and that, therefore, it is the "economic policy that must endure." (Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago.) "Animal Lifa," by David Star Joedan, and Vernon L. Kellogg, is an elementary

account of the relation of animals to their surroundings and of the responsive adapting or fitting of the life of animals to these surroundings. The book treats of animals from the point of view of the observer and student who wishes to know why animals are in structure and habits as they are. (D. Appleton & Co., New York.)

"The Religion of Democracy," by Charles Ferguson, aims to show that Americanism is a religion, that the social structure in this country is based upon the axioms of a faith which is the quintessence of historical Christianity, that Americanism is in its nature revolutionary and that American principles, social and political, are sharply antithetical to European principles. (Elder & Shepard, San Francisco.)

"Bob Knight's Diary at Poplar Hill School," by Charlotte Curtis Smith. A boy's recollections of school life written in boylah style. (E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.)

"Brain in Relation to Mind," by Dr. J. Sanderson Christison. (Meng Publishing

Co., Chicago.) "Notes for the Guidance of Authors," by William Stone Booth, Valuable sug-

gestions to writers who submit works to publishing firms. (The Macmillan Co., New York.) "The Minx," by Mrs. Mannington Caf-fyn. A story of English society life with-out a villain or an adventuress. The he-

roes are a ruined English aristocrat and a rich English radical, whose friendship for each other and love of the same woman-the "minx"-lead to complications. (Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York.) "Four Years Nine." by Bart Mynderse, A story of prison life. A perfect picture of life behind the bars. (Frederick A.

Stokes Co., New York.)
"Kelea, the Surf Rider," by A. S. Twombly. A romance of pagan Hawaii, the heroine of which is a powerful, passionate, but noble-minded young woman. (Fords, Howard & Hulbert.)

"The Romance of Gilbert Holmes," by Marshall Monroe Kirkman. An historical novel that includes a little of every-thing, Mississippt Valley folk lore, Abraham Lincoln and love. It is long, in-volved and tiresome. (World Railway volved and tiresome. (V Publishing Co., Chicago.)

"The Crisis in China," a series of essays on the Chinese situation, its causes and results, by George B. Smyth, Rev. Gilbert Reid, Minister Wu, Archibald R. Colquboun, John Barrett and others. All have heretofore been published in the North American Review. (Harper & Bros., New York.)

The little volume of verse which Holman F. Day has just published and to which he gives the title of "Up in Maine," is welcome. As he says in his sub-title, they are "stories of Yankee life told in verse." They are grouped under the headings "Round Home," "Takin' Com-fort," "Long Shore," "Drive Camp and Wangan," "Hosses," and "Goin' t verse." fort," Wangan," "Hosses," and "Goin' t' School," (Small, Maynard & Co., Bos-

dent of men and manners will find a val-uable contribution to his knowledge of the Eastern race problem. There is a fine exhibition of the brave, devoted serv-ice which Englishmen in civil and military life have given to the great problems in-volved in the subjugation of an allem

race. (The Macmillan Co., New York.)
"From Sandhill to Pine." by Bret Harte,
is a capital collection of Western tales of the kind this author tells so well. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.)
"Evolution," by P. J. Cooley. An expo-

sition of Christian dogmas and pagara myths. (Peter Eckler, New York.) "The Last Words of Distinguished Men and Women," by Frederick Rowland Marreal and traditional, of great persons. (C. A. Brewster & Co., Troy, N. Y.) "Thy Brother Leonidas," by Sarah Wilder Pratt. (Universal Truth Publishing

Co., Chicago.)
"Toil," by Daniel Florence Leary.
(Whitaker & Ray, San Francisco.) by Edward "The New Humanism," Howard Griggs. ('Published by the au-thor, New York.)

"Way Down East," by Joseph R. Gris-mer. A romance of New England life. (J. S. Oglivie Publishing Co., New York.) "Beneath Hawalian Palma and Stars," E. S. Goodhue. (Editor Publishing Cincinnati.)

"Laughter of the Sphinx." by Albert White Vorse, Spirited tales of Arctic ad-venture. (Drexel Biddle, New York.) "The Flower of the Flock," by W. E. Norris. The story of the love of a wealth; American woman for two Englishmen in which some breezy comparisons are drawn between things American and things British. (D. Appleton & Co., Now York.)

"Memories and Other Poems," by A. L. Bixby. (State Journal Co., Lincoln, Neb.) "Ourida," by Countess Loveau de Chavanux. The sorry career of a young Amer-ican woman who married a French noble-

"Lone Pine," by R. B. Townshend. A lively story of life among New Mexican Indians. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.)

"Greater America." Articles, stories and sketches from Youth's Companion. They give much timely information about the new possessions. (Perry Mason Company, Boston.)

The Jay Hawkers' is a well-written story by Adeia E. Orpen, of free soil and border ruffan days. This story tells of the misfortunes of a Southern planter's daughter, who is forced to leave her old home and who unwittingly falls in love with a young man who has killed her father in a Jay Hawker's raid into which he had been drawn without fully comprehending its purport. The struggle between the heroine's sense of duty to her father's memory and her feeling for the man she

loves is told with an uncertainty as to the outcome that holds the interest well to the end. Southern types of character and phases of the slave question are pic-tured with a facility of touch implying intimacy with Southern life. (D. Appleton & Co., New York.)

F. Hough's romance of the plains, "The Girl at the Half-way House," opens with

Girl at the Hall-way House. Opens with a dramatic picture of a battle in the Civil War. After this "Day of War" there comes "The Day of the Buffalo." The reader follows the course of the hero and his friend, a picturesque old Army veteran. to the frontier, then found on the edge of the Western plains. The third part of the story is called "The Day of the Catand the fourth part of the story "The Day of the Plow." While this story is a novel with a love motive, it is perhaps most striking as a romance of the picturesque and dramatic days of early Western life, (D. Appleton & Co., New