

thorough treatment from Harold Wager and Auberon Herbert. There is a biographical sketch of John and William Bartram, with a recent picture of the stone house built by John Bartram in 1731. The frontispiece of the number is a portrait of Balinese, of whom a sketch was given some time ago. New York: D. Appleton & Company. Fifty cents a number, \$5 a year.

"WILLIAM MORRIS, Poet, Artist, Socialist.—A Selection from his Writings, together with a Sketch of the Man." Edited by Francis Watts Lee. No. 5 of the Social Science Library.—Paper, 25 cents. The Humboldt Publishing Co., 19 Astor Place, New York. The often quoted genius who declared that it was immaterial to him who made a country's laws, so long as he might frame its songs, uttered what is, at least, a considerable part of truth. He pointed to the dictionary, and reminded us that the "poet" is the "maker," and that the untold generations who slowly molded the English tongue agreed in adopting the Greek conception that the man who put the thought and life of his people into verse was essentially the one who "made" his time. The great claim of William Morris—who is a poet alike in prose and verse—upon the English speaking race, is that he has given us the imaginings and aspirations that, under all its sordid dress, pant in the Anglo-Saxon breast. He has not trifled with the mere outward coating of the man; he has tried to get at the man himself; he has bent his ear to catch the actual heart-beat of the nation's life, and he has reported it as no other has of late. He has gone straight to the centre for his information; he understands William Morris has a great and kindly heart, simply because he is in thorough touch with his race, which is, at bottom, intensely sympathetic. He understands, and he has approached his audience through the reminiscences of simple, homely life, through their wives and children. Living in a country where to be looked on as "respectable" is the dominant ambition, there is not a "respectability" upon which—like Carlyle and Ruskin—he does not empty the vials of his wrath. He is certainly the most characteristic, and perhaps the most prominent figure in English Socialism, and he is the very one that a hostile press dreads most to attack. For the publishers it should be said that this book of 320 pages is both elegant and cheap.

Mrs. GLADSTONE, the wife of the famous British statesman, in the first of her articles, "Hints from a Mother's Life," gives much valuable advice in the April *Ladies' Home Journal*, which comes promptly to its hundreds of thousands of readers in a dainty Easter cover of pink. The magazine opens with a full-page illustration by W. Hamilton Gibson of an exquisite poem by Eugene Field, entitled "The Singing in God's Acre." The poem only serves to intensify interest in Mr. John Ballantynes delightful sketch, with photograph, of the poet's wife, in the series of "Unknown Wives of Well Known Men." Mrs. Reginald de Koven, daughter of Senator Farwell, follows with a timely article on "Social Life in Chicago." Mrs. de Koven writes entertainingly upon a subject which, as the daughter of a millionaire senator, and wife of one of the most talented of the younger men of her native city, she has had special facilities for studying. Ethel Mackenzie McKenna contributes a sketch, with portrait, of Miss Helen Gladstone, and Miss Bradley the second of her interesting papers on "The Queens of Westminster Abbey." Frederick Dolman writes of a visit to Fanny Kemble, the woman whom more than half a century ago was known the world over as poet, actress, dramatist and critic, and who now in her English home is spending her declining days almost by the world forgotten. Grace Greenwood writes of "When I Was a Girl"; Ella Wheeler Wilcox of "The Girl Who Brags," and Woolstan Dixey of "Mistaken Literary Success." Mrs. Beecher continues her reminiscences of her gifted husband, and Dr. Talmage, Mrs. Bottome, Robert J. Burdette and Ruth Ashmore write of Easter. Foster Coates talks to boys about training birds and animals; H. H. Battles of "Flowers in Our Homes," and Palmer Cox gives a page of his inimitable Brownies. Mrs. Mallon has several illustrated Easter fashion articles, and Eben Rexford an unusual amount of floral matter. The serial story, "A Brief Prelude," is brought to an effective ending, and Maude Haywood contributes a special illustrated article on the "Baltimore Society of Decorative Art." The *Journal's* sixteen editors fill their departments with all that is instructive and entertaining, and the entire magazine is a thing of beauty and excellence. This Easter number, with new cover, new features, admirable illustrations, and attractive supplement, is worth many times its moderate price of ten cents. The *Ladies' Home Journal* is published by the Curtis Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, for ten cents per number and one dollar per year.

Scraper's Magazine for April marks the beginning of two important series. The central subject of all social questions, and one of the most widely discussed of the time, is the conditions of

life among the "Poor in Great Cities." It has passed from the stage of discussion into one of practical experiment, directed by men and women of great experience and scientific knowledge. The conductors of the magazine have determined to embody the most significant of these results in a series of papers in which authors and artists will co-operate to produce a truthful representation of the things achieved. London, New York, Paris, Boston, Chicago, and Naples are among the cities to be represented in the series. The introductory article of the series which leads this number describes "The Social Awakening in London," by Robert A. Woods, author of "English Social Movements." His article describes what is actually doing by the Oxford House, People's Palace, Fabian Society, Salvation Army, the Charity Organization Society, University settlements, etc., with attractive accounts of the interesting men who are leading these movements, such as John Burns, Tom Mann, and others. The effective illustrations by Hugh Thomson show accurately the progress of these social experiments. The second series which is begun in this issue is entitled "Historic Moments," the aim of which is to give brief pen-pictures of important events in politics, history, and invention, by eye witnesses and participants in them, thus preserving in brief compass what it is hoped may be valuable historical material, as well as very interesting reading. These articles are to be instantaneous photographs, as it were, of the culmination of events, and in no sense are they to be elaborate historical reviews of facts which are accessible in well-known authorities. The first article, "The Impeachment Trial," is by Edmund G. Ross, ex-Senator from Kansas, who was one of the seven Republican Senators who voted "Not Guilty" with the Democrats and so secured the acquittal of President Andrew Johnson. Frank Mandy, who was a member of the pioneer corps which opened the way into "Golden Mashonaland," in South Africa "the future gold fields of the world" writes an unusually entertaining article describing the journey of the pioneer force and the features of the country which they have opened up to civilization. Another fully illustrated article is E. S. Nadal's account of "The New Parks of the City of New York," which describes that interesting region (3,848 acres) which has been thrown open to the public by the city at an expense of more than nine million dollars. The third of William F. Apthorp's papers on "Paris Theatres and Concerts," describes the unsubventioned theatres and orchestral concerts, with descriptions of such interesting places of amusement as the Palais Royal, the Vaudeville, the Variétés, and Porte Saint Martin.

The N. and G. Taylor Company, which has been operating a tin-plate factory at Philadelphia, has completed arrangements for the erection of a foundry there which will be one of the largest establishments of its kind in the United States. The company has bought property upon which it is proposed to erect a factory for the manufacture of tin plate of the finest grades, both of the roofing and bright varieties. The factories will have a capacity of twenty-four stacks, with a complete pickling department attached. As each stack will turn out fifty boxes of tin a day, there will be a daily capacity of 1,200 boxes. It is expected the company will be able to begin operations with twelve stacks capable of an output of 600 boxes a day, by the beginning of April.

The name of Mr. G. H. Burrows has come up in connection with the carriage industry of this country. A Grit journal says that he is "not afraid" of the competition of the United States. He is the nominal President of the Brockville Carriage Company, and is said to be seeking a bonus to establish a carriage industry in Canada. The true inwardness of Mr. Burrows' case will be the better understood when it is stated, as it is on the authority of a prominent carriage maker of this city, that he is the President of the Cincinnati Waggon Company, which belongs to the great Cincinnati syndicate, which makes vehicles by thousands. He does not live in Canada. Mr. Burrows, under a policy of unrestricted reciprocity, would send into this country the carriages turned out by his Cincinnati companies. He would not then be looking for stock in a Canadian carriage industry or for a bonus to give it a start. It would be just as it was prior to 1878, when American carriages were brought to the market place in this city and sold under the hammer, thus depriving our local makers of their home market. It is only by virtue of the National Policy that the carriage-making trade has been able to make headway or even retain its hold in Canada, and one of the strongest testimonies of its usefulness is in the fact that Americans, like Mr. Burrows, who wish to work for our people, must come here with their capital and start a plant for the employment of Canadian labor. London, Ont., *Free Press*.