

than to divide the farm buildings, or find money to build new sets. Others preach a change of crops, and certain it seems that, unless freights rise immensely, England can never compete with boundless expanses of the richest soil and stable climates. But a total change of system, whether in regard to holdings or crops, will take time.

If England in general looks more lovely every time one sees it, less lovely, it must be confessed, every time one sees it, looks manufacturing England, with its firmament of smoke, its soil devoid of verdure, its polluted streams, its buildings and chimneys supreme in hideousness, its dreary lines of dingy cottages, its soot and grime, its distracting din, its myriads spending their lives in the monotonous toil in which they have no more interest than the other part of the machinery, its employment of women in factory labour, which must be hurtful both to home and to the health of the race, make what Factory Acts you will. One may marvel at the industry, the skill, the almost miraculous inventions of mechanical genius, the organising power here displayed. One may rejoice over the immense production, and the benefit not only material but moral which it confers upon mankind. Ascetic prejudices against money-making no man of sense shares: wealth honourably made and well used is as pure as were the streams which once ran sparkling and babbling through Lancashire and Yorkshire dells. Master manufacturers I have known whose characters were as beneficent and as noble as human characters could be. Co-operative stores, it seems, are doing every year an increased business, and besides the direct benefit are spreading thrift and the elevating sense of ownership among the people. Popular education no doubt is doing its part; music may do her part also. Still, one cannot help feeling that manufacturing England is unlovely, and wondering that all the nations should so vie with each other in forcing factory life into existence. Happy, one would think, would be the nation which could get others to do work of this sort for it, while itself enjoyed its sky and verdure, its well-balanced union of urban, rural, and maritime character and life. The skilful artificer has an interest in the work of his hands; even the farm labourer sees the harvest: the mechanical tender of a machine has nothing but his wages, and he is not to be blamed if on them his heart is fixed. Who can be surprised if these masses are not national in spirit, or even if they would be ready, for some object of the trade unions, to surrender not only Ireland but Kent. The Black Country is hardly a part of England: it belongs to the carboniferous strata. That the increased wages of its workmen should be largely spent in sensual indulgence is not wonderful; nor would it be wonderful if their political character was violent and sour. The operatives' creed, too, it seems, is in an increasing degree Secularism, which may be enlightenment, but is not poetry or comfort.

Wealth, rapid development, the stress and drive of life (which appears to me almost as great here as in the United States), and facilities of travelling, have begotten a restlessness which crowds all the railway stations and seems to have almost banished the idea of repose. Every one "wants a change." Every one, when he has a holiday, sets off and travels as far as he can by rail and boat, exchanging for the cares of the counting-house those of time-tables and luggage. One man I have found passing his holidays in his home. Society has become migratory, and therefore less social. In the old country town, as I remember it in years gone by, the people spent their lives at home, only going to the seaside when they needed it; and they enjoyed intimacy, which is surely a part of the happiness of life, for no passing acquaintance can be so interesting as even a very ordinary friend. Some such towns there still are in England, out of the tide of traffic, and especially under the peaceful shadow of cathedrals, where the people seem to have leisure, the streets sleep in the summer sun, and new rows of houses are not going up; places where old age might find a quiet haven. The men in the country town of former days were not idlers or dreamers: the banker had amassed wealth, though not in a wild-cat way; the old Indian had governed an empire; the old admiral had commanded a crack frigate. But they knew repose, which is now a lost art. Some day, perhaps, it will be revived, and a new generation will enter into the labours of this unresting one and rest. As a set-off against what is for the time lost from the sociability of the private circle, it may be said that, through the multiplying agencies of communication and sympathy, all men and circles are being more welded together into a community, the ideas and interests of which are brought home to every fireside.—*Goldwin Smith, in Macmillan.*

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

We have received the following publications:

BOOK-BUYER. October. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.
ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE. October. New York: Macmillan and Company.
OVERLAND MONTHLY. October. San Francisco: 120 Sutter Street.
BROOKLYN MAGAZINE. October. New York: 7 Murray Street.
THE DIAL. October. Chicago: A. C. McClurg and Company.
POLITICAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY. September. Boston: Ginn and Company.
LITERARY LIFE. October. Chicago: Elder Publishing Company.
ART INTERCHANGE. October. New York: 37 and 39 West Twenty-Second Street.
FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED SUNDAY MAGAZINE. November. New York: 53-57 Park Place.

MR. MANNERS, who had but lately been created Earl of Rutland, said to Sir Thomas More, just made Lord Chancellor, "You are so much elated with your preferment that you verify the old proverb, 'Honores mutant Mores.'" "No, my Lord," said Sir Thomas: "The pun will do much better in English: Honours change Manners."

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MACRAME STITCHES.—Solomon's Knot—Simple Chain—Spiral Cord—Waved Bar—Spherical Knot—Slanting Rib—Open Knotting—Pilot Heading—Crescent Knot—Fringe—Tassels, etc.
CROCHET STITCHES.—Chain Stitch—Single Crochet—Double Crochet—Half Treble—Treble—Double Treble—Crescent Treble—Slip Stitch—Tricot—Ruscovite Tricot—Shell Pattern—Basket Pattern—Raised Spot Stitch—Ring Stitch—Hair Pin Crochet—Crochet Lace, etc.
DESIGNS AND DIRECTIONS are given to Knit and Crochet—Afghans—Undervests—Shirts—Petticoats—Jackets—Shawls—Insertion—Trimming—Edging—Comforters—Lace—Braces—Socks—Boots—Slippers—Gaiters—Drawers—Knee-Caps—Stockings—Mittens—Clouds—Purses—Counters—Quilts—Rugs—Infants' Bortines—Hoods—Caps—Shawls—Dresses—Red Quilts, etc., etc. Every lady will find this the newest and most complete work on Knitting and Crochet published.

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