#### IN THE WORLD OF BOOKS

NEW EDITION OF JOHN RUSKIN'S WORKS SOON TO BE PUBLISHED - LITERARY NOTES.

edition of the works of John Ruskin will be issued, and, strange as it may seem, it will contain more matter than such an edition would have contained had Mr. Ruskin been living. The present editors and publishers are of the opinion that Mr. Ruskin was too careful and too exacting with his own work. Take the case of "The Seven Lamps." The manuscript as it now stands ready for publication has had restored to it some good words which Mr. Ruskin had There are also numerous notes from diaries which the editors declare are not personal chronicle, but are pages of set literature.

Mr. Ruskin had peculiar methods of writing, and he held himself rigidly to a standard of perfection. "Nothing was too much for him," says Mr. George Allen, his publisher, "and nothing could be too well done. He would get up in the night, if an idea occurred to him, in order forth-with to put it on record. He once said, what was very true, that he never wrote a line for money. He wrote because he had something to say. If he had not been a rapid as well as a careful writer, he could never have got through so much work. I am thinking not only of his books, but of the many letters which he was in the habit of writing. I think I have myself a thousand letters from him, and most interesting they are."

"The Boer Fight for Freedom" is scarcely opportune at this time, since the war is now officially over and the book is not so much a history as a political tract. It is interesting as giving in more complete form than has hitherto appeared to the Boer side of the controversy and that must have after all a purely academic interest, seeing that the incident is closed. Mr. Davitt is a man who has on many occa-sions shown the courage of his convic-tions. —e resigned from Parliament at the opening of the war and went to Pre-toria, where he made a study of the situation, the result of which appears in his

Mr. Davitt is a violent partisan of the Boers and states the case for their side both politically and in arms as favorably as possible. He thinks that there were no Uitlander grievances sufficient to lead Chamberlain to take the steps he did, and considers that Kruger gave all the as-surances necessary. The story of the war is not written as carefully as others have done, nor in the same manner, but it does nclude information as to the Boer armies, resources and casualties that have never before been given to the public. As a mere record of military events it is in-ferior to the work by Conan Doyle, who was thought by the British to concede too much to the Boers, Mr. Davitt feels that Cronje several times threw away the situation when he had it in his grasp, and blames him for his many delays when a old stroke might have accomplished

In one respect the book is novel, takes up the history of the war after the surrender of Bioemfontein and Pretoria in diary form and gives in detail the many petty engagements which followed in the next two years, closing with the last day of December, 1991. It is thus practically complete, since the events of this year. ave not been of the first importance. While Mr. Davitt is prejudiced in fa-

vor of the Borrs, his book contains much that will interest those who are corres-pondingly prejudiced in favor of the British. It contains much information gained from official Boer sources and has some excellent pen portraits of the men who fought for the Boers, including the Irish, who managed in one way or another to

proused great antagonism all over the world and there has been contri over it out of all proportion to the military losses on either side. It was 20 years after Appomatiox before anything like a correct history of our Civil War was un dertaken and we are just now getting it what may be the authoritative shape. It will probably take as long to do justice history of the war which has sust closed, which has been small in some respects and of great magnitude in others. book is a large volume, fully illustrated and written with incisiveness (Funk & Wagnalls Company.)

#### A Vacation With Nature. Rev. Frank DeWitt Talmage, son of

the late T. DeWitt Talmage, has written "A Vacation with Nature" (Funk & Wagnalls Co.) It is the musings of a minister in wood rambles. He is evidently a student of nature and rural life, and ny of his brightest passages are drawn many of his brightest passages are drawn from wood and vailey, stream and field, farmhouse and cabin. "A Vacation with Nature" has been described by a minister who read it in manuscript as "a book of the outdoor world translated into the high He visited a pawnbroker there and asked lessons of the soul." Taking a text from Goethe's "Faust," in which nature as the revelation of delty's attributes, is dethe author portrays spiritual ons in parables drawn from the forest United States authorities.

As an illustration of Mr. Talmage's style, as well as presentation of the theme of his book, we quote a portion of the

"A naturalist claimed that dumb brutes has never learned their languages. To test this theory, he hied himself to African jungles and built a cage. He lived the convocations of monkeys, and the sal-utations with which forest monarch called to mountain king. At last this naturalist with the idea that he had manufactured a Rosetta Stone, which interpreted those babbling tongues. Such a theory is ab-surd. But the manimates poetically feel, as the dumb brutes can figuratively speak. Then clouds weep, and their cheeks are wet with falling tears. Then setting suns enjoy the reflections of their own glow. Then happy brooks laugh and gurgle and sing, and modest roses blush under their wistful glance of love,"

#### Americans the Best Short-Story Writers.

In Harper's for July Mr. Alden, in discussing the evolution of the short-story. maintains that in this field of literature American writers are supreme:

"Until recently the shortest stories by English writers were of considerable length," says Mr. Alden, "abowing how firmly established among them was the habit proper to the novel. The best ex-amples of the really brief short story have been French and American. The French writer takes naturally to the vivid and piquant sketch, and the An ican readily adopts the characteristic National habit of telling little stories-a habit firmly established in our speech before it appeared in our literature. The simple conditions of early American life gave the racy snecdote and the narrative of adventure their primitive eminence. Our pioneer life not only cherished the story-telling trait, but furnished material for the storfrait, but infinited material for the stor-ies, often somber, if not tringic, but more frequently humorous. It is easy to see from what matrix sprang the tales of the elder Dana, of Hawthorne, and of William Glimore Sims-also the produc-tions of our long line of humorists down

WITHIN a short time a complete Poe and Irving stand in a class not sharply severed from European tradi-tions; and we can readily understand why Dickens and other English writers to such a degree admiringly fellowshiped the latter, and why in France the former received singular appreciation, being there the only American writer familiarly

"The are of short-story writing as represented by such authors as Maupassant and Gautler and Merimee reached a high-er point of excellence than that attained in the work of their American contemporaries, and there have been very few of our writers who in this field have ap-proached Turgenieff and Elenkiewicz. But for English-speaking readers the field has been most satisfactorily occupied and al-most monopolized by Americans. In boldness of conception (though avoiding mor-al risk), in sincerity of feeling, and in humor they have surpassed all others."

#### Why Dickens Lives.

In the Harper's Easy Chair William Dean Howells discusses the reasons for the hold which Dickens has maintained on the public. He says:

"Dickens could never have had his tremendous hold (which we are instruct-ed from time to time he has never really lost) upon the English-reading world of his day if he had been merely a great literary mannerist, a prodigious conven-tion as to how life was to be looked at in fiction, a sentimentalist of reach as The Boer Fight for Freedom.

The appearance of Michael Davitt's "The Boer Fight for Freedom" is scarce by opportune at this time, since the war is now officially over and the book is not so much a bistory as a political tract. It respected the illusion of their incentive among all the actors. They might be puppets, but he never called them so; they might be melodramatic, and for good or bad they mostly were, but they were never undramatic. He never felt them so, and he never suffered the spectator to feel them so.

"He was true to them; but, better than this, he was true to certain needs and hopes of human nature. He showed such tenderness for the poor, the common, the hapless and friendless, that one could not read his books without imbibling a belief in his goodness, which survived distinct proofs of his peccability. Long after he appeared not quite the unselfish and generous fount-from which such kindness as his ought logically to have flowed, he kept the respect, or the show of respect, which he had always cherished of respect, which he had always cherished for those needs and hopes of human nature. His work made always for equality, for fraternity, and if he sentimentalized the world, he also in equal measure democratized it. We fancy it was the instinctive and often unconscious democracy of Dickens which did much to endear him to Americans, whom otherwise he took little pains to andcar himself to; and we could wish him back in his old influence for that reason if for no other."

Rudyard Kipling's New Story.

Magazine, and it is one of the boldest and most brilliant expressions of Mr. Kipling's genius. With the exception of a few sketches relating to experiences in South Africa, no short story has come from Mr. Kipling for several years, and he has produced no story of this rank in a much longer time. The title, "Wireless," gives a hint as to the modern de-velopments in electric phenomena that suggested the story to Mr. Kipling, but it costains in it no intimation of the amaz-ing originality and skill with which he has worked it out. And yet no other title could describe so exactly the extraordinary psychological situation that forms the main incident of the tale. Scribner's get into the service.

It is evident that this is not the last think it is a story that will slir the interbook on the subject. The war has est of readers to enthusiasm.

beginnings to more perfect structure and more complete intelligence." The author's advance from protozon to man is made in clear and simple language, which tells a story of continuous interest. This book may be recommended as a peculiarly luminous and valuable presentation of a great subject in a succinct form. It is most elaborately illustrated.

Notes of Books and Authors A. C. McClurg & Co. are preparing an illustrated edition of the popular romance of Indian Oregon, "The Bridge of the Godn."

June portrays the world's history for the month of April in its usual judicious and concise style. From its frontispiece portraits of the King and Queen of England to the closing necrology department is presented a thorough and impartial digost such as to be obtained in no other

publication.

The Smart Set for Juy opens with a novelette by Edward S. Van Zile, entitled "Clarissa's Troublesome Baby," a story that is unique. In it a situation as novel as it is striking affords the author constant opportunity for scenes at once absorbing in their interest, and bubbling over with humor. From the first line to the last "Clarissa's Troublesome Baby is distinctive and delightful, and amazis distinctive and delightful, and amaz

Herbert Spencer's publishers state that his latest book, "Facts and Commenta," is there were source in the West, offered a to be his last. This fact lends interest to solid sliver spoon as a birthday gift to A. C. McClurg & Co.'s announcement that they are soon to publish what should be an admirable account of the life of the great philosopher. Dr. Charles H. Richer, of Stanford University, has been engaged for some time on the work, which is to be called "Herbert Spenger, the Man, the Scientist, and the Philosopher." There will also be an introduction by Dr. David Starr Jordan.

Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, is widely known in the Catholic church as a great and good man, and outside of the church he is almost universally known as one of the most intelligent essayists of modern times. The appearance of one of his ad-mirable little volumes is now a regular feature of the late Spring publishing season, and one that is eagerly awaited by those who desire all that is best in mo ern thought. This year the bishop has collected a number of essays under the title of "Religion, Agnosticism, and Education." and the work will be ready for the public this month. There are seven essays in all, along the lines suggested by the title. by the title. One in particular, a reply to Colonel Ingersoll, is likely to attract con-

#### Literary Notes.

John Fox. Jr., is never more effective than when picturing the humors of life in the mountains, and in the July Scribner's he will have a story full of the most amusing situations, entitled "The Army of the Callahan." A short love story by Marguerite Trucy,

in the July Scribner's, has for its hero a Yale athlete of the class of '98, who, while under the displeasure of his millionaire father, goes to Paris and becomes one of the guards in the exposition The new edition of Poe, soon to ap-pear under the editorship of Professor Charles F. Richardson, of Dartmouth College, is an event of importance in the world of letters. A remarkable feature of the edition is the series of illustra-

tions by Frederick Simpson Coburn. For the first time the complete works A new story by Rudyard Kipling is to of Whitman are to be obtainable in a appear in an early number of Scribner's uniform edition. By arrangement with Massaria, and it is one of the holdest and Messas. Small, Maynard & Co., and with the assistance of Whitman's literary ex-ecutors, this edition has been prepared, and will be published by the Putnams through their subscription department. Sane, humorous and wise is Leslie Stephen's biography of George Ellot, the new volume in the "English Men of Letters Series." One would imagine that there was nothing to be said on the life and work of a novellst whose pame has been a household word for 50 years. With a blogtspher of average ability this would be true, but interpreted through Lealle Stephen's personality, and seen with his eyes, George Ellot's life becomes a subject of criticism so fresh as to make of feel that the subject itself is new.

think it is a story that will stir the interest of readers to enthusiasm.

Story of Animal Life.

D. Appleton & Co. have just published "The Story of Animal Life," by B. Lindsay. The keynote of this fascinating romance of zoology, as the book might well be termed, is to be found if the vastly increased interest of the study of animal life due to the progress of modern discovery, which "has taught us to see in the animal kingdom one large fam-

## ANOTHER 1804 DOLLAR

SPECIMAN OF THIS REMARKABLE COIN HAS MADE ITS APPEARANCE.

A NOTHER specimen of the so-called Mint, Gebrecht, was authorized by Con 1804 American silver dollar has greater up designs for a silver dollar turned up. The history of this remarkable coin is as follows: A short time ago a sporting man named

B. H. Smith got stranded in Lima, Ohio. a loan of \$25 on a coin. The pawnbroker, seeing that it was an 1894 dollar, became under the figure of the "garment suspicious, and reported the matter to the

smith was arrested, and is now in jail. The design that was accepted, says that at Tolede. The coin has been forwarded to the Chief of the Secret Service Department at Washington for examination.

The design that was accepted, says the Utica Herald-Dispatch, was that which developed after 1839 into the well-known dollar bearing Liberty seated on the objects and a spread eagle on the reverse. Smith was arrested, and is now in jall ! The question for him to decide is whether The 1804 die, however, was not destroyed, are not dumb. The reason they do not speak intelligently to man is because man whether it is a counterfeit, or a dollar the blow-a coterie of speculators in the has never learned their languages. To coined previous to 1804, the date on The counterfeit of them counterfeit. can jungles and built a cage. He have there for weeks and months, listening to the chattering of the squirreis, the hissing to discover any evidence of alteration interested in them, they soid for big after a careful examination of the coin. Smith claimed that he got the dollar from a school teacher in Hamilton, Ohio. who, being in hard luck, gave him the coin as security for a loan of \$25, and falled to redeem it. Smith said that the teacher told him that he had had several such dollars made in Cincinnati every year and sold them. The authorities did not believe this story, and had the teacher

brought to Toledo. How He Got It.

He explained that he got the coin in question in Southern Ohio. While on a hunting trip he stopped one night at the bome of an eld German farmer. During the evening the subject of old coins coming up, the German remarked that he had a relic. He then went to a drawer and took out this 1894 dollar. The teacher effered him \$2 for it, which was accepted. The German then explained how he came into possession of the coin. He said that he was once a soldler in the British Army and was sent to South Africa for service. When he was discharged-his story as published does not state where-he received among the coins in which he was paid off this 1894 dollar. He kept it as a relic. Shartly after his discharge he came to the United States.

Whether or not Smith will ever get the dollar back is a question. If it is a counterfelt it will be configurated by the Gov.

dollar back is a question. If it is a counterfeit it will be confiscated by the Government. If it is a genuine coin the Government may confiscate it, as all the 1904 dollars were called in shortly after they were issued. The other three existing dollars cannot be taken by the Govern-ment, as they are owned by certain persons, but this particular coin has fallen into the hands of the Government, which will probably retain it.

The 1804 Dollar.

gress to get up designs for a silver dollar. He designed several different types, and from each of the dies cut with them he had coined a number of pattern pieces.

One design was of a type identical with that of the dollar whose coinage was discontinued in 1800. He gave this the date continued in law. He gave this the date 1894, it is supposed, because that was the nearest year to one in which the old-styled dollar had been coined. In other words, he did not want a pattern piece to police, who, in turn, reported it to the be merely a restrike of some coin actually The design that was accepted, says the

which has been aftered. The officials who caused Smith to be arrested were unable they got out and collectors began to be the early '60s another coterie of mint speculators brought the 1894 die sgain into service. After they had coined another batch of dollars, however, they discovered that there was no lettering around the edge, the part of the die that put this on the pattern pieces and the first restrikes having in some way been lost.

Dies Destroyed. The speculators, therefore, put the lettering upon some of the dollars with hand punches. It is claimed that these second restrikes can be easily detected because

The Bishop Smoked. Woman's Home Companion. Here's a story about the late Bishop Phillips Brooks that will appeal not only

to smokers, but to those who detest the On one occasion, after being hospitably received at Windsor Castle, the bishep was shown to his room, and soon proceeded to light his accustomed cigar. William Glimore Sims also the produc-tions of our long line of humorists down to Mark Twain, Stockton and Bret Harte. until 1336. In that year the Director of the

the guest not to smoke, as it was for-bidden. Bishop Brooks went into the corridor and continued smoking there. The custodian again begged him to desist. The bishop went back to his room and out upon the balcony and resumed his cigar, thinking that he was now in the oven air.

open air.

Again the custodian came, this time passing through the bishop's room, and said: "Smoking is not permitted, sir, in any part of Windsor Castle."

Once more he disappeared and Brooks, who gave up a cigar with great rejuctance when he had once lighted it, returned to his room,

A happy thought occurred to him. There

was an open fireplace in his room. The bishop lay down on his back on the floor, put his head up into the chimney and began to smoke there. This time he was undisturbed. Before the smell of the clgar had betrayed him; now the smoke went up the chimney. The cigar was finished in peace.

## SPOONS FOR BABIES.

Immigration Agent's Task of Supply ing Dunkard Children.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Dunkard babies promise to work the financial ruin of Max Bass, general immigration agent of the Great Northern, who some years ago, when Dunkard settiers, were source in the West, offered a each new colonist. When the first baby came, Mr. Bass

was notified that it had been named Max Bass Peters, He sent a spoon by the first mail and a letter of congratulation to the parents. That was 10 years ago. Last year the new Dunkard amounted to near 200, and each one received its silver spoon, although there were so many that the letters of congratula-tions were omitted, and a card was sent instead. This year promises to break even that record, and Mr. Bass, although

with alarm." "I always loved children," Mr. Bass said, in telling of his babies. "The first little Dunkard was named for me, and it pleased me greatly. At that time there were perhaps a dozen families in North Dakota. There are now more than 25,000 of this quaint sect in the colonies at Cando, Rugby and Devil's Lake, and the babies-well, there are new babies every

he insists that every honored custom shall be maintained, is beginning to "view

"I still send silver spoons, and shall continue the gifts as long as my money holds out, but only last week I received seven letters in one day telling me of new namesakes. There was Max John-son and Max Bass Peterson and Bass Anderson, and in one case they even turned my name wrong end to for the sake of the little one. Boys and girls alike take my name. I don't believe any German family was ever honored as mine. Sure-ly no ratiroad man ever had a larger fam-

can't keep pace with the new arrivals, I guess the Great Northern will take my place, but when I think of all those stur-

place, but when I think of all those stur-dy little German folk, I think it's worth more than all the spoons in the world to have them belong to me."

Six thousands more Dunkards will be added to the North Dakota colonies this month. Mr. Bass, who brought the first, will reach St. Paul, March 25, with a heavy movement of settlers from Indiana, Illinois, Ohlo and Pennsylvania. Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania,

The Dunkards are German Eaptists who originally came to the United States because of their religious beliefs. They are clannish, and when their families in-creased preferred to seek new homes for the sake of having their grown-up chil-dren with them. Those that go West this month have been living mainly upon rented lands, and will now settle upon gov-ernment tracts. They are farmers all, preferring grainraising to diversified They marry only with those of by return mail.

Many of those that came West 10 years ago are now wealthy. Eider Peters, fath-been able to inoculate very young animals er of Mr. Bass's first namesake, was then (hitherto found impossible), and has ob-

lawsuit among them; they do not drink or gamble, attend their churches regular-ly, and have established schools, and are hard working men."

New Cure for Tuberculosis

The announcement made recently to the Berlin Academy of Sciences by Professor Emil von Behring of the results of his re-searches in consumption is of the deep-est import. Professor Behring's notable act in turning over the Nobel prize of \$40,000 to the medical research institution he has founded at Marburg was recently noted in these columns; his standing in the scientific world, his discovery of the diphtheria serum, stamp his judgment with the highest authority. Briefly, as Pasteur.—Harper's Weekly. the result of six years' investigation, Professor Behring finds that tuberculosis in man and in cattle (and other animals) is one and the same disease-originating with one and the same germ. This, it need hardly be said, is diametrically opposed to the views of the famous Dr. Koch, of Berlin. Professor Behring has with one and the same germ. This, it need hardly be said, is diametrically opposed to the views of the famous Dr. Koch, of Berlin. Professor Behring has found that the disease-bearing germ is altered in passing from the blood of man to cattle, or the reverse; hence the confuston which has existed. But what is most

### SICK MADE WELL WEAK MADE STRONG

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After years of patient study, and delving into the dusty record of the past, as well as following modern experiments in the realms of medical science, Dr. James W. Kidd, 1854 Baltes Building, Fort Wayne, Indiana, makes the startling and the nt that he has surely



covered the clixir of life. That he is able with the aid of a mysterious compound, known only to himself, produced as a result of the years he has spent in as a result of the years he has spent in searching for this precious life-giving boon, to cure any and every disease that is known to the human body. There is no doubt of the doctor's earnestness in making his claim, and the remarkable cures that he is daily effecting seems to hear him out very strongly. His theory bear him out very strongly. His theory which he advances is one of reason and based on sound experience in a medical practice of many years. It costs nothing to try his remarkable "Elixir of Life," as he calls it, for he sends it free to anyone who is a sufferer, in sufficient quantities to convince of its ability to cure, so there is absolutely no risk to run. Some of the cures cited are very remarkable, and but for reliable witnesses would hardly be credited. The lame have thrown away contains and walked about after two or crutches and walker about after two or three trials of the remedy. The sick, given up by home doctors, have been re-stored to their families and friends in per-fect health. Rheumatism, neuralgia, stomach, heart, liver, kidney, blood and whin discourse and bladder troubles disasskin diseases and bladder troubles disap-pear as by magic. Headaches, backaches nervousness, fevers, consumption, cough colds, asthma, catarrh, bronchitis and all affections of the threat, lungs or any vital organs are easily overcome in space of time that is simply marvelous.

Partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia dropsy, gout, scrofula and piles are quickly and permanently removed. It purifies the entire system, blood and tissues, restores normal nerve power, circulation and a state of perfect health is produced at once. To the doctor all systems are alike and equally affected by this great "Elixir of Lite." Send for the remedy today. It is free to every sufferer. Stat what you want to be cured of and th sure remedy for it will be sent you fre

Important is that Professor Behring has a peor man. He is now worth \$20,000, has a fine farm, and four months in the year is a traveling passenger agent of the Great Northern.

"The Dunkards make splendid settlers."

Mr. Bass asserts. "I have never known a great bacteriologist. The event will be great hacteriologist. The event will be awaited with the keenest interest. The hopes of a genuine cure for the "white plaugue" have been blighted so often that scepticism in this field has grown a habit, No known physical force, no imagined unreality, no fad or folly known to the human mind, has been neglected, it would eem, in the search of a remedy against this most deadly enemy of the race, Everything from bare feet and electricity to a close semblance of the Fliipino water-cure, has been tried-nay, vaunted, The scourge goes on. Unto Professor Behring, or whomsonver wrests the secret

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	SPOKANE PLYER. For Eastern Washington, Walla Walla, Low-laton, Coets d'Alene and Gt. Northern points	Daily.	7:00 A. M. Daily.		
9	ATLANTIC EXPRESS For the East via Buni- ington.	8:50 P. M. Dally.	S:10 A. M. Daily.		
8	OCEAN AND RIVER SCHEDULE.				
	FOR SAN FRAN- CISCO. SS. Geo. W. Elder→ June 1, 12, 21. SS. Columbia— June 6, 16, 26.	From Ainsworth Dock. 8:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.		
3	FOR ASTORIA and way points, connecting with str. for liwace and North Beach, str. Hassale. Ash-street Dock.	Daily ex.	5:00 P. M. Daily, ex. Sun.		
	FOR CORVALLIS and way points, steamer Ruth, Ash-street Dock. (Water permitting.) FOR DATTON, Gregon	Mon.	6:00 P. M. Tues., Thurs., Sat.		
te et	City and Yamhill River points, str. Modec, Ash-street Dock. (Water permitting.)	Tues.,	B:00 P. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.		
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	*8:50 A. M.	pave, Los Angeles, all Paso, New Or- eans and the East. At Wood Burn, daily except nun-	*T:00 P. M.	
		onhects with train or Mt. Angel. bli- certon, Brown a- elite, Springhed, and Nation and Albany Local for Mt. Angel and bil- yerton.		
	4:00 P. M.	Albany passenger	*10:10 A. M	

\*Daily. ||Daily except Sunday.

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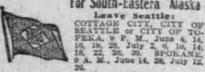
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