

MOUNT RAINIER.

A ring of camellan, Its gem a pure diamond, translucent, sparkling, clear; Out of the empyrean, Which the gods had abandoned-

en grass, green trees, its setting, To a pure, clean, snowy beight, A crag of clear, glowing white, Which, like a diamond ring. Reflects flashing, gleaming light, To amaze and daze the sight!

The sharp, snow-tipped peak aflams, In shape and light like a gem, Out of far, rare atmosphere, Puts the dismond to shame And Illumes the haims of men, Like a mountain jewel clear, —Rev. T. W. Haven Tork Springs, Pa., Dec. 5, 1990.

THOMAS HENRY HUXLEY

His Extensive Correspondence Edited and Published by His Son-Other Late Publications.

The life of Huxley is practically told in the correspondence contained in the two volumes "The Life and Letters of Thomas Henry Huxley," edited by Leonard Huxsonal side, the tale of Huxley's early Of larger interest is the unfolding of Huxley's relations with Darwin and the doctrine of evolution. His correspondevolutionary thesis, his examination and comments, and his convinced champion-

ship form a valuable part of the cen-tury's scientific history. In November, 1859, the "Origin of Species' was published, and a new direc-tion was given to Huxley's activities. Ever since Darwin and Wallace had thies of notes, almost took him by sur-prise. Before this time he had taken up a thoroughly agnostic attitude with re-gard to the species question, for he could not accept the creational theory, yet sought in wain among the transmutationround, partly through the book, partly through their own reflections, he could feel that the subject was safe. On all three, the effect of the book itself, with its detailed arguments and overwhels array of evidence, was far greater than that of previous discussions. With one or two reservations as to the logical completeness of the theory. Huxley ac-cepted it as a well-founded working hy-pothesis, calculated to explain problems As econ us he had read the book Huxley wrote to Dar-

I trust you will not allow yourself to be in enry way discissed or annoyed by the considerable abuse and interpresentation which, unless I greatly mistake, is in store for you. Depend upon it, you have earned the lasting stratitude of all thoughtful men. As to the cure which hark and yelp, you must recollect that some of your friends, at any rate, are endowed with an amount of combativeness which thiough you have often and justly rebuiled it) thay stand you have often and justly rebuiled it) thay stand you have often and Justly rebuiled. thay stand you in good stead. I am sharper ting my claws and book in readiness.

The famous Oxford meeting of 1860 was if no small importance in Huxley's carour. It was not merely that he helped to stave a great cause from being stifled under misrepresentation and ridicule—that he helped to extent for it a fair hearing; it was now that he first made himself known in popular estimation as a dangetous adversary in debate—a per-sonal force in the world of science which bould not be neglected. From this moment be entered the front fighting in the most exposed quarter of the field. Bishop Wilberforce spoke for half an hour with inimitable spirit, emptiness and unfair. ness. In a light scoffing tone, he assured the mostling that there was nothing in the idea of evolution: rock pigeons were what rock pigeons had always Then, turning to his antagonts ith a smiling insolence, he begged to now, 'was it through his grandfather this grandmother that he claimed his with a smilling insole ent from a monkey"?

This was the fatal mistake of the bish. speech. Huxley instantly grasped tactical advantage which the descent o personalities gave him. He asserted hat a man has no reason to be ashamed of having an ape for a grandfather. "If there were an ancestor whom I should feel shame to recalling," he said, "it uld rather be a man-a man of restlem and versatile intellect—who, not content with an equivocal success in his own sphere of scilvity, plunges into scien-tific questions with which he has no real equaintance, only to obscure them by an inless rhetoric, and distract the at-nation of his bearers from the real and at issue by eloquent digressions md skilled appeals to religious preju-

The importance of the Oxford meeting my in the open resistance that was made e authority, at a moment when even a frawn battle was hardly less effectual han acknowledged victory. Instead of seing crushed under ridicule, the new heories secured a bearing, all the wider, pdeed, for the startling nature of the

It is impossible to summerise a work so THE MAGAZINES.

The most important from the same display of ignorance of the same display of ignora

Darwin, Hooker, Lyell, Sir Michael Fos-ter, Tyndall, Spencer, Haeckel, Charles

Of Huxley's attitude towards America, the editor says: "His interest in the present problems of America and the possibilities of its future was always keen, not merely as touching the developments of a vast political force, one of the dominant factors of the near future—but far more touching the chargefuture—but far more touching the charme-ter of its approaching greatness. This was the note he struck in the appeal for intellectual sincerity and clearness which he made at the end of his New York lecture on 'Evolution' The same note dominates that letter to his sister which gives his reading of the real issue at stake in the great civil War. He waithed the early maturity of social problems in America as indications of the problems which would necessarile for a soutwhich would afterward call for a sout-tion in his own country. The educational campaign which he carried on in Eng-land had its counterpart in America."— (D. Appleton & Co., New York.)

MRS. HUMPHREY WARD'S NOVEL. "Eleanor," a Strong Story, With an Italian Setting.

Italy, ancient and modern, politically and religiously, has deep fascination for ley. The letters, with the connecting and Mrs. Humphrey Ward. Therefore, we purely biographical text, present an in- are not surprised to find that the Italy teresting personal narrative. On the per- of today is the background of her new story, "Eleanor," Its characters are Engyears at Ealing, his educational misse- lish and Americans, and the two herolees years at Ealing, his educational missatventures, his thirst for knowledge and his efforts to work out his own educational salvation are peculiarly suggestive in view of his later relations to education. Huriey's practical struggles to reconcile existence and devotion to seisence form another feature of his life. His relations to the government and his experiences in acientific surveys are told.

Of larger interest is the unfolding of other. Here at once is a situation which only a master of fiction, one of wide knowledge of men, women and modern social and political conditions could carry sectine of evolution. His correspond-tice with Darwin, his reception of the colutionary thesis, his examination and salves with consummate ability and

Mainsty is an English country gentiemen with a liking for letters and poli-tics. He had been in the ministry but had resigned because he could not endorse Byer since Darwin and was a substitute of the Linman Soriety in the preceding July, cxpectation had been rife as to the forthcoming book. Huxley was one of the few
privileged to learn Darwin's argument
before it was given to the world; but
the class that can see both sides of 3
question through the same glass, who no
sooner leap a fence than they are sorry
they do not stay where they were. Eleanor helps Manisty with his work and falls
in love with him. Then there arrives at
a love with him. Then there arrives at
a love with him. ras given to Huxley's activities, since Darwin and Wallace had their communication to the Linsociety in the preceding July, expending the property of ultramontane politics. He is bookley in the preceding July, expending the property of ultramontane politics. nor helps Manisty with his work and falls in love with him. Then there arrives at the villa near Lake Nemi, overlooking Rome and the Campagna, Lucy Foster, socially raw, intellectually cultivated, with her beauty suppressed in a dress made in a Vermont village. Manisty russes about the visitor, though she came at his invitation. Eleanor teaches the venus. Vermont side of dress in Europe. transmutation. He had many talks with young. Vermont girl to dress in Euro-Darwin, and though ready enough to ac-cept the main point, maintained such a critical attitude on many others, that Darwin was not be any massa section. ans certain Eleanor, who is in a sense resp of the effect the published book would have upon him. Darwin was the more sundous, as, when he first put pen to paper, he had fixed in his mind three judges, by whose deciden he determined mentally to abide. These were Lyell, Hooker and Huxley. If these three came round, partly, through the book, partly shows a left of the way. Together the women flee to a remote corner in the hills, hiding them round, partly, through the book, partly selves in an old chateau. Nothing is further from Lucy's Puritan soul than to rob another woman of her lover, and that woman one who had been so true a friend as Eleanor had been. Lucy honestly thinks that Manisty should love his cousin and that he is wronging her in not rewarding her tenderhess for him, Eleanor, finding her case hopeiess, sacris undermined by this trouble and in the ace of death she devotes herself to the Sons, New York.) fices her love. Her health, long delicate, task of inducing Lucy to marry Mar It proves to be a hard task but Lucy finally consents and Eleanor dies.

"Eleanor" is one of the best things that Mrs. Ward has ever written. It is not didactic like "Robert Elsemere," nor dry like "David Grieve." It is more cheerful than "Heibeck of Bannisdale." The scenic effects are among the chief excel-lences of the book. Two exquisite bits of description are those of the Easter service at St. Peter's and the ploture of Rome and the Campagna, men at sunset from the Alban villa.—(Harper & Bros., New York.)

Lord Linlithgow.

References to the South African War acter sketches that appeal to the reader s portialts, make Morley Roberts' story of English politics, "Lord Linlithgow," el of today. We have the many-sided Lord Linlithgow—"so many sides that he doesn't know which is which, and with his racing stud that he keeps partly be cause he loves horses and partly becau it gives him popularity with the masses passably good Lord Rosebery. Lord Linlithgow, a Liberal Imperialist, is struggling to regain control of the gov-ernment. He deputites his lieutenant, Murray Harford, to get possession of compromising letters which had been written by Eugene Loder, a South African leader, to Henry Pole, a Radical editor. The young man understands that the success of his party as well as his own fate in love depends upon the outcome of his mission. He accurace the letters by chicanery, but he had not been long enough in politics to do so questionable a trick with an easy conscience, so we find him full of contempt for himself. Harford thought better of himself after a few days' reflection, and all things went him in politics and love.

Importance of the Sunday School.

At the diocesan convention of the Episcopal church of New York, in 1808, Blabop Potter appointed a commission to sider what steps should be taken for the improvement of the Sunday schools of the diocese. Under the auspices of this commission, lectures on the principles of religious instruction were delivered in St. Bartholomew's Church, New York, in the Pail of 189, by Bishop Donne, of Albany; Dr. George Hodges and others. These lectures are now published in book form under the title of "Principles of Religious under the title of "Principles of Religious race are as active as ever, and in the Education" with an introduction by Bish- attitude of Gentiles toward Jews there is

Bishop Potter, "It must be owned that the modern church has not adequately recognized its responsibilities nor imare also sociological and civic or political comments of value.

The editor's preface to the American edition describes the prompt response of American readers to Huxley's teachings.

Of Huxley's attitude towards American want of wisdom. Today the conditions are quite different. Under republican in-stitutions, and with us in the United States, the functions of the state as a States, the functions of the state as a religious teacher through an established religion have, as most of us, I presume, believe, wisely reased. That fact ought, undoubtedly, to have swakened and stimulated the church to increased endeavors to supply what a Christian man must hold to be fundamental to a right education, and which now the church or the family alone can give. Our American situation, in other words, has lifted the Sunday school into a position of pre-eminent importance, which, we must acknowledge, has been but feebly and imperfectly recognized." (Longmans, Green & Co., New York.)

Historic Southern Towns.

The third volume of the series of 'American Historic Towns' is devoted to the Southern States. The towns described are Baltimore, Annapolis, Washington, Richmond on the James, Williamsburg, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Mo-bile, Montgomery, New Orleans, Vicks-burg, Knoxville, Kashville, Louisville, Little Rock and St. Augustine, Profes-sor W. P. Trent writes the introduction, and his paper is of decided interest. "For weal or wee," he says, "the South is now an integral part of the Nation, and the attractive and inspiring, no less than warning, features of its history should be tained sieges and heroic defenses. The Sunny South ought naturally to be a land of languorous peace, but over no other section have the clouds of war rolled so heavily. Its oldest town, St. Augustine, was born of war. Baltimore and Washington suffered during the War of 1812, and the latter was seriously threatened during the war for the Union Frederick Town lives in our memories slong with Stonewall Jackson and Barbara Freitchie. Before Richmond, Lee folled the troops of McClellan, and the gailant capital, after four year tilled with high hopes and reckless gaiety and solemn mourning, surrendered when the same undaunted Lee had but a few thou-The ghosts of long-dead cavaliers must have shivered when the streets of Willlamsburg echoed to the trump of sol-diers from Puritan New England. The name of Wilmington brings to mind the daring exploits of the blockade-runners; that of Charleston recalls the heroic de-fense of Fort Moultrie, the occupation by the British, the threatened bloodshed of the Nullification erisis, the capture of sincerity Sumpter and the magnificent resistance with her, offered to the Federal arms throughout the Civil War. Like Charleston, Savanlatter can boast of being the scene of the most splendid victory in our annals—that won by Jackson and his backwoodsmen over the picked troops of Weilington. As for the great slege of Vicksburg, that set the seal upon Grant's fame, or for the battle of Nashville, that gave almost equal renown to Thomas, men will not forget them even when Tolstol's (G. P. Putnam's

Chevalier de St. Denla,

The author of "Beafrice of Bayou Teche" has found splendld material for her remantle imagination and descriptive powers in the career of the Chevailer de St. Denis. That commanding figure in the early history of Louisiana is the enter of the historical picture which Mrs. Alice ligenfritz Jones has presented in the remance, "The Chevaller de St. Denia" The reader is introduced to St. Denis at Paris, where he is being cated for a career in the new world, and follows with unlingging interest the incl-dents that crowd the life of a man to whom chivalrous striving is as the breath References to the South African War of his nostrile. The mutual love of St. and the Chinese troubles and elever char- Denis and the fair Seporita de Villescas is the thread of continuous interest in the story which moves at a swift pace through the splenders of Louis XIV's court, the fighting in the War of the Spanish Succession, and adventures amid the forests of Louisiana and the plains of Mexico .- (A C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.)

Minetenth Century Science.

All the important branches of science are touched upon by Henry Williams in "The Story of Nineteenth Century Selence," and complex developments are ex-plained in a manner which, while being thorough, is within the comprehension of the average layman. It is up to date in all the marvels of electricity, medical and physical science and natural phenomena, and tells how the savants were led to experiment, with interesting sketches of the men who have made themselves fa-mous by their researches. After a short discussion of the condition of science at the beginning of the century, Mr. Wil-dams reviews the century's progress in astronomy, paleontology, geology, meteor-ology, physics, chemistry, biology, anatand physiology, scientific medicine, and experimental psychology, concluding with a statement of the solar and tel-luric, physical and life problems which ain unsolved, (Harper & Bros., New

Heirs of Testerday.

A study of modern social conditions as they affect the Jews in the United States is offered by Miss Emma Wolf in "Heirs of Yesterday." In spite of the assimilative powers of the American Republic the Jews remain here as in Europe and elsewhere, now as always, "a pecu-

human action and character. The reader pluiges at once into a swift, breezy story, full of incident, with perfectly indistore, full of incident, with perfectly indi-vidualized characters who leave no doubt that they are allve and not mere puppets. The story is of a young Jew, clever, cul-tured, strong of intellect and character, who is anxious to be "an individual and not h class," and who prefers to case in ht. lot socially with Gentiles rather than Jewa. How the forces of inheritance and tradition of Gentile prejudice and Jewish exclusiveness, aided by the omnipotent fore of love, break down the iron will of this descendant of the Ghetto, is told in dramatic and entertaining fashion. in dramatic and entertaining fashion.
(A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.)

With Both Armies.

Richard Harding Davis went to South Africa prepossessed in favor of the British. He came back convinced that the Beer were right and the British wrong.
The great struggle in South Africa, he says in "With Both Armies," has been "a holy war, this war of the burgher crusader, and his motives are as fine as any that ever dailed a minute man from his farm or sand a which of the Cross to the farm, or sent a knight of the Cross to die for it in Palestine." When the Boer falls, runs Mr. Davis' prediction, "with him will end a great principle—the principle our forefathers fought-the right of self-government, the principle of independence." Mr. Davis is projecting a smattering of present knowledge a long way into the future. There has been no crumbling of the pillars of republican government since the fall of Pretoria or the re-election of McKinley. (Charles Seribner's Sons, New York.)

Christian Missions.

The missionary problem is beginning be discussed in this country in the light of recent events in China. "A Study of of recent events in China. "A Study of Christian Missions," by the author of "An Outline of Christian Theology," should, therefore, invite broad reading. Dr. William Newton Clarke is a clear, forcible and eloquent writer. As to the character of his book, a glance at the table of contents is suggestive: "The Missionary Character in Christianity"; "The Missionary Motive in Christianity"; "The Field of Missionary "Christianity"; "The Field of Missionary "Christianity"; "The Field of Missionary". Object in Christian Missions": "The Field of Missions": "Christianity and Other Re-ligions": "Organization for Missionary ligions"; "Organization for Missionary Purposes"; "Denominations in Missions"; "The Present Crisis in Missions"; "The Next Needs in Missions"; "The Outlook in Missions," and "The Home Side of Missions." (Charles Scribner's Sons, New

A Bicycle of Cathay.

Our delight in Frank R. Stockton is perennial. Who but Stockton could have written such a story as "A Bicycle of Cathay," and who but Stocckton could have thought of such a title? A young schoolmaster, who is of a romantic turn of mind beyond even his own realization, spends his vacation on a bicycle. Stop-ping at a vine-clad inn for refreshment, he finds, instead of mine host, a trim and pretty young widow to welcome him. How he relieves the charming hostess from the distracting burden of having a tame bear left on her hands, and how he does many other equally amusing and agreeable things, Mr. Stockton relates with great success. (Harper & Bros.,

Parls in Its Splendor,

A capital is often described as the heart or brain of a country, and the figure in the case of Paris conveys more truth than such epigrams usually express. Paris, like London and Rome, is not only the political, commercial, social and only the political, commercial, social and intellectual center, but it is an epitome and reflection of the national life of France and an illustration of the past history. In the two handsome volumes composing "Paris in its Spiender," E. A. Reynolds-Ball gives a general impression of Paris, past and present, and of the more striking features of the social life of Paris of today. The work is libustrated with \$\overline{\theta}\$ full-page half-tone plates, including many of the exhibition. (Dana, Estes & Co., Boston.) Estes & Co., Boston.)

The Frigate Constitution. history of Uncle Sam's famous

vessel is undertaken by Ira N. 'The Frigate Constitution." inoring within one volume all the teresting career upon the sea. As the for-mation and service of the sailing Navy supply the background which brings the Constitution into stronger perspective, all the circumstances which had an influence

"Cupid's Orrden" shows Miss Powler in a lighter vein than "The Farringdons," (D. Appleton & Co., New York.)

In the Alamo.

The battle of the Alamo has furnished Opic Read the historical element for "In the Alamo." The love tale concerns a stout-hearted Texan who is standing for the United States Senate, and a young woman who adores him, but who is under piedge not to love him. Mr. Read makes everything right in his usual ludid style. (Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago.)

BOOK NOTES.

The never flagging interest in the welfare of the Indian makes a place for "A Boul in Bronze," by Constance Goddard Du Bois. An Indian educated and civilized, a Booker T. Washington among the "children of the forest," struggles to help his people and to take the station among them to which his training entitles him. (Herbert S. Stone & Co., Chi-

cago.) "Little Lords of Creation," by H. A. Keava. The story of a first boy and his up-bringing by his parents. The mistakes and trials of the father and mother and their final arrival at wisdom and success are told with much humor. The experiences are just what all parents must have with their first child. (Herbert S.

Stone & Co., Chicago.)
"Boys' Book of Explorations," by Tu-"Boys' Book of Explorations," by Tudor Jenks, are stories of the heroes of
travel and discovery, chiefly during our
own time, and in all parts of Africa,
Asia and Australia. Mr. Jenks has a
thorough knowledge of what interests
beys. While the book has a distinct informative value, showing what has been
done in the way of opening up new lands
and giving a boy new ideas about the
geography and natives of these countries,
its chief claim to attention lies in the
interest of the stories and in the picture
of the resolute men who risk their lives of the resolute men who risk their lives in the cause of science and civilization.
(Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.)
Francis Gilbert Attwood's best work was done in recording from month to month in forceful vigneties the most striking events of contemporaneous history. This was done without his having any idea of their having any but a passing interest, Gathered together, however, they put in attractive form a pictorial history of 10 years of the world's doings. (Life Publishing Company, New York:

"Lucid Intervals," by Edward Martin, is a collection of humorous and philosophical essays on "Children," "Swains and Dam-sels," "Education," "Some Human Crav-inats," "Energy and Its Consequences," "New York Types," and other intimate subjects. They are in Mr. Martin's well-known style, with apt illustrations by Miss Stilwell and others. (Harper &

Bros., New York.) A new and final edition of Herbert Spencer's "First Principles" is to be published immediately by D. Appleton & Co. A London critic has said: "In looking at A London critic has said: "In looking at the "First Principles," one is struck by the erudition, the splendid capacity for lucid exposition, the richness of the illus-trations and other gifts, some never before possessed by any philosophical writ-er." It is interesting to remember that the first lines of this book were written 40 years ago, and the author has lived to

supply the final amendments.

A writer who hides behind the nom de A writer who hides behind the nom deplume of "The Man Who Heard Something," is the author of "The Slaves of Society." Mr. Hammond, an English millionaire, becomes interested in Belie York, a music-hall singer, of sweet face and lovely voice. The Marchioness of Severn, as it chances, desires the millionaire to many the state of t

not a history of the Navy, it forms a con- day in the year, from the works of Henry

san studies of the Reconstruction Period The various authors represent both the South and the North, and many shades of political opinion. Some of them were prominent actors in the Reconstruction drams; others are known throughout the country for their special studies upon this period of American Bistory; but all of them, however, naturally inclined to the Northern or the Southern point of the Northern or the Southern point of view, have written with candor and good temper. It is true that one of them confesses that "Reconstruction is still revolutionary matter. Those who delve in it find it like a banked fire; still hot and flery within, for all it has lain under the ashes a whole generation; and a thing to take fire from." But without some such examination of the conditions under which the Southern States were readmitted to the Union it is impossible to form a clear opinion of the most significant of our internal problems of the coming decade, namely, the movement for the distranchisement of the Southern negro. The following are a few of those who will contribute papers: Professor Woodrow Wilson, Thomas Nelson Page, Hon. Samuel A. McCall, Hon. D. H. Cham, heriain and ex-Secretary of the Navy Herbert.

In the December Review of Reviews the editor comments on several important questions of the hour, including the new Army bill, the problem of reapportion-ment in the South, the Isthmian Canal, and other matters that will engage the attention of Congress; the results of the census of 1960, with reference to the proposed admission of new states and repre-sentation in Congress; the meaning of the National election; the Cuban Constitu-tional Convention; the elections in Porto Rico and Hawali; the Liberal victories in Rico and Hawali; the Liberal victories in Canada and Newfoundland; the Chinese negotiations, and European politics, both internal and international. Among the contributed features are articles on "The Cuban Republic-Limited," by Walter Wellman; "Governor-elect Odeli, of New York," by Dr. Lyman Abbott, and "Marcus Daly, Empire-Builder," by Samuel E. Moffett. There is also an interesting chronology of the career of William Mc-Kinley, the eighth President to be reelected for a second consecutive term.

The opening article of the December North American Review is an essay, hitherto unpublished, in which Honore de Balzac discusses the principles and the methods of "Modern Government." W. J. Bryan writes of the causes which produced the Republican victory in "The Election of 1900," and the effect which the

Bryan writes of the causes which produced the Republican victory in "The Election of 1930," and the effect which the result of the election may have upon the future of the country. Lord Charles Beresford, considering the "Future of the Angio-Saxon Race," describes certain dangers which threaten that race at the present time, but comes to the conclusion that the vice force inherent, in it will enthat the vital force inherent in it will en-

that the vital force inherent in it will en-able it to overcome the processes of decay which have been fatal to the domi-nant peoples of the past.

The beautiful cover of the Christmas number of the Ledger Monthly is a re-production of a painting of a Christmas dinner scene, a rich and noble picture of contemporary life by the well-known artist, Victor Perard. This is supplement-ed by illustrated Christmas articles and

of those novellats now most in vogue, with fac simile pages from various original manuscripts. The phalanx includes admirable likeness of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell and a portion of "The Adventures of Francois," of Paul L. Ford, and a page of "Janice Meredith," together with Winston Churchill, Judge Robert Grant, Miss Mary Johnston, Edward Noyes Westcott and Charles Major, with characteristic excepts from the manucharacteristic excerpts from the manu-

Severa, as it chances, desires the millionalize to marry her daughter, Lady Victoria Mulieverer. There is a lively scene between the Marchioness and the musichall beauty. The story is told with considerable humor and a deep touch of irony. (Harper & Bros., New York.)

Harper & Bros., New York.)

Harper & Bros., New York, have published a new illustration are from photographs made by Clifton Johnson, who visited the scenes of the story. The character of Vesty is one of great sweetness and strength. The book makes an attractive holiday gift.

The "Roggie and Reggie Stories," by Gertrude Smith, relate the adventures of Roggie and Reggie in the garden, on the backs of horses, and everywhere the folly liltle boys go. They are written in a motherly style and are enlivened by pictures in four celors. (Harper & Bros., New York.)

Selections in prose and verse for every day in the year, from the works of Hehry day in the year, from th

TOO MUCH PHOTOGRAPHER.

Skull and Crossbones in Negative Scared the Operator.

One day a young man came to a professional photographer to sit for his likeness. To the ordinary eye he looked like any other young man. A couple of plates

were exposed, and then the assistant who was operating went into the darkroom to develop the negatives.

He was gene much longer than usual, and was heard berating the junior assistant pretty soundly for playing pranks with the apparatus. When he returned to the studio he asked for another sitting, and apologized for having before used spoiled plates.

This is the state of the studio of the studio he asked for another sitting.

This is the state of the studio having before used spoiled plates.

rpoiled plates.

This time when he went away to develop he was heard to utter a slight scream, but he resppeared and said there was a peculiar effect in the negative which he couldn't account for, and would the alter obline him assain.

bell rang violently for the master, and the two held a long confabulation in the darkroom together. This time the measure total his hand, and went away to develop. It was not long before he returned and said he was sorry not to be able to get a satisfactory likeness, but a shull and cross-bones appeared defined on the young visible shrine? man's forchead.

'Rubbish!" said the sitter; "my forehead's all right. Can you see anything the matter with my forehead?" and he peered into a mirror as he spoke. "No, there's nothing that I can see," answered the photographer. But I should

be obliged if you will please go away and not come here again; this sort of thing is just a wee bit creepy."

Upon this there was a dreadful scene;

The explanation of the matter is that the young man was a bit of a scientist, and had been playing a joke on the photographer. ¡Bisulphate of quinine is a

chemical which is white in the naked eye. with the chemical will be ordinarily invisible, but will come out prominently in a photograph.—London Tit-Bits.

Snake Jewelry. Fashionable women of today are wear-

ing snakes as ornaments in every concelvable way. One of the latest modes of utilizing them is as hair ornaments. Sometimes the hair is done high on the head and a glittering anake, either of green or gitt spangles, is colled around my lady's knot with the head raised as if striking. The effect is unique, even startling.

Another plan is to arrange the heir low and twine the snake in and out as if it had foiled itself in the air. The head must always stick up in a wicked way. must always stick up in a wicked way.

An order recently given to a New York jewe'er was for an enameied snake to be worn an a necklace, the eyes to be of rubles. It was to be long enough to coll three times around the neck of the state.

Meandering Mike, with a distinct withing pate, in alarm, "Here's a piece in de paper. It says we've got muscles inside of us dat keeps up an involuntary action. Dey goes on workin, whether we wants 'em to or not."—Washington Star.

COMIC OPERA DOOMED

NOT ONE NEW PRODUCTION OF COX-SEQUENCE IN YEARS.

The Public Is Tired of It-That Is Why All the Stars Have Gone Into Vaudeville.

"The sinking ship of comic opera lies at the mercy of a relentless sea. Occasionally some bold young diver goes down to see what can be rescued from the wreck. An intrepld navigator tries vainly to move the hulk. Impossible-it is hopelessly on the rocks. You smile at the futile attempts made to launch it once more, for you know that in these days of 'modern improvements' its old-fashioned heaviness and ponderous uselessness are no longer needed. It has been parted," exclaims Alan Dale with ruthless bluntness in the New York Journal. And then he points the finger of fate at Lillian Russell, erstwhile comic opera queen, now seen through a mist of cigarette smoke in vaudeville at Weber & Fields; De Wolf Hopper, vigorous, vocal and vivid, who clung to comic opera until some sort of a buoy was necessary, then cried, "Let her go!" and went to Weber & Fields": Fay Templeton, an artist to the tips of her fingers, who, artist to the tips of her higher, was, years ago, had too much prophetic vision. "to hitch herself up to one of those librettos that would make an angel weep": Jessie Partiett Davis, who, if there had been any more prizes left in comic opera with the Bostonians, would have been there still with a grab-net; clever Louise Beaudet, and sprightly Della Fox. Della Fox.

"In London," continues the prophet of the New York Journal, "they haven't produced a comic opera of any conse-quence for years. And New York-don't wince-generally takes its cue from London. The substitute for comic opera on the other side has been very successful-here. Look at 'The Geisha,' The Run-away Girl' and 'San Toy,' These give you lovely, catchy airs—ear-tickling mel-odies—and a collection of up-to-date peo-ple who do unconventional things. New ple who do unconventional things. New York has given comic opera the cold shoulder, and taken to The Runaway Girl' kind of thing, because in the substi-tute there are surprises. You never know what is going to happen.

No Surprises.

"In comic opera you can time anything. It goes something like this: At 8:15 opening chorus of tra-la-las; at 8:20 grouping of tra-la-las and entrance of star; at 8:30 the fleudish tenor skulks on, of contemporary life by the well-known artist, Victor Perard. This is supplement to by illustrated Christmas articles and stortes. "Christmas Holiday Entertainments" and "Santa Claus Among the Poor Children" are full of suggestions for those who provide for the happiness of the little ones.

Perhaps the most popular feature of the December Critic is the series of portraits of those novellats now most in vogue, with fac simile pages from various original manuaceints. The manager of one of the machinery of the manager of one of the manager of one

This is invariable. There is never any change. It moves, like the machinery of the earth, unerringly.

"The manager of one of the most peoul lar comic opera stars' this country has ever known said to me the other day?

We came to town. We had a comic opera that the critics liked. It was really first class. But my star, who used to stay here for months, found that weeks were too long. The show was better than ever, but the public didn't want it.' Small blame to the public! Drama changes, comedy changes, farce changes—the evoluting tastes of the public are enervated in all these entertainments, why should comic opera remain forever the same, with nothing but a new young face to offer as an inducement?

"Weber & Fields dealt the death blow to comic opera. They showed that it

Florence Wilkinson and Eliza Orne White.

The number includes other sketches and poetry, and the always entertaining Con. lack of imagination, grim de ermination to make the best of the wonit."

The Agnostic to the Unknown God.

Edmond Holmes in the Spectator.
O Cod! O Father of all things! O Lord and giver of life!
O fountain of peace and blessings! O center of

storm and strife! The waves of the will roll cowerd: I stand alone on thy shore: well mine eyes in thy presence: I seal my lips-and adore.

Art thou not Force and Matter? Art thou not

wishom and worth?
Shall we, when thy life embraces, set forth thy life in our creeds?
While the smoke of thy hattle blinds us shall we read the scroll of thy deeds? We spin the threads of our fancy; we weave

songs of the quiring birds.
The rays of thy golden glory fall free through our nets of thought;
And all that we seek is hidden, and all that we know is naught.

Is not the soul thy temple? Is not the world

Will tower or transept tell me what the snowclad mountains hide? Is the surging anthem boller than the murmur of ocean's tide?

To whom hast thou told thy secret? On whom is thy grace poured out?
Whose lamp will direct my goings? Whose word will resolve my doubt? Upon this there was a dreadful scene; Shall I turn to the sects and churches that but the upshot was that the young man had to go, and up to the present has not returned.

The control of the present has not spark flung out from thy dame.

Stowly through all my being streams up from each hidden root
The sap of thy life eternal—streams up into
flower and fruit.
Is this the truth that we dream of? We seek

what we no'er shall know; But the stress of thy truth constrains us when the springs of thy love o'erflow.

At night, when the veil of darkness is drawn o'er the sunit blue, The stars come out in the heavens, the world grows wide on my view.

At night, when the earth is silent and the life-wave cease to roll.

The strains of a deeper music begin to wake in my soul.

Is it then, O God! that we know thre-when

the darkness comes—is it then?
When the surges of thought and passion die down in the hearts of must

Is it then that we hear thy massage? Is it then that we see thy light?

Is the sound of thy voice our silence? Is the

sheen of thy face our night? A Fearful Discovery .- "Dis is terrible,"



UNITED STATES CENSUS DIRECTOR WILLIAM R. MERRIAM. From his latest portrait

nected narrative of naval events, and particularly of the good old frigate. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.)

Van Dyke, constitute the make-up of "The Friendly Year." These emphasize the extent and variety of Dr. Van Dyke's

Domestie Dramas.

M. Hourget's "Domestic Dramas" may be said to have been written for the English-speaking as well as for the Parisian world. It is composed of a group of stories of home life whose unity is indicated by the title. Keen psychology and searching philosophy permeate these tales of domestic life, whether in the drama of the conversion of the agnostic physician, the enreer of the bourgeois Pa-risian family or the studies of the phases of childhood. (Charles Scribber's Sons, New York.)

Cupid's Garden. "Cupid's Garden," by Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler, presents the author as a story-teller of the French rather than of

"The Friendly Year." These emphasize the extent and variety of Dr. Van Dyke's intellectual and spiritual interests, and bring to the fore the cheery philosophy of life, which makes his essays, stories and poems so companionable. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.)

"Helen's Bables," by John Habberton. Some account of their ways, innocent, crafty, angelle, impish and witching. Miss Sara Crosby's illustrations of this favorite volume are especially good this year. (Alexander Belford & Co., Chi-Dana Estes & Co., Boston, who have

got out many delicate little books this holiday season, have added two more to their list. These are: "Among the Flow-ers" and "Among the Birds," sach com-posed of selections from the standard poets suited to the subjects. The vol-

The most important group of papers which the Atlantic Monthly will offer dur-