

fails and he is ordered by his doctor to go south until the cold season has passed by, and Marjorie receives an invitation from her aunt Mary, the wife of Dr. Ramsay, of Montreal, to visit her. Soon after, Marjorie is on her way to that city and her father is speeding south to the West Indies. On the train our little heroine meets in Ada West an acquaintance, who, with her mother, is journeying in the same direction. The Wests are Montreal people of fashion and wealth, and they figure largely in the after story. Arriving at her destination Marjorie is most heartily welcomed to Dr. Ramsay's delightful home, a home pervaded by an earnest yet cheery Christianity. The Canadian winter soon yet a continued round of employment, improvement and enjoyment. The stories of Professor Duncan, the friend and visitor of the Ramsays, from early Canadian history; the hospitality of the Wests, and the temptations and trials which dog the footsteps of fashion and wealth—as exemplified by their lives; the reverse of the picture as shown by the good Miss Mostyn and her invalid sister; the sweet charity shown by the Ramsays and their little guest to the unfortunate Louis Girard; the festivities and delights of the Ice Palace, the tobogganing, skating and sleighing, and finally the summer spent at Murray Bay and the re-union there with her father, who returns with health restored, are some of the phases of Marjorie's memorable Canadian visit. Miss Machar has given to United States readers a capital picture of Canadian life and character, and for all her readers she has provided a charming story—full of lessons of deep meaning for old as well as for young, rich in illustrative allegory and apt historical narrative. Pure and wholesome, entertaining and instructive, this noble story enhances the enviable reputation of its author, and cannot fail to leave its every reader the purer and better for its perusal.

DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY. Edited by Sidney Lee. Vol. XXXI. Kennett-Lambert. Price \$3.75. New York: Macmillan; London: Smith, Elder and Company; Toronto: Williamson and Company. 1892.

With praiseworthy regularity appears the thirty-first volume of this great work, neither hastening nor lingering, every successive instalment arriving at its appointed time, yet without the least indication of the work being hurried or "scamped." The first name is neither common nor well known, yet Bishop White Kennett, of Peterborough, was a man of mark in his day, and there may possibly be still some classical scholars who remember his younger brother Basil's "Antiquities of Rome," published in 1696, superseded by the work of Adam, which in its turn was dislodged by Dr. William Smith's famous Dictionary. A number of Kennetts are commemorated, and there is a good article on the Hebrew scholar Kennicott, by Mr. W. P. Courtney. Among the Kenricks we have John, a well-known editor of classical books, and William, the critic of Johnson and the author of a dictionary which is still quoted as an authority. "Though a speculative scoundrel he was clever, and especially proud of the rapidity of his writing." In his later years he "seldom wrote without a bottle of brandy at his elbows," so says Mr. Gordon Goodwin.

Passing by Kents, a Kentish, etc., we come to the name of Keppel, under which we have quite a number of very charming biographical sketches, chief among them, of course, that of Admiral Augustus, Viscount Keppel, but there are others of the name who are worthy of commemoration, and who are here worthily commemorated. Then come Kers—among them Earls and Dukes of Roxburgh, some of them men of note—and Kerrs, some of these Earls and Marquises of Lothian, chief among them, perhaps, William, third Earl, who had his trials and difficulties, like lesser men.

One of the memoirs that will attract notice is that of Louise de Kéroualle, Duchess of Portsmouth, the ancestress of the present ducal family of Richmond. There is not much that is new in Dr. A. W. Ward's article, and there was no need for more. In fact all that was necessary to be known about the light lady who became a penitent was already known. We think that we leave the present sketch with rather a lower opinion of her character than the one current. Many readers of this volume will learn, for the first time, that John Ketch was actually a hangman who died in the year 1686, the second in succession to the executioner of Charles I. It was he who made such a mangling of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth. Perhaps he was more expert with the rope than with the axe. It is probable that his bungling at the execution of Lord W. Russell, as at Monmouth's, gave him prominence, and led to his name being applied as a designation to all his successors.

There is a good article on Kettlewell, the nonjuror, by Mr. Gordon Goodwin, a brief but good one on Mr. T. H. Key, who will be remembered as having advanced in England the scientific treatment of Latin Grammar, whilst a number of Kidde, among whom we find a preacher, a physician, a painter, a missionary, a Greek scholar, a pirate, and a naturalist, are duly commemorated. Bishop Kidder deserved to be noticed on his own account, and he is here sympathetically noticed by Mr. Overton; but we fear he will be remembered in his old diocese as the prelate who succeeded to the throne from which the saintly Ken had been thrust out because he would not take the oath to William III., and who, together with his wife, was killed in bed in the palace at Wells by the falling of a stack of chimneys in the great tempest of Nov. 26, 1703.

An article of some length reminds us of a dramatist of whom most people have never even heard, Thomas Killigrew. We may judge that, in the opinion of his contemporaries, his conversation was superior to his composition, by the lines of Denham:—

Had Cowley ne'er spoke, Killigrew ne'er writ,
Combined in one, they'd make a matchless wit.

There are a great many Kings, several of them men of considerable eminence, and among them Bishops of Chester, London, and Bath and Wales; but perhaps the most distinguished is William King, Archbishop of Dublin, author of a good many publications, but especially of the famous work in Latin on the "Origin of Evil," which had the honour of being criticized by the great Leibnitz, and was translated into English by Edmund Law, Bishop of Carlisle. There is an excellent account of King in the Dictionary.

From King we pass to Kinglake, author of the "History of the Crimean War," of whom we have a brief but excellent account by Mr. Leslie Stephen. Of this great writer the biographer remarks: "The literary ability in any case is remarkable; the spirit of the writing is never quenched by the masses of diplomatic and military information; the occasional portraits of remarkable men are admirably incisive; the style is invariably polished to the last degree, and the narrative as lucid as it is animated." Mr. Stephen remarks of "Eothen," the book which first brought Mr. Kinglake into notice: "It showed Kinglake to be a master of a most refined style and subtle humour." It is indeed one of the most exquisite books of later times, in the English language, and such of our readers as may, on this recommendation, make their first acquaintance with "Eothen" will have reason for gratitude to us for the same.

The same writer deals with Charles Kingsley, of whose life and work he gives an excellent account and with a degree of sympathy which will be grateful to Kingsley's admirers. "No one surpassed him," says Mr. Stephen, "in first-hand descriptions of the scenery that he loved." "He was," says Mr. Matthew Arnold, "the most generous men I have ever known; the most forward to praise what he thought good, the most willing to admire, the most free from all thought of himself, in praising and in admiring, and the most incapable of being made ill-natured or even indifferent by having to support ill-natured attacks upon himself."

Many names must be passed with or without mere mention. A number of Kinnairds, some of them of real distinction, are given. The same may be said of Kirby, Kirk, Kirkley, Kirkpatrick and others. John Kitto, once well known as the editor of the "Pictorial Bible," and other useful works, is kindly dealt with; there is a good notice of the eminent painter, Sir Godfrey Kneller, and an excellent one of Charles Knight, who rendered such great services to the cause of popular education, and also that of Shakespearean criticism—not to mention a number of other Knights of greater or less distinction.

We are sorry that we cannot pause over the Knollys and Knowles, both of which have a good many eminent names—everyone will think of Sheridan Knowles, but there are others. But we must hasten to the Knoxes, and, although students of the Tractarian movement will linger over Alexander Knox, most readers will pass on to that which is perhaps the greatest name in the present volume, the Scottish Reformer, John Knox. To this name Dr. Aeneas McKay very properly gives no fewer than forty columns. The writer seems to us to have admirably understood the character of this great Scotchman—its greatness and its limitations. "He was narrow, fierce, with regard to some subjects coarse, and with regard to some persons unforgiving. At his best he resembled a prophet of the Old Testament, not an evangelist of the New. At his worst he was a political partisan and ecclesiastical bigot, who could see no merit in an opponent, and could overlook any faults in a follower. Yet he was unselfish in a time of self-seeking, straightforward in an age of deceit. A strain of humour saved him from pedantry, and his severity was occasionally exchanged for a tenderness more valued because so rare."

There are many other names of note in this volume, but there is one which we cannot leave unmentioned, that of "dear" Charles Lamb. There is an excellent notice of him by Canon Alfred Ainger, than whom no one is better qualified to write on this subject.

The October issue of the *Californian Illustrated Magazine* has several well-illustrated articles. "On a Coral Reef" is one and "Among the Basket-Makers" another, both being very interesting. "Ranching for Feathers" is a graphic sketch of ostrich farming in the Golden State. "Can a Chinaman Become a Christian?" "Jimmy the Guide" and "New Los Angeles" are other features of the number.

MRS. CHARLES F. HARTT commences the October number of the *St. Nicholas* with an interesting contribution entitled "Volcanoes and Earthquakes." "My Betty," by Laura E. Richards, contains some charming children's verses. "A Page of Fun," by Malcolm Douglas, is hardly up to the standard of Lewis Carroll, but is by no means bad. "Two Girls and a Boy" is continued in this number. Frank W. Sage contributes a good story, "How Michael's Bullet Spoiled Tommy's Picnic." The October number is as merry and lively as usual.

PROFESSOR OSCAR L. TRIGGS opens the October *Post Lore* with "Robert Browning as the Poet of Democracy," in which, in rather abstract and transcendental terms, he seeks to prove that Browning expresses the democratic idea most fully. Samuel D. Davies makes an onslaught upon "Dante's Claim to Poetic Eminence." Jakub Arbes' romanetto, "Newton's Brain," is continued. Other articles are "The Essence of Goethe's Faust" and "The Ethics of 'As You Like it.'"

"SOME Phases of Contemporary Journalism," by John A. Cockerill, of the *New York Advertiser*, is one of the most interesting features of the October *Cosmopolitan*. It is a vigorous indictment of the sensational, irreverent and heartless methods of news-collecting of the modern paper. H. B. Plant, president of the Southern Express Company, contributes a valuable paper upon the South Atlantic and adjacent railways of the United States. Other articles of interest are "An Old Southern School," "A Persian's Praise of Persian Ladies," by Dr. Ruel B. Karib, and "Liberal Tendencies in Europe," by Murat Halstead.

KATE JORDAN contributes an excellent story in the October *Lippincott's* entitled "The Kiss of Gold." George Alfred Townsend follows with the journalist series, entitled "Hearing My Requiem." "The Prayer-Cure in the Pines" is the name of a poem from the pen of Clarence H. Pearson. Robert N. Stephens tells a most dramatic tale, entitled "At the Stage Door." Margaret J. Preston writes some pretty verses under the appropriate title, "Unconscious Service." Sigmund J. Cauffman contributes a most interesting descriptive paper on "Old Paris." The October issue is in every way a most readable number.

H. C. BUNNER commences the October number of *Scribner's* with a paper entitled "The Making of the White City"; the writer concludes with some interesting statistical notes of the World's Fair buildings. Bliss Perry commences "Salem Kittredge, Theologian," a very readable story, to judge from Part I. W. C. Brownell contributes "French Art—II., Romantic Paintings." "It is temptingly simple," observes this writer, "to deny all importance to painters who are not poetic painters." We cannot overrate the value of this suggestion in art criticism in general, and in French art criticism in particular. Edmund R. Spearman contributes a good paper on "A School for Street Arabs." "Wood Songs," by Arthur Sherburne Hardy, is a very pretty little poem. The October issue is a good number.

"THROUGH DARKEST AMERICA" is the opening article of *Outing* for October, and details the adventures of an adventurous couple who explored with canoe and shotgun the wild region at the head of Lake Superior. The football season is on now, and Walter Camp begins a series of football sketches. This one is entitled "A Review of the Football Season." Two Canadian ladies, Mrs. Denison and Miss Pauline Johnson, contribute articles on "Bicycling for Women" and "Outdoor Pastimes for Women" respectively. "A South American Lion Hunt" is an interesting account of the deadly effect of the native's blow gun and poisoned arrows. Other important articles are "Throwing the 56-pound Weight," "The New Jersey National Guard," "Around the World with Wheel and Camera," and "Lacrosse," the last by the veteran player Ross Mackenzie.

A TRANSLATION by Mr. Charles Whibley of Maurice de Guérin's magnificent "Centaur," with illustrations by Arthur Lemon, is the principal literary feature of the October *Magazine of Art*. A most interesting sketch is that headed "Burmese Art and Burmese Artists." "The workmen of Burma," says the writer, Mr. Harry L. Tilley, "although they have little idea of composition, are wonderfully fertile designers of details. They can draw with freedom and grace; their legends are full of stirring incidents, and deal with a varied range of characters, from the puny human infant to the grotesque man-eating monster."

Without the insight and delicate refinement of the Japanese, they are free from the extravagance of the Chinese, and there is nothing in their art so debased as the representations of Hindu gods." The illustrations Mr. Tilley reproduces show these characteristics admirably. "Niccolo Barabino" is the subject of the biographical and critical notice of the issue, a photogravure of that painter's "Archimedes" being the frontispiece. The other details of the issue are up to the mark.

MR. STEAD's article, "Mr. Gladstone's New Cabinet," is the most conspicuous feature of the October number of the *Review of Reviews*. It is a full and outspoken account and criticism charged with Mr. Stead's irrepressible personality. Portraits are given; Lord Herschell's is accompanied by the legend, "Another 'Old Stager'"; Mr. Stanfeld's is labelled "An 'Old Stager' Shelved." The geographical distribution, religious persuasion, physique, debating powers, financial standing, social proclivities, travels, good looks and capacity of its members are discussed; the question as to whether Mr. Gladstone will be Prime Minister or Irish Minister is mooted, and a brief biography of each member given. The article is full of information and readable, and on both grounds valuable. George William Curtis and John Greenleaf Whittier are treated under the heading, "Two Great Americans." "Religious Co-operation, Local, National and International" is the subject of a collection of articles by the Reverends Josiah Strong, D.D., M. McG. Dana, D.D., and