"Our Lord God doeth work like a printer, who setteth the letters backward; we see and feel well His setting, but we shall see the print yonder—in the life to come."

—MARTIN LUTHER.

"A SYRIAN PEASANT PLOWING," FROM "A STANDARD BIBLE DICTIONARY."

**A Standard Bible Dictionary.** Edited by Professors Jacobus, Nowise and Zenos. Illustrated. Cloth. $6. Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York City.

A long and learned examination is necessary before one can do justice to the value and scholarship of this magnificent volume, probably unequaled anywhere today as a reliable guide to the Bible, which latter is unquestionably the greatest book humanity knows.

This "Standard Bible Dictionary" has the stamp of dignity and reliability. It is complete in one large volume containing 939 pages, in which are 5000 titles, numerous colored maps specially prepared for the work and 200 illustrations in line and half-tone. The work has been in preparation for several years, and the expense involved is estimated by the publishers at $50,000. It is really a dictionary of the Bible, in the strictest sense of the term, and not a mess of speculation devoted to disputed points around which there hovers furious combat, it is ruled by reverent criticism and evangelical faith, and while it is refreshing to note that the results of the most recent archaeological discoveries in the Holy Land, Assyria or Egypt have an honored place here, yet the general treatment of the subject matter is safe and conservative. Where the interpretation of scripture is involved, around the elements of critical controversy, the editors have called wisely to their aid, serious and impartial scholarship. On a popular yet reverent plane, they have worked to produce a perfect storehouse of scriptural information.

The volume has been prepared under the editorial direction of Melancthon W. Jacobs, dean of the Hartford, Conn., Theological Seminary and professor of New Testament literature and criticism; Edward E. Nowrse, professor of Biblical theology in that seminary, and Andrew C. Zeros, professor of ecclesiastical history in McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago—assisted by noted American, British, Canadian and German scholars of the first rank. Indeed, many of these have spent years in Egypt and the Holy Land to investigate Bible questions or to engage in archaeological research, so that they could draw the material needed from original sources. These collaborators are: J. Vernon Bartlet, M. A., D. D., professor of church history, Mansfield College, Oxford; Augustus Stiles Carrier, D. D., professor of Hebrew and cognate languages, McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago; James Denney, D. D., professor of New Testament language, literature and theology, United Free Church College, Glasgow; Samuel Dickey, M. A., professor of New Testament literature and exegesis, McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago; Ernest von Dobschutz, D. D., professor of theology, University of Strassburg; Marcus Dods, D. D., professor or New Testament theology, United Free Church College, Edinburgh; Samuel R. Driver, D. D., Hon. D. Litt., regius professor of Hebrew and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford; Robert A. Falconer, D. D., president of Toronto University, Toronto, Canada; George B. Gray, M. A., Hon. D. D., professor of Hebrew and Old Testament exegesis, Mansfield College, Oxford; Hermann Guthe, D. D., professor of theology, University of Leipsic; James A. Kelso, Ph. D., D. D., professor of Hebrew and Old Testament literature, Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Penn.; Eduard Konig, Ph. D., LL. D., professor of Old Testament exegesis in the Protestant Theological Faculty, University of Bonn; Kirsopp Lake, M. A., professor of early Christian literature and New Testament exegesis, University of Leiden; Lewis G. Leari, Ph. D., Blauvelt, N. Y.; James F. McCurdy, Ph. D.; LL. D., professor of Oriental literature, University College, Toronto; Duncan B. Macdonald, M. A., B. D., professor of Semitic languages, Hartford Theological Seminary; William D. Mackenzie, D. D., LL. D., president and Riley professor of Christian theology, Hartford Theological Seminary; Shaller Mathews, D. D., professor of Systematic theology and dean of the Divinity School, University of Chicago; George Milligan, D. D., minister of the Established Church of Scotland; Edwin Knox Mitchell, D. D., professor of Graeco-Roman and Eastern church history, Hartford Theological Seminary; Wilhelm Nowack, Ph. D., professor of Old Testament exegesis in the Theological Faculty, University of Strassburg; Lewis Bayles Paton, Ph. D., D. D., Nettleton professor of Old Testament exegesis and criticism, instructor in Assyrian and cognate languages, Hartford Theological Seminary; George E. Post, M. D., F. L. S., professor in the Syrian Protestant College, Beirut, Waldo S. Pratt, Mus. D., professor of ecclesiastical music and hymnology, Hartford Theological Seminary; Ira Maurice Price, Ph. D., LL. D., professor of Semitic languages and literature, University of Chicago; James Stevenson Riggs, D. D., Taylor, Seymour and Iverson professor of Biblical criticism, Auburn Theological Seminary; George L. Robinson, Ph. D., D. D., professor of Old Testament literature and exegesis, McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago; James Hardy Ropes, A. B., D. D., Bussey professor of New Testament criticism and interpretation, and Dexter lecturer on Biblical literature, Harvard University; William Sanday, D. D., LL. D., D. Sc., Lady Margaret professor of divinity and canon of Christ Church, Oxford; John R. S. Sterrett, Ph. D., LL. D., professor of Greek, Cornell University; Charles Snow Thayer, Ph. D., librarian of Hartford Theological Seminary; Albert Thumb, Ph. D., professor in the Philosophical Faculty, University of Marburg, and John Moore Trout, Ph. D., Dobbs, Ferry, N. Y.

The class of readers for whom the book is intended: (1) Ministers and especially educated laymen who desire a usable book of Bible reference with up-to-date information; (2) intelligent and cultured lay workers who wish reliable statements on Bible subjects; (3) the theological student; (4) the superintendent of the Sunday school and teachers associated with him; (5) members of the adult Bible class; and (6) the general Bible reader to whom the Bible presents many things which need explanation.

Typographically, the book is a splendid specimen, being printed from new type on highly finished paper and well bound. In arrangement the convenience of the reader has been deferred to. For instance, Articles of more than ordinary length are furnished with analyses of contents and section numbers which correspond with box-heads distributed throughout the articles. The section numbers at the head of the articles refer the reader at once to the subject or phase of the subject which he wishes to consult. Examples of the practical application of this feature will be found illustrated by the articles Old Testament Canon, Palestine, Paul, Priesthood, etc. This is a practical time-saving plan, which for the application of common-sense to bookmaking is perhaps excelled by the printing of the key-words indicating the topics on the respective pages. These are printed in the margins at the top of the outer column of each page, thus enabling the reader to see at a glance the first and the last topics that occur upon any two pages. A valuable alphabetical thumb-index indicates by letter the exact position of the contents of the book, so that no time is lost in a moment of hasty reference.

No article printed is anonymous, but each one bears the initials of the author, who is chosen because of his special fitness as an expert in theology or scholarship. These editors and their assistants, in their writing, have been "cautious," almost to a Scotch degree. They have steered away from disputed ground where controversy rages, or else have discussed the subject in a manner which gives no room for disputation or offense. No vague speculation or choleric deliverance is, for instance, given as to what era of time is meant by the writer of the opening chapters of Genesis as to the creation of the world, and the treatment of evolution is equally wise. Thus:

The material in the Bible was composed at different times during a period of more than 1000 years—from the foundation of the Hebrew nation, by Moses, 1200 B. C., to about the end of the first century A. D. The number of writers whose work is preserved in the Bible is unknown. A large number of the Old Testament books and some of the New Testament are anonymous. The range and variety of subjects are indicative of a corresponding variety and number of authors. The poet, historian, philosopher (wise man), priest, prophet, apostle, King, statesman, popular story-teller, serious legislator, antiquarian delighting in genealogy and statistics, zealous reformer, faithful teacher, seer—all these and others, even the Divine Son of Man himself, find their words or work represented in the Bible.

It already appears that the conceptions of Genesis i, ii, iv are not exactly those of modern astronomy, geology or paleontology. Other discrepancies might be noted, of which the following are perhaps the most obvious: (1) There is no reason for supposing that the Hebrew word yom in Genesis i is used in any sense but its ordinary sense of a day of 24 hours; but even if the writer used this word figuratively, the periods there mentioned could not possibly be identified with the geological ages. (2) The sun and stars are said to have been created after the earth. (3) According to Genesis i, there is light, and evening and morning, before there is sun. (4) Plant life precedes sunlight. (5) Birds precede all land animals, and vegetation is complete in its highest forms before any animal life appears.

Attempts to reconcile these statements with the teachings of modern science have been marked either by a dogmatic denial of scientific truths or by a distortion of the plain meaning of Hebrew and English words. The efforts of the most eminent harmonist are remarkable only for their uniform failure. "Read without prejudice or bias, the narrative of Genesis creates an impression at variance with the facts revealed by science; the efforts at reconciliation.

are but different modes of reading into it a view which it does not express." The sublimity of the religious conceptions of the narrative will be dealt with later; but we cannot, and need not, escape from the conclusion that here, as elsewhere in the Bible, the inspired writer shares the "scientific" beliefs of his contemporaries.

The Old Testament writers certainly shared the ideas of their contemporaries concerning the material universe; and, in particular, the outlines of the Biblical cosmogony were derived from the Babylonian beliefs embodied in the creation epic. Therefore it is impossible to "reconcile" Genesis with modern science. To insist upon such a reconciliation shows a misconception of the character of divine revelation; and has put a stumbling block in the path of many an earnest, intelligent inquirer after spiritual truth. The methods of Genesis and geology have nothing in common. The Bible is silent concerning the operation of secondary causes which can be investigated by the human reason. While the more speculative minds of Egypt, Babylonia and Greece put foundation under foundation and creator behind creator in a vain attempt to provide a firm basis for their cosmogony and ontology, the inspired writers disregarded all intermediate processes in order to press home the supreme truth that "God said . . . and it was so"! Thus the human and temporary framework of the creation story is so subordinate to its permanent religious message that no advance in our scientific knowledge weakens our confidence in the great elemental truths concerning God, man and the universe, which are so simply and inimitably told in this fitting prelude to the history of redemption.

The present reviewer has written enough to show the scope of this Bible dictionary, and to give force to the conviction that very possibly the book is on so high a plane of literary scholarship that it is without a rival in English. To say more would be words, words, words. Of course, there are unfortunately those who do not think that it is worth while to own a Bible, or even to read it, and to such pernicious minds there is no attraction in any Bible dictionary. I believe, however, such antagonists are children of the devil, to whom little attention should be paid. When his Satanic Majesty gets them, he won't get much.

**My Impressions of Japan.** by Max Schmidt, San Francisco, Cal. Printed for private distribution.

A more intimate view of business and social Japan than is usually given. There are many books on the subject, but this one deserves credit because it is the frank impressions of a San Francisco business man who expresses original opinions and at all times makes what he has to say interesting. And it is a pleasure to review such a meritorious address, spoken by a member of the printer trade.

How it all came to happen was this: Mr. Schmidt is president of the Schmidt Lithograph Company, of San Francisco, Cal., and is also a member of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. Last Summer the Japanese consul at Tokio, Japan, representing the Chambers of Commerce of Tokio, Osaka, Kyoto, Yokohama and Kobe, sent an invitation to a number of representative citizens of the Pacific Coast "to visit Japan during the coming chrysanthemum season," and among those invited was Mr. Schmidt. Those invited from this city were O. M. Clark and J. C. Friendly. Mr. Schmidt went to Japan and had such a good time that, on his return home he found a notice on the blackboard at his place of business casually announcing that "the president would in a lecture give his impressions of Japan" to the members of the firm's lithograph school. Although the notice only gave Mr. Schmidt two days in which to prepare his talk, he was ready in time, and so well pleased was his audience that a request was made that the "report" be printed for distribution among the members of the school referred to.

The little book has gradually been reaching a larger circle, and the present reviewer obtained the loan of a copy through E. Shelley Morgan, manager for the company in this city. It may be incidentally hinted that Mr. Morgan has only a few more copies left.

The little book is a study in delicate brown, the covers are of straw-colored, flexible paper boards, and it is made in Japanese fashion. On the frontispiece is this notice: "Kind reader, take notice. This here is the beginning of this booklet." You turn over sheets from the right until you reach page 16, and then this almost shy request appears: "Notice. Do not get discouraged, but turn this cover over and you will strike page 17. This is the middle, and ends the first half of this booklet." Turning over the book to the left, you come across page 17, and then there is plain sailing until you reach the end, which is page 34. The arrangement is one which the street would call "cute."

Mr. Schmidt shows us a pacific, glad-to-see-you Japan, and throws a spotlight on what he saw in a business way. He thinks that it would be absurd and wrong, "after the manifestations of affection which were accorded us by the Japanese people, to question the sincerity of their friendship. Every member of the Commission realized that it was not the Commissioners whom the Japanese sought to compliment, but that through them they were seeking to reach the hearts of the people of the United States."

Mr. Schmidt is more than illuminative in his industrial word-pictures, particularly those relating to the printing and lithographing plants visited on the tour and he has pleasant comment to offer on the excellence of Japanese-built machinery. He also gives instances of the quickness of the Japanese in lightning-photography, and speaks appreciatively of artists who used flashlights in taking a picture and who threw a hood over the flashlight apparatus in such a manner that the smoke was caught in the hood, the latter closed and the smoke passed through a canvas chimney into the outer air. I would quote more from this good-natured book of travel in the Orient, but haven't any more space left.

**The Black Cross** By Olive M. Briggs. $1.50 Moffat, Yard & Co., New York City.

A novel which should interest Russians, violinists and lovers of Wagner's "Brunnhilde." Well-told, and glows with highly dramatic surprises, thrilling to the end. The Countess Kaya, the beautiful daughter of General Mezkarpin, is a member of a secret society named the Black Cross, draws the fateful slip of paper by which she finds herself selected to kill the Grand Duke Stefan, a tyrant condemned to death by the terrorists. She fires at him and leaves him for dead in St. Petersburg. The police suspect her, and she persuades Velasco, the violinist, to take her to Germany, passing her off as his wife. But the attempt fails. Velasco is a sort of Kubelik-Ysaye-Morsin, all in one, and the musician and Countess have a series of remarkable adventures. Velasco's playing at several of his concerts is described with no mean artistic skill. Ultimately the Countess blossoms as a "Brunnhilde" and the sequel has a particularly musical atmosphere.

**With the Battle Fleet,** by Franklin Matthews. $1.50. B. W. Huebach, New York City.

A reprint of the celebrated letters written by Franklin Matthews and published in the New York Sun and other associated newspapers, describing the voyage of the 16 American battleships from Hampton Roads to San Francisco. The descriptive work is what may be called a triumph of newspaper style and expression—or rather New York Sun style. It is blessed with that peculiar attribute, human interest. Do you remember about a story written by Will Irwin describing the San Francisco earthquake and fire, a story published in the New York Sun at a time when the Bay City was actually on fire? Well, the story was and is a classic of its kind, and a New York Sun editor gave it this head at the top of a column: "The City That Was." Mr. Matthews was the editor in question. The illustrations are by that past master in naval criticism, Henry Reuterdahl.

**The Explorer.** By W. Somerset Mangham. $1.50. The Baker & Taylor Co., New York City.

A love story of middle-class life in England, punctuated by semi-military expeditions to Northern Africa, commanded by Alec Mackenzie, Scotchman, fighter and Empire-builder. Whisky-and-soda drinks are enthusiastically mentioned. Lucy Allerton is surely a leap-year girl, for she frantically does most of the wooing, and there are a number of trying situations before she wins the indifferent Scot for her very own, but she succeeds. Brave girl. The adventure part of the story stirs like a tale of Rider-Haggard's.

**Lincoln's Birthday,** edited by Robert Haven Schauffler. $1. Moffat, Yard & Co., New York City.

Although this volume has arrived for review when the centenary of Lincoln's birth is past and gone, yet it is none the less welcome, giving as it does in small compass slightly over 100 selections of famous authors' estimates of Lincoln. Just the Lincoln book for a home where there are children. It is said that the library of Congress at Washington, D. C., contains over 1000 Lincoln books, in well nigh every language. Here is another meritorious bid for Lincolniana.

**Sir Walter Raleigh.** By Frederick A. Ober. $1. Harper & Brothers, New York City.

In simple and candid fashion, Mr. Ober tells the life-story of Sea-Dog Raleigh, who was at once the fighting hero of Armada days and an heroic figure in the planting of the English-speaking colony in Virginia. The narrative is a most romantic one and unusually well told. In many instances Queen Elizabeth is shown to be greedy and grasping, and King James I. to be a vainglorious ass who was known as "the wisest fool in Christendom." The mind portrait given of Sir Walter Raleigh is so well sustained and sparkling that it ought to be a permanent one.

JOSEPH M. QUENTIN.

## IN LIBRARY AND WORKSHOP.

At the New York State Library at Albany there is being printed a special limited edition of Jennette Lee's "Uncle William," in embossed points, for the use of libraries having departments for the blind.

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In a few days will be published "A Motley Jest," by Oscar Fay Adams. Its subtitle, "Shakespearean Diversions," indicates somewhat its character, Mr. Adams having written two plays modeled upon Shakespearean characters. One of these is called "A Shakespearean Fantasy" and the other is "The Merchant of Venice: Act the Sixth."

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"Contemporary Ireland," by M. Paul-Dubois, is a curiously interesting book, inasmuch as it is acknowledged to be one of the most complete on this complex subject; and yet its author is a Frenchman, a son-in-law of Taine, the historian. M. Paul-Dubois treats the subject with a detachment from prejudice which adds greatly to the book's value.

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It is not usual that a publisher finds it necessary, in this day of short-lived books, to reprint within a month three titles which are more than 20 years old. This has been the experience of the Baker & Taylor Company, who have just reprinted editions of "The Salt Box House," by Jane de Forest Sheldon; "A Natural Method of Physical Training," by Edwin Checkley, and "The Regiedles," by F. H. Cogswell. These books were popular two decades ago and are shown to be still in demand.

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Among the anticipated books of the season approaching, one of uncommon promise, is a new novel by Louise Closser Hale. Mrs. Hale's writing has been made familiar by the magazines, notably Harper's, but so far she is even better known as an actress than as an author. It was she who created the character of Prossy in Bernard Shaw's "Candida," an interpretation which was said to be responsible for some of the vogue of the play in this country. The most recent of Mrs. Hale's roles has been "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch."

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A cable dispatch from Moscow announces that a Boston publishing house is planning to bring out the long-expected complete edition of the works of Count Leo Tolstoi, an undertaking that up to the present time has been impossible in Russia because of the censorship and the difficulties in the payment of royalties. Under the present arrangement royalties to the amount of $250,000 will be paid in annual installments of $25,000. It is declared that with the approval of Premier Stolypin the censored works of the Count will be included in this edition, which will number about 25 volumes.

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It is related that an invalid woman who often met Nietzsche found him the gentlest, kindest and most sympathetic of men. He "implored her with tears in his eyes not to read his books." Such was his knowledge of women that he was thunderstruck to find shortly afterward that the lady at once proceeded to read them all. He was further stupefied by the discovery that having read them, she was utterly unmoved by the philosopher's unanswerable demonstrations that feeble persons like herself had no right to live and that women were distinguished by this, that, and the other objectionable attribute. Then it dawned on him that women, by nature, are curious.

* * *

Clarence F. Birdseye will issue in the near future an important publication entitled "The Reorganization of Our Colleges." Mr. Birdseye will be known as the author of a recent book entitled "Individual Training in Our Colleges," a man who is making a name for himself as an expert on the administrative needs of our universities. His long training as a lawyer enables him to point out abuses and needs in the present system of directing our colleges, which, Mr. Birdseye points out, have developed from "The School Based Upon the Home" into quasi-public institutions. The author shows that this great change in the character of the institutions has been accompanied by corresponding development of the administrative system, and he proposes a remedy for this defect.

* * *

The question of the authorship of "The Inner Shrine," the anonymous serial now appearing in Harper's Magazine, is arousing interest in literary circles, and there is scarcely an author of prominence to whom it has not been attributed. From California Mrs. John S. Wood writes, "Is Mrs. Humphry Ward the author of the new serial?" Josephine Daskam Bacon writes to the publishers that many of her friends seem to think that she is the author, and a well-known story writer, after making a thorough canvass of the subject, has firmly determined that the serial is the work of the Dean of American novelists. Doubtless because of its anonymity, the new serial has also been attributed to "The Author of the Martyrdom of an Empress." Like all the other conjectures this is, the Harpers say, "wide of the mark" and quite without foundation.

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A suggestion has been made by the Socialists of Glasgow, Scotland, that George Bernard Shaw, said to be the greatest living literary man in England, should represent Glasgow in the British Parliament. But Mr. Shaw demurs. The Washington (D. C.) Star says "go ahead" to the eminent dramatist, and continues: "Contributing to the gayety of a nation is no mean service, and as Mr. Shaw has performed that service so well out of office, he might do quite as well in office. A wag of the order of Shaw would wake up the House of Commons. He might not contribute much to legislation directly, but indirectly, by stirring up legislators and throwing strange and startling lights on subjects, he might lay the empire under obligations. Glasgow is a staid old city, but many new things have come out of it of late years. Why not Shaw?

* * *

An important contribution to the study of architecture is "Medieval Architecture," by Arthur Kingsley Porter, just published. The two volumes are complete units in a work which, in its final form, will probably include seven noble volumes. The present issue of two volumes embraces the origins of medieval architecture and the developments in Normandy and the Ile de France. The books are of tall quartos, printed in a fine Scotch face type. The full-page illustrations, nearly 300 in number, are half-tones of excellent quality, and altogether the work of Mr. Porter may be considered representative of the highest type of American bookmaking. There are 1020 pages, size 7x10½; the bibliography embraces 2500 separate entries and is probably one of the most complete ever compiled on a single branch of any of the arts. The author has spent seven years in the preparation of the copy and is now in Italy engaged on further work in connection with his subjects.

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It is worthy of note that Miss Lind-af-Hageby, the noted English anti-vivisectionist who has come to this country to lecture in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and at other Eastern points, is the original of the "Mrs. Home" in G. Colmore's startling arraignment of vivisection, the novel, "Priests of Progress," recently published by Dodge & Company. Miss Lind-af-Hageby has created much stir in medical circles by her still unaccepted challenge to open debate with any champion of vivisection. Perhaps the latter have in mind her celebrated debate three years ago with "Professor Betterton" in Portman Rooms, London, a debate reported in full, by the way, in Miss Colmore's "Priests of Progress." Miss Hageby's first lecture in Carnegie Hall, New York, nearly broke up in general discord, but she smilingly said it was "quite tame" as compared with some of her English experiences. "Lind-af-Hageby!" What an ideal name to work with, from the point of view of her press-agent!

* * *

A new patriotic song, words written by Z. M. Parvin and A. C. Roche, and music by Mr. Parvin, entitled "Back to the Days of Abraham," has been received for review, and coming as it does just before the celebration of the centennial of Abraham Lincoln, it ought to have a large sale and be of special interest to Grand Army circles. The words recall President Lincoln and the boys in blue of the early '60s, and with the stirring music, teach a patriotic lesson. The tune is a lively one, is well suited to the words, is not difficult to learn and is commended to Grand Army camps. The compass is from C below the staff to F on the top line of the clef, so that the song can suitably be sung in chorus by male voices. Mr. Parvin, who is now a resident of this city, has lived in Willamette Valley towns for a number of years, and is well known as the composer of songs, etc., which have been admired. Mr. Parvin is also a Grand Army man. He drew his inspiration about Abraham Lincoln from the very fountain head, for when Mr. Parvin was a boy of about 15 years old he lived in Illinois and was possessed at several of the historic debates between Lincoln and his great rival, Douglas.

* * *

Some interesting information regarding the popularity of books for children has been gathered in New York and is chronicled by the World newspaper of that city. It seems that of 48 books most popular among the children in 11,000 elementary classrooms, Louisa M. Alcott's "Little Women" stands at the head and Hawthorne's "Wonder Book" at the foot. In the first 25 books on the list are five of Miss Alcott's works, including "The Old-fashioned Girl" and "Little Men." "Robinson Crusoe" is the sixth and "Alice in Wonderland" is the eleventh. Mrs. Burnett's "Sara Crewe" is near the head. Books usually considered staple for older minds are scattered through the list, including "John Halifax," "Evangeline," "Ivanhoe," "The Merchant of Venice." Tales of Dickens are named, and, of course, the "Huckelberry Finn" of Mark Twain. Altogether, the list is delightful and encouraging, comments the writer referred to. Of an early purity of taste the experiment offers evidences which is in no wise weakened by the fact that the volumes in the school libraries are carefully selected by the board of education. The children show in little reviews which they have written that they read the books not merely because they are there, but because they like them. Last year the cumulative circulation of the books from the classroom shelves approximated 7,000,000.

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Friends of the late Ouida, English novelist, have planned to put up at her birth place, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, England, a most appropriate memorial to the talented but eccentric author. All but $500 of the funds necessary to erect a handsome drinking fountain—the form the memorial is to take—have already been subscribed, and an appeal has been sent to this country for the remaining sum. This appeal says: "Surely there must be among us (in America) many who, even failing in admiration for Ouida as a writer of fiction, may still feel drawn toward her as an ever-active worker in the cause of animal protection, and may care to aid in perpetuating the memory of the lover of horses and dogs, in the appropriate manner proposed—namely, the erection of a drinking fountain by the roadside for the benefit of all passing beasts. It is to be placed at a much-frequented crossroad outside the town and near the cottage where Ouida was born." A number of prominent English men and women have been active in this project; Lord Curzon has written the inscription. Anyone who may feel disposed to help the work may send contributions direct to the chairman of the Ouida Memorial committee, G. Milner-Gibson Cullum, Hardwick House, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, England, or, for convenience, to Miss Cortazzo, Meadville, Pa., who will forward remittances to their destination.

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An interesting exhibition of material relating to Punch is now on view at the Leicester Galleries, in Leicester Square, London. "It would not be easy to exaggerate the care and fitness with which the exhibition in Leicester Square—happily the one hundredth—has been arranged," says the Glasgow Herald. "Apart from the various relics, headed by 'The Mahogany Tree,' never before visible to the public, the arrangement is chronological. Following on portraits of the founders—Mark Lemon, Henry Mayhew and the rest—there are the original trade show cards announcing the first number; the prospectus, with woodcuts at the head of Lord Morpeth, Lord Melbourne and Lord John Russell; page one of the inaugural number, with 'The Moral of Punch,' from the pen of Mark Lemon; the drawing which marked John Leech's appearance in the weekly, to which he contributed till his death in 1864; the number of 1845, where is printed Hood's 'Song of the Shirt'; Thackeray's 'Case of Real Distress,' 1844, which, with its accompanying illustration, was the cause of Punch being excluded from Paris for a time; numbers of the inventive drawings of 'Dicky' Doyle—'Dick Kitcat,' he once suggested as a pseudonym—who, of course, designed the familiar cover. There are also the almanac for 1845, containing the celebrated 'Advice to Persons About to Marry'; the title page to volume xix., 1850, in which Sir John Tenniel made his debut, since when up till a few years ago he contributed work combining in a remarkable way political judgment and artistic accomplishment; drawing after beautiful drawing by Charles Keene, whose first cartoon appeared in 1864; Du Maurier's first contribution and various later ones, full of subtle observation of the foibles and frills and furbelows of 'polite society'; Millais' illustration to 'Mokeanna,' 1865, and one other design by him of that golden period; drawings by Sir F. C. Burnand, Fred Barnard, Fred Walker, 'Spy,' Mr. Linley Sambourne, Sir John Gilbert, Randolph Caldecott, and, certainly not least, Phil May, to whom descended the cloak of Charles Keene."

# Books Added to Library

The following books may be examined at the Public Library during this week and will be ready for circulation Monday, March 1.

BIOGRAPHY.

Jackson—Sheldon Jackson, pathfinder and prospector of the missionary vanguard in the Rocky Mountains and Alaska; by R. L. Stewart. 1908.

Lincoln—Abraham Lincoln, the boy and the man; by James Morgan. 1908.

Lincoln—The story-life of Lincoln, by Wayne Whipple. 1908.

Schurz—Reminiscences. v. 2. 1908.

BOOKS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

Andersen—Gamle folk og andre fortaellinger.

Aubert—Det nye Norges malerkunst.

Brosboll—Gode venner.

Diers—Fritzchen.

Dumas—Greven af Monte Christo.

Eckstein—Der beaucn im carcer.

Hallstrom—Doda fallet.

Kretzer—Der holzhandler.

Lagerlof—Kristuslegender.

Medin—Unter fremdem willen.

Wissmann and others—Im innern Afrikas.

DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL.

Bayne—Quicksteps through Scandinavia. 1908.

Dutt—Highways and byways in East Anglia. 1904.

Lloyd—In dwarf land and cannibals country; a record of travel and discovery in Central Africa. 1907.

Mosse—The palaces of Crete and their builders. 1907.

Prothero—The pleasant land of France. 1908.

FICTION.

Barr—The strawberry handkerchief.

Burnham—The leaven of love.

Doyle—Round the fire stories.

Lewis—The monk.

Porter—The voice of the city.

Somerville and Martin—Further experiences of an Irish R. M.

FINE ARTS.

Hackwood—Old English sports. 1907.

Two-family and twin houses; a variety of designs contributed by leading architects. 1908.

Upton—Musical memories. 1908.

HISTORY.

Champney—Romance of Roman villas. 1908.

Wailing—Russia's message. 1908.

Younghusband—The story of the Guides. 1908.

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# Day Unto Day

## By Oliver D. Neslit

This day tells tomorrow
What of yesterday,
Whether joy or sorrow
Stood beside the way;
Whether pain or pleasure,
Whether sun or rain
Made the day's full measure
One of loss or gain.

Night to night is showing
What has come and gone
In the current flowing
From gray dusk to dawn—
In the current steady
Goes from sun to sun,
Ready or unready,
All that we have done.

All the dim tomorrows
Stretching far away!
Each one somehow borrows
Gladness of today
And the nights unending
Echo us our dreams,
Wreathing them, and blending
Them in happy gleams.

Day to day is calling—
And tomorrow knows,
Whether glad or galling;
Whether thorn or rose;
Whether deed or thinking;
All that we have done—
Day to day is linking
All from sun to sun.

Night to night replying
Murmurs through the dusk,
As a gleaner sighing
Over grain and husk,
Day to day is bringing
Something for our good—
We might sense the singing
If we understood.

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# Oregon's Semi-Centennial

Continued From Second Page.

nia, for the reason that it was admittedly unsuited to the economic and industrial as well as the climatic conditions of the state. Though the Oregon people may have had a racial dislike for the negro, they were not alone in this, as the constitution of Minnesota, admitted a short time before, contained substantially the same provisions as did the constitutions of other Northern states.

## OREGON FIFTY YEARS AGO.

**Isolated From the Great Movements in Older Countries.**

Oregon thus admitted into statehood was the last state admitted before the secession actually began, as Kansas, the next state, was not admitted until January, 1861, when several of the states had already seceded. Oregon was therefore the last admitted before the Civil War by the representatives of all the states of the Union.

The contrast of the Oregon of 1859 with the Oregon of 1909 is of course interesting, as we compare the scattered pioneer settlements with the stage coach and pony express of the earlier date with the wealthy and prosperous state with all the appliances of modern civilization of the present. In a broader point of view, however, far more impressive is the contrast when we compare the civilized world of 1859 with that of 1909. In no half century of the world's history has there been such an accumulation of wealth, such industrial and material progress, such a control by men of the mysterious forces of nature, such an advance in education and all the refinements of civilization, such an uplifting of the masses in the comforts of living, and I may add such an awakening of the moral conscience and the gorwth of humanitarian sympathies of mankind and such a development of the power of public opinion in the government of the world.

The momentous changes in the world politics in the last half century may be realized when we recall that in 1859 neither the French Republic nor the German Empire, nor the Kingdom of Italy had come into existence. Louis Napoleon was Emperor of France; the Pope ruled the States of the Church; a Bourbon king reigned over Naples and Sicily, and Austria over Venice and Northern Italy. Japan was opening her ports for the first time to the markets of the world, England had suppressed the Sepoy insurrection in India, Livingston was exploring Africa, and the modern "Spheres of Influence" of the Great Powers in the Dark Continent were unknown. The world of 1859 was filled with wars and rumors of wars. Russia was warring against the tribes of the Caucasus, Spain against Morocco, England and France were threatening war against China, the war of Austria against Italy and France, with its far-reaching results was impending. Mexico was distracted with civil war, and the border war of Kansas, with the John Brown Raid of 1859 foreshadowed the coming struggle in the United States. Both this country and Europe in 1859 were recovering from the financial panic of 1857 and the resulting business depression. The Atlantic Cable had been successfully laid, but the operation had been soon interrupted and ocean telegraphic communication was not resumed until several years later. It was in 1859 that petroleum wells were fist sunk in the United States, and no one ever dreamed of the far-reaching consequences to flow from that discovery.

Turning aside from the world of action to that of scientific thought, there was at the time of the admission of Oregon an event of profound importance in literature and science, the publication of the famous book of Darwin, "The Origin of Species," the semi-centennial whereof has been recently commemorated. This was indeed an epoch-making book, which worked a mighty revolution in scientific thought profoundly permeating history, religion and all studies of science and politics. The centennial of the birth of the author coincides with that of Abraham Lincoln, which was celebrated only three days ago; thus, almost coinciding with the event we are now commemorating. This coincidence of the birth of the foremost Briton with that of the foremost American is of profound interest.

Time will not permit me to dwell on the changes which came to Oregon in the advance of civilization in this half century of your statehood. In no state has there been more marvelous material development and more substantial progress in all the refinements of an advanced civilization.

In considering the relation of Oregon to the Union, the peculiar isolated condition of your state at the time of its admission and during the few years succeeding should be clearly understood. It was separated from the East by lofty and almost impassable mountains. The only communication with the older states and the seat of Government was by difficult and hazardous wagon trail through the territory of hostile Indians, or by a circuitous route through Panama, involving a long voyage over two oceans. The Great American Desert of the geographies of that time extended as a barrier from the middle line of Kansas to the Rocky Mountains. Though railroads had been built in the East and as far west as the Mississippi, the system was still in its infancy, and comparatively little progress had been made west of that river; and though the National political platform of 1860 demanded the extension of railroads to the Pacific Coast, such connections were not made until some years after the close of the Civil War. Telegraphic communication from the East to the Pacific Coast was not opened until late in 1861, and until then over 20 days were required for the transmission of intelligence by pony express from the Mississippi River; that is, to the outpost of railroad or telegraphic communication.

This isolation was emphasized by the constant peril of Indians, which threatened the scattered settlements with all the horrors of savage warfare. Before and after the admission to statehood and during and after the Civil War the citizens of Oregon were compelled to defend themselves against the attacks by the Indians who surrounded them; and at this time, in 1861, they looked in vain for protection to the Federal Government, 300 miles away, which could not help them if it would.

Managers of New York theaters agree that there has been a remarkable change in the public dramatic taste in the last 15 years, in the drift from the classic and intellectual to the light musical and spectacular productions.