



TALE OF THE LEAVES.

Thought there is nothing and nothing... On the lawn 'neath the maple trees... As the leaves are torn from their branches...

They tell me this painful story... Of that which was in summer and fall... Of beauty once bright as the sunlight...

They'd come out in the Springtime... The zephyrs, at times, were there... We danced with them, maybe we flirted...

They hung round us all the season... Whispered secrets nothing in rhyme... When the beat almost made us wince...

We let them press us and kiss us... We were young and also were green... We captured with joy at their coming...

One day they seemed to grow colder... Said a queen of beauty and worth... Would come in the mystical form...

And that to prepare for her coming... Came Nature with her feet... Of flowers and fruits, and 'twas fitting...

We thought we'd outshine all the others... Of orchard, forest, or grove... And hoped that they at last would give...

We looked with contempt on the first trees... Their verdant clothes they still wore... They'd worn them since Spring to our knowledge...

And, goodness knows! how long before... We were emeralds, tops and rubies... Over-crowded of the forest glade...

Queen Autumn came into her kingdom... Her herald a raven, chilly breeze... Her smile was cold and we shivered...

The rude breeze whistled among us... And the cold rales soiled our gay gowns... We lodged in country fens or corners...

We now we are faded and withered... Our day has done; our story is told... If we figure at all in the future...

It can only be as leaf-mold. LIDA E. CHANSON. Corvallis, Or., Nov. 18, 1900.

They may be of individual interest, finally... carry them as well as nations along with them. It is the close connection...

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The Color Line. Like Charles W. Chesnut's two... previous books, "The House Behind the Cedars" is a story of the color line...

The Darlings. Elmore Elliott Peake's novel, "The Darlings," has an abundant incident, character and ideas...

Antarctic Exploration. "Through the First Antarctic Night," by Dr. Frederick A. Cook... is the first great contribution made in our time...

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The United States is destined to play a... part in the world. We ought to have a regular and permanent service...

The hero of "The Island" by William H. Wilson starts on a trip in a balloon. An accident occurs, and he is carried to the North Pole...

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Quincy Adams Sawyer and Mason's... cartoon by G. H. Ellis. A picture of New England home life... Quincy Adams Sawyer and Mason's...

The "Image Breakers," by Gertrude... Dix has lived in socialistic colonies, and has experimented with the commercial ideas...

The Bobboe Books," by Gertrude... Dix. A story of child-life under ideal conditions. (Dana, Estes & Co., Boston.)

Interesting holiday books are "Boston... Boy of 1776" by James Elliot; "The Adventures of Two Young Americans" during the occupation...

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"The Road to Nowhere," by Livingston... B. Morse, is full of interesting incidents and traps. (Little, Brown & Co., Boston.)

"Golf Don'ts," by H. L. Fitzpatrick, is... the product of long study of the great game as played by leading amateurs...

John W. Harrington is a young newspaper man of New York City, who has found time to tell stories to children...

F. Anstey's new romance, "The Brass Bottle," is full of Arabian Nights conceits and extravagant situations...

Cutcliffe Hyne has made "The Lost Continent" an ingenious and original story...

Paul Leicester Ford's new story called "Wanted: A Matchmaker" is a Christmas story...

The illustrations are by Peter Newell and Gustav Verbeck. (Harper & Bros., New York.)

Mrs. Campbell's new novel, "The Evils of Immortality," treats at length, in a humorous, lively, life, love, truth, wisdom, sex, immortality and divinity...

"The Idiot at Home," details the domestic adventures of the same idiot whom we knew in "Coffee and Repartee"...

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NORDICA FAVORS A NATIONAL SCHOOL OF OPERA.

No Country Spends More Money for Music Than America—The Greatest Obstacle.

"Nowadays an exciting public asks much from singers. Not only that they should have a fine voice, but also that they should bring brains behind the voice to carry it on, to support it, to round the character of the artist. Indeed, we have come to this point in our civilization...

"It is for this reason that I have always advocated the establishment of a National Conservatory of Music in this country. Of course, I thoroughly realize all the obstacles that present themselves in organizing an institution that would compare favorably with the Conservatory of Paris, and the school founded in New York by the modified official recognition from the American Government."

"Now this is not enough. America has not reached the stage where it can afford to have a Minister of Fine Arts, and therefore it is almost useless to hope for a conservatory of music endowed by the Government. Still, however, it seems to me that if there is an official sanction, a sufficient amount of money could be raised by private subscription to assure the success of the enterprise. There is no country that spends more money for opera than this. Now you consider the fact that the subscription for the last season of grand opera in New York amounted to nearly three millions of dollars. A number of wealthy and public-spirited citizens could easily band themselves to found a school of music worthy of the name."

"I would take a volume to enumerate all the benefits of a good conservatory of music. The greatest obstacle in my mind in carrying out such an enterprise is the selection of an efficient staff of efficient teachers. These would have to be selected with the greatest care, for upon their intelligence, honesty and character depends the success of every thing that depends. The prerequisite to any vocal development is the 'posing' of the voice, and that is the most essential factor in the young aspirant for vocal honors."

Few Suitable Teachers. "I do not know many American teachers who could be secured for the conservatory I have in mind, and I know but few in Europe whom I would care to recommend for this most vital factor in the work of voice culture. To pose a voice, one must be equipped with knowledge, experience and temperament to start the young student on the right road, to all the mysteries of the voice and the thousands delicate muscles and vibratory chords which control it."

But there are no teachers in America—excellent ones. I do not know them, but some of the young voices I have heard in American cities are excellently posed, and showed the effects of completeness and conspicuousness.

"To have a voice wrongly posed is a misfortune which is almost a tragedy, so difficult is the correction of the basic error. To have a voice wrongly posed in the beginning makes the subsequent acquisition of range, volume, style and brilliancy matters only of constant work. I have seen and heard the results of the Paris Conservatory and I wish I had influence enough to undertake a reformation of certain abuses that exist in the Conservatory, and to make me think that of all the professors in the Conservatory, a very small percentage of them have ever been on the stage. None of the teachers are young, and those who have made a success in opera do not teach. The compensation that would qualify any experienced singer what they should do in order to prepare themselves for the operatic stage. Some of them can teach singing, but the instructors in the Conservatory should be the great singers who have had their careers and, above all, are able to instruct the young student in the right way to sing on the stage the benefit of their own experience."

But artists who are proud of what they have done are not those who never be willing to go through the amount of wire-pulling and ceremony necessary to get these places. They would not stoop to it. So the Conservatory must be made up of those who are willing to do these things, and, moreover, to accept the small pay which the government offers. The professors must be young, and the money in French money to about \$30 a month, instead of \$500. These things are required only three times a year. The compensation that they receive at the Conservatory is a very small return of what their positions there give. They deserve a prestige, and every pupil who makes a success helps them to gain more outside of the Conservatory."

No Successful Singers. The teacher of Conservatory pupils is always known as they make their debut, many more private pupils for this particular professor. So that they can easily afford to use all the red tape necessary and maneuvering to get the places there. A very few artists who have made a reputation for themselves would never consent to do. The result of this is absence from the staff of teachers of any singer who has achieved any sort of success on the operatic stage."

"I have dwelt so far only on the teachers of singing. But voice alone would be little value to the young student in operatic honors. A national conservatory that would be of any use to beginners in the field of music would have to include in its staff of teachers not only professors who knew thoroughly the voice and its proper care, but those who could also impart a knowledge of dramatic action, stage deportment and operatic technique. Had had almost all the language in languages. Now that it has become the custom, especially in this country and in England, to sing all the matter works of the great composers in the languages in which they are written, a proper knowledge of French, Italian and German is almost as essential as a knowledge of music and voice culture to the young student who wishes to make a career in operatic honors. A national conservatory that would be of any use to beginners in the field of music would have to include in its staff of teachers not only professors who knew thoroughly the voice and its proper care, but those who could also impart a knowledge of dramatic action, stage deportment and operatic technique. Had had almost all the language in languages. Now that it has become the custom, especially in this country and in England, to sing all the matter works of the great composers in the languages in which they are written, a proper knowledge of French, Italian and German is almost as essential as a knowledge of music and voice culture to the young student who wishes to make a career in operatic honors."

Berlin, like other great cities, is suffering from overcrowding due to the absence of dwellings suitable for the constantly increasing population. The municipal refuge for homeless people now shelters 100,000 more than the average number of inmates, says a Berlin correspondent.

The distress of these people is so great that the authorities propose to build premises in the suburbs for the purpose of housing the furniture of the crowded-out, for these unfortunate people, though unable to find a home, earn money and are not without household goods.

One of the chief causes of the distress is the lack of small houses. The building trade prefers to erect huge and rather expensive edifices, and the rents of these are such as to place many small families in a straitened position. The Berlin municipality spends every year about \$4,000,000 for the benefit of the poor and homeless.

Meanwhile the housing problem is becoming more critical, and it is hardly conceivable that a much more important subject than even the Chinese situation. In other words, the misery of the crowded-out of the suburbs is a grave and immediate attention. Thus the municipality of Düsseldorf, one of the richest towns in Germany, has just voted to raise \$250,000 for building small and cheap houses for the working classes.

Forced to Express Himself. Mr. Telemachus Smith-Delia, I didn't know your parrot could swear. I don't think she knew it, either, until you fed her that ice-cream—Pooh.

RUSSIA'S GREAT GROWTH

Not Only a Nation Among Nations, But a First-Class Military Power—Other New Books.

Russia is regarded in the popular view as a far-away country of but remote interest save to a few of the Western nations. With a population that maintains more or less close political relations with Russia is a growing nation, territorially and commercially. It took the Americans two centuries to reach the Pacific from their settlements in the East. The Russians traversed the whole northern coast of the Asiatic Continent in about 70 years. The Asiatic possessions of Russia amount to 6,564,700 square miles, and this enormous stretch of territory, with its population of 13,215,320, including 161 distinct non-Slav races, has been added to European Russia in the course of about three centuries. So rapid has been the prolongation of empire that the world finds itself wondering whether the imperial flag is not some Thutmose, "who set the frontiers of Egypt wherever he pleased."

"Russia and the Russians," a history of the land of the Caesars, by Edmund Noble, while not a strictly scientific work in its historical statements, is written frankly from an American point of view, and expresses the deep interest that Americans have in this young and powerful country as it is likely to affect the future of America and that of the world. The author brings into prominence the great controlling factor in Russian development, keeping in mind the fact that to Americans the great interest of Russia lies in the struggle toward the freedom of its people. After surveying the historical development of Russia, the chief features of her civilization, her vast continuous territorial extent, enormous resources, immense populations from which to recruit armies, questions of foreign arrangements turning not on the popular will but on the simple decision of the ruler, Mr. Noble says: "Russia is enabled on any day to play the part not only of a nation among nations, but of a first-class military power." He continues:

"The people of Russia have shown that they possess qualities and acquirements which assure to them a future of potency, even of splendor, in the coming progress of the world. Planned for a year in the history of the Russo-Turkish dominion, deprived of the usual civilization for centuries after it had illumined the West; yet early plunged into the arms of a conqueror; and after the expenditure of centuries on the part of the conqueror or conquest, torn all the while by constant the construction of an inheritance from Asia and the West, Russia has drawn them irresistibly to Europe—the Russians have already, if we consider merely the difficulties overcome, attained to a position of the first rank in national cohesion. All this, moreover, they have displayed a patience under humiliation, a resilience from disaster, and a power of adjustment with powers of ideal ends, which qualify them, if anything could, for national greatness. But they cannot work their full stature as a people while a nationality which is such, has already completed its historic part in their development—continues to hold its large interest in its own interest, to inadequate institutional forms elsewhere long outgrown— from which, degrading their social efficiency to well nigh medieval levels, not only disqualifies them for the present, but also threatens the integrity of their national life."

The Russian Government, by a policy of expansion and conquest, as well as by its maintenance of a large standing army, and its use of extensive modern armaments, may succeed for yet a longer period, in maintaining its position in the world. It is in playing before Europe and the United States the part of a great world power. A combination of favorable circumstances might even enable it to delay for a considerable period that military collapse which sooner or later must overtake the nation driven to continue closer expansion and severer competition with powers higher and more efficient than itself in the order of sociological and political development. Yet the result cannot be permanently delayed. A people that endowed and thus overthrown is fated not only to retrieve the limitations and deprivations of its past, but also to enter completely into the heritage of the future so manifestly has in store for it. Russian progress may be slow, it is altogether, to educational and industrial processes, but it will be none the less inevitable. The great movements of sociological advance, retarded as they are by individual interest, finally carry them as well as nations along with them. It is the close connection existing between social progress and social progress, which makes the cause of industrial emancipation in Russia so full of promise, and enables us to indicate the hope and reasonable assurance of the people, by the people and for the people."

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

MAN IS SUPREME.

No Creature Superior to Him Will Exist Upon the Earth.

Three small volumes by John Pease—"The Destiny of Man," "The Mind of God," and "Through Nature to God"—have value either as resolving doubts, answering the most serious questions, or as indicating the proper and reasonable view which gives dignity to life and trust to the spirit. The first is a defense of evolution as opposed to the creationist universes are not the work of chance, are as affected by the Copernican theory and by Darwinism. Upon the Darwinian theory it is impossible that any creature sociologically distinct from man should ever have existed upon the earth. According to Darwinism, the creation of man is still the goal toward which Nature has tended from the beginning, his training and the manner in which he has borne the brunt at the outset of real war from the inception of the Government. In his task as the pioneer of civilization in the West, the soldier is shown as explorer—witness the Lewis and Clark and Pike expeditions, and as the protector of wagon trains and railroad-builders, and his active services are illustrated in General Forey's accounts of the great Indian campaigns of the West. The story of the soldier presents a fresh and thrilling chapter of American history. The book does justice to the heroic and little appreciated figures of the regular soldier, and it illustrates the gallant and thankless achievements of men like those who have passed from us—Lawton, Henry and Lacombe. No one is better entitled to write this story than the brave officer who, with his little handful of men, held the sand pile in the Aricaque for days against Roman Nose and his thousands of warriors, and finally won by sheer dogged pluck and heroism. R. F. Zogbaum's illustrations are a gallery of "pictures of Western Army life."—(D. Appleton & Co., New York.)

Faiths of Famous Men. By Dr. John Kenyon Kilbourn. This is an unique work. There has never been published, perhaps, an attempt to gather into one volume a consensus of the personal opinions of the world's great thinkers and doers upon the leading topics of religious belief. Dr. Kilbourn gives us Augustine, Irenaeus, Luther, Calvin, Bishop Butler, Phillips Brooks, Dr. McCoeb, Tom Paine, Ingersoll, Emerson, and others.

Direct Legislation. Three synopses of arguments for the initiative and referendum by 25 writers constitute the make up of "By the People." Governor Rogers and ex-Governor Thomas of Oregon, and several of Washington, speak their little pieces, but there is no contribution from Oregon. Can it be that Mr. U'ren's absence from South Africa has deprived the cause in Oregon of a leader? Is Mr. Frank Willing of Ashland, too busy selling gold mines to raise his voice against the oppressors that burden the people? There being no Oregonians, we shall have to quote the Washington oracles as representative of Pacific Coast thought. Governor Rogers says direct legislation is not only practical, but has been tried in the "Wheat Chart" Jones declares that direct legislation would seldom be employed, but that the knowledge that it resided in the people would restrain legislators to their voice.—(Direct Legislation Record, Newark, N. J.)

Philippines and Hawaii. The Philippines are the pearl of the Orient. "The Pearl of the Orient," by G. Waldo Brown, is a welcome addition to the growing literature regarding our new possessions in the Pacific. It offers a concise history of the islands, their people and commerce, Spanish dominion, the rivalry between church and state, colonial wars, Filipino struggles for liberty, and American domination. He says there is heavier than was anticipated. Says Mr. Brown: "It cannot well be said."

In like manner Mr. Brown treats of Hawaii in "The Paradise of the Pacific." He traces the history of the islands from their discovery by Captain Cook to date. He defends the missionaries, who have been forever giving to the islands, notably by Miss Matilda Hall and Miss "Hawaii Nel."—(Dana, Estes & Co., Boston.)

Fortune's Boats. Five sisters live with their widowed mother and a bachelor uncle in a city Margaret is companion to a wealthy maiden lady; Ursula is a newspaper woman and writes a novel; Judith is a devoted artist in the arrangement of furniture, pictures and bric-a-brac. The various duties of the girls, singularly enough, throw them into the society of more or less eligible young men, and apparently there is no studied indifference on the part of any of the group. It is hardly necessary

to divulge the outcome of all this, but a reasonable proportion of the experience of the actors and actresses in Barbara Techton's story "Fortune's Boats" is "happy ever afterwards." (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.)

Story of the Soldier. In the great task of opening the empire west of the Missouri the American regular soldier has played a part large and heroic. The purpose of "The Story of the Soldier," by General G. A. Forsyth, a gallant officer who has been part of what he writes, is to picture the American soldier in the life of exploration, reconnaissance, establishing posts, guarding wagon trains, repressing outbreaks, or battling with hostile Indians, which has been so large a part of the Army's active work for a hundred years. To this work general Forsyth furnishes perspective and background by tracing the origin of the regular soldier, the popular feeling regarding him, and his relations to politics and industry, his training and the manner in which he has borne the brunt at the outset of real war from the inception of the Government. In his task as the pioneer of civilization in the West, the soldier is shown as explorer—witness the Lewis and Clark and Pike expeditions, and as the protector of wagon trains and railroad-builders, and his active services are illustrated in General Forey's accounts of the great Indian campaigns of the West. The story of the soldier presents a fresh and thrilling chapter of American history. The book does justice to the heroic and little appreciated figures of the regular soldier, and it illustrates the gallant and thankless achievements of men like those who have passed from us—Lawton, Henry and Lacombe. No one is better entitled to write this story than the brave officer who, with his little handful of men, held the sand pile in the Aricaque for days against Roman Nose and his thousands of warriors, and finally won by sheer dogged pluck and heroism. R. F. Zogbaum's illustrations are a gallery of "pictures of Western Army life."—(D. Appleton & Co., New York.)

Captain Mahan on South Africa. As a writer on military and naval topics, particularly on strategy, Captain A. T. Mahan has no equal in the world. "The War in South Africa" is certainly the best account of the Boer struggle yet published. It is an illustrated narrative from the beginning of hostilities to the fall of Pretoria. There are 44 illustrations from photographs and 34 in color, including drawings by Kiepert, Wenzel and others. (P. F. Collier & Son, New York.)

Penelope's Experiences. The first volume of "Penelope's Experiences," published a few years ago, with "A Cathedral Courtship," to which several chapters are now added. The second is "Penelope's Progress," which has enjoyed wide popularity. To the literary charm of these volumes is now added in a holiday edition a generous equipment of illustrations from designs by Charles E. Brock, the English artist. They interpret with great felicity the situations and incidents of the stories.—(Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.)

The "Image Breakers," by Gertrude Dix has lived in socialistic colonies, and has experimented with the commercial ideas discussed in her book. (Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York.)

The "Bobboe Books," by Gertrude Dix. A story of child-life under ideal conditions. (Dana, Estes & Co., Boston.)

Interesting holiday books are "Boston Boy of 1776" by James Elliot; "The Adventures of Two Young Americans" during the occupation of Boston by the British; "Ted's Little Dear," the story of a pet rabbit and his adventures, written and edited by Harriet A. Cheever; "Snow-White, or the House in the Wood," by Laura F. Richards; "The Bicolors," by Gertrude Dix; "The House in the Wood," by Gertrude Dix.

"A Bladder for the Holiday Trade" is an excellent little story by the Boston "Bladder" by Gertrude Dix.

"Francis Parkman's ever popular "Oregon Trail" has been brought out in an illustrated edition. Its vivid descriptions of the conditions of the early days of the west, the life and habits of a curious other-world race of animals, the helpless drift of the brig Begonia over many hundreds of miles of a mysterious sea while frozen in the ice, the discovery of a new navigable highway, and the exploration of 600 miles of coast in a new land of ice and snow. (Doubleday & McClure Co., New York.)

"The Road to Nowhere," by Livingston B. Morse, is full of interesting incidents and traps. (Little, Brown & Co., Boston.)

"Golf Don'ts," by H. L. Fitzpatrick, is the product of long study of the great game as played by leading amateurs and professionals, as well as the less skillful. It expounds the rules of the game, the manner of playing it, and lays down etiquette for the field.—(Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.)

John W. Harrington is a young newspaper man of New York City, who has found time to tell stories to children. From telling the story of the boy who made his home "Alice in Wonderland" to the habit of writing them down, and "The Jumping Kangaroo and the Apple Butter Cut" represent the best stories of those who he could not write down himself. In presenting his stories, Mr. Harrington found an able assistant in James M. Conde, the well-known illustrator of domestic and field animals. The stories which make up the volume concern the pranks and lives of several domestic field animals who are supposed to have together made up a series of exciting experiences. They enjoy the powers of speech, have contests among themselves and delight in playing practical jokes upon their neighbors.—(McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.)

THE MAGAZINES.

Trast Facts Established and Problems Not Yet Solved.

In the November issue of the Quarterly Journal of Economics, the late Dr. Henry Adams and University by G. H. Ellis, Boston, Professor Jenks of Cornell, writes on "The Trusts: Facts Established and Problems Unsolved." F. A. Fetter, of Stanford University, discusses "The Trusts and the Beginnings of Capital." F. B. Hawley, New York, writes on "Enterprise and Profit," maintaining that profit is essentially of domestic and field animals. The editor incidentally discussing the functions of the speculator and the affects of speculation.

In addition to well-timed articles on political issues, the Pacific Monthly for November contains an illustrated story of the Pan-American Exposition, by Edw. Ross, and the "History of the Department of Justice," by the late Harry H. Wells. The department facts are fruitful of interesting things.

In the November issue of "The Home" there will appear a series of reproductions in color of great pictures by Puvion de Chavannes. These have been in preparation for almost a year, and are excellent. Some of them are reproduced in black and white. They accompany an essay by John La Farge, the eminent art critic and artist.

THE MECCA OF DOMESTICS.

Mistresses and Servants Live in Bliss in Parts of Australia.

Queensland is the best country in the world for domestic servants. Such is the opinion of Mrs. Douglas Campbell, of Argyll Lodge, Bogor, Essex