

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

FROM SHADOW TO SUNLIGHT. By the Marquis of Lorne, G.C.M.G. New York: D. Appleton and Company.

This little story, for there is very little of it, is utilized by the author to give vent to his views on the subject of the eviction of the small land-occupiers, commonly known as crofters in Scotland; and he endeavours to establish the wisdom or justice of these evictions from a landlord's stand-point. Besides this an ideal American girl is introduced to the reader to whose father a long epistle is addressed by the hero of the tale, apparently with the object of enabling the Marquis to unburden his mind as to what he knows about the Jesuits. The book is well got up in quite a new style, and we venture to predict for it a good circulation.

THE TEMPLE AND THE SAGE. By V. C. Hart, D.D.

As interest increases in the vast Chinese Empire, it is natural that we should desire to know more of its internal condition, and especially of its religious beliefs. The Chinese have three religions, Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism. The most ancient and what we might perhaps call the orthodox Chinese religion is Confucianism, but there is such a charming inclusiveness in these faiths that they may be and frequently are professed by the same persons. The little work before us is devoted to Confucianism and its services. The author is evidently quite familiar not merely with the literature of the subject, but with the temple and its worship, and he gives a very clear and intelligible account of the Confucian religion as a living thing.

A BOX OF MONKEYS AND OTHER FARCE COMEDIES. By Grace Livingston Furniss. New York: Harper and Brothers. 1891.

The contents of this volume are exceedingly funny, and we promise every reader of them a good deal of amusement, which would probably be enhanced by seeing them performed in a drawing-room. These little plays are admirably adapted for private theatricals. The characters are few in number, the dialogue is generally brief, and the situations are well chosen. As the theory of these "farce-comedies" is that of burlesque, the whole tone of the language is caricature. Still, the theory being assumed, this is hardly ever excessive. We must except the last of these burlesques, *Trulu*. Almost everything about it is extravagant, if not actually impossible, and it is hardly redeemed by some very clever passages. The other three pieces, however, we have read with much amusement.

WHAT ROME TEACHES. By M. F. Cusack (the Nun of Kenmare). New York: Baker and Taylor. 1891.

For many it is necessary, and perhaps for most it may be useful, to know "what Rome teaches," and Miss Cusack must know very well what that teaching is; and, although as one who has left the Roman Communion, she does not view the subject sympathetically, we cannot find that she has here been guilty of any misrepresentations. On the whole there is here given a true enough popular account of Roman teaching. It is too large a subject to discuss in a brief notice, so we may merely note that Miss Cusack discusses Papal Infallibility and its Consequences, the Plan of Salvation according to Rome and the Moral Effects of that teaching, the Sacrifice of the Mass, the Celibacy of the Clergy, Purgatory, the Doctrine of Intention, and other subjects. These are deep questions and perhaps a student who wishes to be fair will do well not merely to take extracts, however fairly made, but to read the Roman Catechism and perhaps also the Decrees of Trent and of the Vatican Council for himself. As we have given Miss Cusack credit for general fairness, we must point out one astonishing example of oversight in her remarks on the Doctrine of Intention. "The question of Intention was started," she says, "at the close of the second century, when Gregory VIII. was Pope." When one remembers that it was the first Gregory who sent Augustine to England at the end of the sixth century, it is obvious enough that the eighth could not have lived in the second century. Did the author write Gregory VIII. for Gregory VII. (Hildebrand) and then think that 11 should have been 1, and so put second for eleventh? Popular writers should have their sheets looked over by scholars or theologians.

THE CHORE BOY OF CAMP KIPPEWA AND THE WRECKERS OF SABLE ISLAND. By J. Macdonald Oxley. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publishing Society.

Mr. Oxley has won for himself the reputation of being one of the most successful and popular of Canadian authors. The reader of the two tales contained within one cover and above mentioned will find in them ample evidence of the ground of their author's popularity. The scenes of both stories are laid in Canada. Frank Kingston, the curly-haired, blue-eyed hero of the first story, was the son of a foreman of a lumber firm. Frank was born at the village of Calumet, situate on a tributary of the Ottawa River. His father died when he was still a lad—though a well grown lad he was. Frank's mother was a good, God-fearing woman. At first our hero entered a shop in the village, but anxious to follow his father's footsteps he entered upon the career of a lumberman as "The Chore Boy of Camp Kippewa." In clear, appropriate language, and with pleasing style, Mr. Oxley tells

the story of Frank's first winter in the woods. With mastery of detail and a practiced hand the life and duties of a Canadian lumberman, from his entering the bush in the early winter to his guiding his raft of square timber down the rapid Ottawa in the early spring, are tersely and vividly depicted. With warm affection and thrilling interest we follow the fortunes of the bright, manly, Christian lad, enduring wearying drudgery and vexatious persecution, and with cheerfulness, diligence and courage triumphing over all obstacles, and winning the admiration of friends and foes alike by his dauntless bravery, and their affection by his self-denying solicitude for their welfare. There are passages of such pathetic power as to provoke tears, and others of daring adventure which almost extort the reader's cheers. The story is well balanced, and nothing is sacrificed to the intent to write a good tale. Mr. Oxley has reason to be proud of having written a story which any father may be delighted to present to his boy, being fully confident that he will be the happier and better for its perusal. The companion story is also admirably written. Such tales as these are a credit to Canadian fiction and deserve large and increasing sales.

THE Social Science Library, Nos. 2, 3, 4. No. 2, *Socialism*. By John Stuart Mill; Nos. 3 and 4, *Socialism and Unsocialism*. By Thomas Carlyle. Price, twenty-five cents each volume, in paper. New York: Humboldt Publishing Company. 1891.

These handsome volumes deserve a very hearty welcome. If the publishers will also issue them in cloth, they will confer an additional boon upon students of moderate means, who cannot easily afford the cost of binding. The subject to which these books are devoted is always of importance, and never has it been of more urgent importance than at the present day. Mr. Mill and Mr. Carlyle are not badly chosen as teachers. Mr. Mill, in his earlier writings, was strongly opposed to Socialism in every sense of the word; but his opinions became so greatly modified that in the later editions of his *Political Economy* he altered large portions of his work dealing with Socialistic subjects; and, although he never became a Socialist in any generally accepted sense of that word, he certainly became less particularist in his views of politics and economic affairs. Mr. Carlyle, on the other hand, with his strong faith in the power of individuals to guide and govern, and in the need of the multitude to be guided and governed, had a deep contempt for "count of heads" and everything tending that way. No one has full possession of all the truth, and therefore it is well that many teachers who are real teachers—as were both Mill and Carlyle—should be heard. The method adopted in these volumes is to give extracts from different writings of the authors employed. Such a method has its disadvantages. The editor or compiler gives you what he pleases, and no more. On the whole, we think that Mr. Bliss, the editor of these volumes, has done his work fairly and honestly. Indeed, in the case of Carlyle, there can hardly be any mistake, as we have, in nearly every case, complete works or parts of works. Thus we have the whole of parts one and three of Past and Present, which we quite agree with the editor in regarding as the most important and characteristic of Carlyle's didactic works. Lovers of Abbot Sampson will certainly miss the delightful second part of this book; but for the purpose of the present volume it was not indispensable. The essay on chartism is also given in the first volume, and a series of well-chosen extracts from the French Revolution occupies more than half of the second. These are admirable additions to our popular publications, and the series promises to be of unusual value and interest.

IN THE FOOTPRINTS OF CHARLES LAMB. By Benjamin Ellis Martin. Illustrated by Herbert Railton and John Tullylove, with a Bibliography by E. D. North. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

The Messrs. Scribners have given to the public in a handsome and artistic volume the entertaining and appreciatively written papers contributed by Mr. Martin to *Scribner's Magazine* some months ago, and which have since been amplified in form and embellished by a number of additional engravings. As a specimen of the book-publisher's art the work is an *édition de luxe*; while on the literary side the author has discharged his part with taste and finish, and in that spirit of sympathy which one expects of any biographer of the gentle Elia. There is only one point upon which we find ourselves at variance with the writer, and that is in regard to a statement of fact, but one not affecting, so far as the subject of the work is concerned, its value either as a criticism or appreciation. In his introduction to the volume Mr. Martin says: "During the half century since the death of Charles Lamb an immense mass of matter has been gathered about him and about his writings," having said which he goes on to make this, to us rather surprising, statement: "In burrowing among the treasures and rubbish of this manual I have been struck by the total absence of what may be called a topographical biography of the man or of any accurate record of his roving." As a matter of fact we think it will be found that in a work published as many as sixteen years ago, namely in 1875 (the centenary edition of the works of Charles Lamb), and since then reprinted in a series of large editions, everyone of the localities familiar to the footsteps of Charles Lamb was already thus long ago identified, and in due chronological sequence very carefully particularized. With these details recorded over and

over again in the various editions of the work mentioned, Mr. Martin is scarcely correct in his contention that there has been "a total absence" until lately "of what may be called a topographical biography of the man or of any accurate record of his roving." How curiously he is in error on the point was set forth at length by Mr. Charles Kent, the editor of the Lamb centenary edition, in a letter to the *Athenaeum* a few months ago. It would be a grave reproach to English men of letters, and one which we think they are far from deserving could it be shown that it was left to an American writer to first discover the abiding places and record the roving of one who is personally perhaps the best beloved of English writers. For the rest, however, it would be difficult, as has been said, to find ground for quarrel with anything that Mr. Martin has herein written. He has followed him faithfully and as he himself says in a spirit of "affectionate allegiance" in all his wanderings from his cradle close by the Thames to his quiet grave at Edmonton, to whatsoever place bears the glow and memory of his gentle life and his winning presence. The story of that life is, as Mary Lamb wrote of the plays of Shakespeare, "a withdrawing from all selfish and mercenary thoughts, a lesson of all honourable thoughts and actions, teaching courtesy, benignity, generosity, humanity," and any work that worthily bears upon it needs no commendation to the reader. A word of praise, in the case of the present volume, is due to the publishers. It is printed in large clear type and in the English language, not in the ugly American Websterese. This may seem a small matter for thanksgiving, but from the United States publishers it is so rare a favour as to demand acknowledgment.

THE *Queries Magazine* for September has its usual quota of original and selected matter. The interest no doubt of a large number of its readers is centred in the "Question Department."

SEPTEMBER'S *Book Chat* brings its bright, clear and well-arranged store of selections from, and notices of, recent books. This little periodical is a most welcome and serviceable visitor to all lovers of literature as well as literary workers.

"Trout Fishing in California," by Roman E. Wilson, copiously illustrated in the September number of the *Overland Monthly*, will captivate others than anglers. The usual complement of poems, short stories and general articles sustains the *Overland's* reputation.

In the September number of *Library and Studio* Ella Wheeler Wilcox contributes a poem entitled "Surrender." Will M. Clemens furnishes the fourth instalment of his "Life of Mark Twain," and tells how the famous humorist came to be one of the "Innocents Abroad." Eugene Field and Clinton Scollard contribute characteristic poems to this number.

THE *Quarterly Register of Current History*, second quarter, 1891, Vol. I., No. 3, has a full complement and is on the whole well and fairly written. The matters dealt with which most concern Canada are "The Behring Sea Dispute" and "Canadian Affairs." This quarterly is useful, comprehensive and should grow in popularity. The illustrations are poor but the price of the review is very low.

CANADIAN readers will probably turn with most interest to the last two articles of the September number of the *New England Magazine*. "The French Canadian Peasantry," by Prosper Bender, which is full, detailed and interesting; and "Philip, Pontiac and Tecumseh," by Caroline C. Stecker. Yachtsmen will find the illustrated article on "Edward Burgess and his Work" very attractive.

Temple Bar for September continues Mr. W. E. Norris' interesting serial, "Mr. Chaine's Sons"; Mrs. Andrew Crosse has a very entertaining gossiping portrayal of "Science and Society in the Fifties," which presents new views of some famous scientists and *litterateurs* of that period. "Man," by Frank F. Sheriff, is a short but impressive and meritorious poem. Walter Paton conducts us pleasantly on paper from "St. Petersburg to Sebastopol." A short sketch of Ibsen, short stories and other articles complete a good number.

Outing for September is a notable number. "Ruffed Grouse" is a fine frontispiece; "On the Plains of Assiniboia" is an animated sketch of sport in our North-West, by Nomad. Sporting or recreative readers will find an attractive table of contents, and varied and interesting articles such as "Trouting in the Metis Lakes," by Dr. C. J. Colles; "Running High Jumping," by Malcolm W. Ford; "The Home of the Red Deer in England," by Charles Turner; not to mention the excellent poems of E. Pauline Johnson and Florence V. Keys, and other interesting matter.

FRANCIS NEWTON THORPE, in Vol. II., No. 2, of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* for September, ends an elaborate article on "Recent Constitution Making in United States" with the words "Our fathers settled, or tried to settle, on what principles government should be founded; we are settling or trying to settle on what principles government shall be administered." "Economics in Italy" are ably treated by Achille Loria, and the Vicomte Combes de Lestrade contributes a short but instructive article on "The Present Condition of the Peasants in the Russian Empire," in which he invokes the Czar to yield to his thirty millions of serfs "a liberty that shall no longer be apparent, a liberty that shall be real."