

Book Notices.

OLD SOUTH LEAFLETS.

No. 60 contains ship-money papers—a specimen of the first writ of ship-money, 1634; the King's case laid before the judges, with their answer, 1637; extracts from the speech of Oliver St. John (Hampden's counsel) on the ship-money case, 1637; extracts from the arguments of Sir Robert Berkeley, justice of the King's Bench, 1638; and the Act declaring the illegality of ship-money, 1641. These papers will be found most interesting, particularly if the reader, previous to the perusal of them, refreshes his memory of the famous controversy between Charles I. and John Hampden, by re-reading his Green and Gardiner, and by turning up again Macaulay's well-known essay, and Disraeli's "Eliot, Hampden, and Pym."

No. 61 contains Pym's speech against Strafford, after the recapitulation of the charge of treason against the latter. Pym, it will be remembered, was Eliot's successor as leader of the Parliament. He was one of the twelve deputies of the Commons, whom shrewd King James had greeted with, "Set t'wale chairs; here be t'wale kings coming." He and Strafford had been dear friends, but when the latter, after Buckingham's death, turned apostate, the friendship was for ever at an end. "You need not use all this art to tell me that you have a mind to leave us," said Pym, in reply to some vague hints made by Strafford as to advantageous overtures that might be made at Court now that Buckingham was out of the way; "but, remember what I tell you, you are going to be undone. And remember, also, that though you leave us I will never leave you while your head is upon your shoulders." It was a strange sequel to the story of their early friendship that the one should be the cause of the other's ruin and death—that the one should become for ever known as the great champion of freedom, the other as the great apostate.

No. 62 of the leaflets contains Cromwell's second speech, delivered at the opening of the first Protectorate Parliament, 1654. The student of history will remember Carlyle's admirable comments on this speech in his so well known "Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches." The speech was reported by "one who stood very near," and "published to prevent mistakes." "As we, again, stand at some distance—two centuries with their chasms and ruins—our hearing is nothing so good. . . . The reporter of Cromwell, like the painter of him, has not to suppress the scars, the natural rugged physiognomy of the man, which only very poor tastes would exchange for any other. He has to wash the natural face clean, however; that men may see it, and not the opaque mass of mere soot and featureless confusions which, in two centuries of considerable stupidity in regard to that matter, have settled there." (Carlyle.)

No. 63 contains Milton's "A Free Commonwealth," wherein that uncompromising republican shows "the ready and easy way to establish a free commonwealth, and the excellence thereof compared with the inconveniences and dangers of readmitting kingship in this nation." As has often been said, the two agencies which most raised the commonwealth's European reputation were Cromwell's battles and Milton's writings. Milton, as foreign secretary to the council of state, was the government's chief literary representative, and on him fell the task of defending it by his pen as ably as Cromwell did by his sword. Familiar as we are with the calm stateliness of the Miltonic verse, it

is hard for us to remember that the Puritan poet was also a vehement politician, writing fierce and fiery pamphlets as contributions to the controversial literature of the time. When we read the "Free Commonwealth," and the accompanying letter to General Monk, and when we remember that it was written in 1660, that is, on the very eve of the Restoration, we agree with Masson when he says, "How Milton escaped the scaffold at the Reformation is a mystery now, and was a mystery at the time." The reading of this pamphlet will be doubly beneficial if it be accompanied by a re-reading of the essays on Milton by Macaulay, Matthew Arnold, Emerson, Lowell, and others.

Literary Notes.

The complete novel in the March issue of *Lippincott's* is a "Whim and a Chance," by William T. Nichols, already favorably known to the readers of this magazine. Clare E. Robie sketches sharply and not admiringly the portrait of "A Labor Leader." Other short stories, both agreeably light, are "Miss Pettigrew's Silver Tea-Set," by Judith Spencer, and "Henry," by Mary Stewart Cutting. Oliver McKee considers a topic now attracting general interest, the relative merits and disadvantages of "The Horse or the Motor." The architectural series is continued by Louis H. Sullivan, whose theme is "The Tall Office Building Artistically Considered." Emily Baily Stone presents a picture of "Household Life in Another Century"—not the twentieth, but the fifteenth. Edward Fuller writes seriously and somewhat anxiously about "The Decadent Novel," and hardly dares to hope for another Jane Austen. Three ladies supply a sort of domestic trilogy. Jean Wright offers "A Little Essay on Love," which she handles in no sentimental vein; Agnes Carr Sage traces "The Evolution of the Wedding-Cake"; and Frances Courtenay Baylor has something to say "About Widows," with a view to their better provision in advance. The poetry of the number is by Carrie Blake Morgan, Clinton Scollard, and Richard Burton.

Among the notable articles in the March *Popular Science Monthly* are instalments of the series on "Taxation," by David A. Wells, and that on "Professional Institutions," by Herbert Spencer; also "Exercise as a Remedy," by Dr. Henry Ling Taylor; and the conclusion of Professor W. K. Brooks' "Study of Inheritance." In this number, the materialistic doctrine which all scientific men have been assumed to profess has been attacked in the house of its friends. Dr. Wilhelm Oswald, of Leipsic, the author of several standard chemical works, has delivered an address on what he calls "The Failure of Scientific Materialism," affirming that a theory based on energy should replace the one resting upon matter and force. The article is given in translation in the *Monthly*. It will surprise many to learn that alkali lands, besides their plant-killing soda, contain in large measure the salts most valuable as plant food. Professor E. W. Hilgard has an article giving the results of certain examinations of the soils of such regions, and telling what has been learned about the means required to make them productive.

ATTENTION is directed to J. K. Cranston's advertisement of Carnival Bargains. Teachers should get their trustees to take advantage of the exceptional prices offered by this reliable school-supply depot.

With the March issue, the *Atlantic Monthly* begins two important series of papers. "The Irish in American Life," by H. C. Merwin, is the first of the promised articles on "Race Characteristics in American Life." Under the general heading, "The Case of the Public School," the *Atlantic* discusses the payment and standing of teachers throughout the country. Over ten thousand teachers have been requested to contribute information as the basis of these papers. The first, "The Witness of the Teacher," by G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., appears in this issue. "The Presidency and Secretary Morton" is the second paper in the series of political studies. "A Seminary of Sedition" is another of John Fiske's historical studies in Old Virginia. There are further memories of Hawthorne, by his daughter; Edith Brower discusses E. A. MacDowell in "New Figures in Literature and Art"; there is a third of Mrs. Catherwood's "Studies in Provincial France"; and Eugenia Skelding picturesquely describes a visit to the Holy Island of Lindisfarne. Fiction is represented by a second instalment of Miss Jewett's "Country of the Pointed Firs"; "A Public Confession," a short story of garrison life, by Ellen Mackubin; and the conclusion of "Pirate Gold," by F. J. Stimson. Poems, book reviews, and the usual departments complete the issue.

The March number of the *North American Review* opens with an important paper on "America's Interest in Eastern Asia," by the Hon. John Barrett, United States Minister to Spain. Athletes, athletic clubs, and all lovers of vigorous outdoor sports, will read with pleasure the article entitled "Revival of the Olympian Games," from the pen of Mr. George Horton, United States Consul at Athens. A practical and thoroughly comprehensive discussion of "Our Foreign Trade and Our Consular Service" is contributed by Charles Dudley Warner. Under the heading of "The Excise Question," the Hon. Warner Miller earnestly asks, "What Shall we do with the Excise Question?" and the Right Rev. William Crowell Doane, Bishop of Albany, writes upon "Liquor and Law." The third instalment of "The Future Life and the Condition of Man Therein," by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, appears, and treats most eloquently upon "The Opinion of Natural Immortality." Other articles are, "Our Defenceless Coasts," by the Hon. George

N. Southwick; "The Natural History of Warfare," by Prof. N. S. Shaler; "Jamaica as a Field for Investment," by His Excellency Sir Henry A. Blake, the Governor of that famous West Indian island; "Free Silver and the Savings Banks," by John P. Townsend, president of the Bowery Savings Bank, New York, and Mr. Charles H. Smith, president of the Denver (Col.) Savings Bank; and "Congress and its Critics" is a symposium by several members of Congress. Among the short articles are "Recent Photographic Invention," by Ellerslie Wallace, M.D.; "Woman's Wages," by Kate Stephens; "A Guerilla Eden," by Felix Oswald; and "Chemists as Leaders," by Peter Townsend Austen.

The *Century* for March opens with a timely article of a light character by F. Hopkinson Smith, entitled "A Personally Conducted Arrest in Constantinople," with dainty illustrations by the author from his recent water-color paintings of scenes in Constantinople. This note of lightness and readability is repeated throughout this number, notably in three stories by Vibert, the French artist, accompanying his famous pictures; also in an article by Prof. H. C. Mercer, of the University of Pennsylvania, giving his researches while on the track of "The Arkansas Traveller," together with the music of that tune and pictures from old-time lithographs; also in an article on John Randolph of Roanoke by Powhatan Bouldin, consisting of new recollections, together with unpublished letters of Randolph's which present this strange and interesting character in a graphic light. Another article of popular character is a sketch of the elder Dumas by Mrs. Emily Crawford, the Paris correspondent, in which a vivid picture is drawn of that robust novelist. Entertaining also is the fiction of the number, including the fifth part of Mrs. Humphry Ward's new novel, "Sir George Tressady"; the fourth and concluding part of Mr. Hopkinson Smith's "Tom Grogan," and short stories by Chester Bailey Fernald and Mrs. Burton Harrison. On the more serious and important side comes, first of all, the "Life of Napoleon," by Prof. Sloane, in which Napoleon is shown as the "Fountain of Honor and Power," establishing a new feudalism and having visions of world empire. Another article of a different sort is an account of "Stamping out the London Slums," written by Edward Marshall, Secretary of the New York Tenement House Commission, which will be in the nature of a revelation to Americans, besides giving suggestions as to the treatment of similar problems in our cities. Another article of importance is Mr. William E. Smythe's "Ways and Means in Arid America," in which the accomplishments of irrigation are set forth, with illustrations by Mrs. Foote, Harry Fenn, and Orson Lowell. A piece of high-class literature by Prof. Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton, is "On an Author's Choice of Company," while a short essay by Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton has the novel title "The Perils of Small Talk."

unfortunate

Cod-liver oil suggests consumption, which is almost unfortunate.

Its best use is before you fear consumption; when you begin to get thin, weak, run down; then is the prudent time to begin to take care, and the best way to take care is to supply the system with needed fat and strength. **Scott's Emulsion** of cod-liver oil, with hypophosphites, will bring back plumpness to those who have lost it, and make strength where raw cod-liver oil would be a burden.

A substitute only imitates the original.
Scott & Bowne, Belleville, Ont. Soc. and \$1.00

Cheap Dictionaries

Worcester's Unabridged
ditto . . . 1877 Edition \$2.50

. . . 1881 Edition 3.00
These are bound in strong sheep binding, practically as good as new. Write quickly if you want one.

Educational Journal Pub. Co.

11 1/2 Richmond St. W., TORONTO.