

body was brought to England and buried at Newstead Abbey. Byron was a man of strong passions and very self-centred; but on occasions he could be kindly and generous to a fault. His most important works, besides those already mentioned, are *The Gaiour*, *The Corsair*, *Lara*, *The Prisoner of Chillon*, *Manfred*, *Caïn* and *Don Juan*.

CARMAN, BLISS, was born at Fredericton, N.B., in 1861. He was educated at the Fredericton Collegiate Institute and the University of New Brunswick. He graduated in 1881, and afterwards attended classes at Edinburgh and Harvard. His life has been spent principally in literary work. He generally resides in Boston, where he is connected with several publications. His best known works are *Low Tide on Grand Pré*, *Behind the Arras*, *By the Aurelian Wall*, and the three *Vagabondia* books, written in conjunction with the late Richard Hovey.

COLERIDGE, SAMUEL TAYLOR, the son of the vicar of Ottery St. Mary in Devonshire, was born at that place in 1772. In 1791 he entered Cambridge, but, two years later, in consequence of an unfortunate love affair, left without taking his degree. He enlisted and served some time in the Dragoons, but his friends procured his discharge. In 1794 he resolved to emigrate to America and help found an ideal republic, but the project failed. His first volume of poems was published in 1796. From this time Coleridge was engaged in literary work, principally poetry, theology, metaphysics and literary criticism. He became acquainted with Wordsworth, and the first fruits of their friendship was the *Lyrical Ballads*. During an illness he contracted the opium habit, which sadly weakened his power of work and interfered with his literary success. He died in London in 1834. His best work, done before 1800, includes *Christabel*, *Kubla Khan*, and *The Ancient Mariner*.

CURTIS, GEORGE WILLIAM, was born at Providence, R.I., in 1824. He was educated in the common schools of his native city. About 1840 he came under the influence of Emerson, and joined the Brook Farm Community. In 1846 he went to Europe, where he remained for two years engaged in study. In 1850 a commercial enterprise in which he was embarked failed. Mr. Curtis undertook to pay the debts of the firm, and after sixteen years of untiring effort succeeded. In 1853 he undertook the editorship of the Easy Chair in *Harper's Magazine*, and in 1856 he became editor of *Harper's Weekly*. Both these positions he held until his death. About 1855 he began to take an active part in politics and soon became an important factor in the work of political