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Literary News

AN ECLECTIC REVIEW OF CURRENT LITERATURE
ILLUSTRATED.

MARCH-1888.

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The Atlantic Monthly for March

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The Literary News

In winter you may read them, ad ignem, by the fireside; and in summer, ad umbram, under some shady tree; and therewith pass away the tedious hours.

VOL. IX.

MARCH, 1888.

No. 3.

COUNT LEO N. TOLSTOI AND HIS WORKS.

After almost every periodical of standing has devoted space to Tolstoy, and so many writers of distinction have criticised him as novelist, historian, man of letters, and reformer, it seems almost

rested in studying his life and character may find the best information.

Count Tolstoy was born in 1829, and is a descendant of a great Russian noble, a friend of



COUNT L. N. TOLSTOY.

From "Physiology of War." (Copyright, 1888, by T. F. Crowell & Co.)

unnecessary for another word to be said in these columns. We briefly state a few facts in the life of the great Russian whom the American reading public is beginning to understand, and refer to a few periodicals of recent date where those inter-

Peter the Great, and an inheritor of vast riches. Early left an orphan, he studied at the University of Kazan, got tired of it, and left to join the army. He quickly became an officer, took part in the guerilla warfare in Circassia, returned to be

shut up in Sebastopol, underwent the siege, was greatly distinguished by his bravery, and resigned at the conclusion of peace. Soldier, literarian, agriculturist, popular educator, and prophet of a new religion—Count Tolstói has been all these in succession. At the present time we see him passing through a new transformation, and from pedagogue becoming preacher. He propagates a new dogma; or, rather, he is on his way to increase the number of Russian sectaries who seek in the Gospels a solution of the social problem. His books, "My Religion" and "My Confession," were forbidden publication in Russia by the ecclesiastical censor; but they were widely read in spite of the interdiction, and have made many converts. They are on every well-stocked bookseller's counter in this country, and are read by people of all stations in life.

In 1862 Tolstói was married, and his family life is said to be an exceptionally happy one. In 1879 he was converted again to the Christian religion, and began to live up to the profession which he has formulated in "My Confession and the Spirit of Christ's Teachings:"

"What I see in Christianity is not an exclusively divine revelation, nor a mere historical phenomenon, but a teaching which gives the meaning of life.

"To me now the chief matter is, not whether Jesus Christ was God, upon whom descended the Holy Ghost, or where and by whom was a certain Gospel written, or if it may not even be attributed to Christ; but the light itself is of importance to me, that it still shines upon me after eighteen hundred years with undimmed brightness; but how to call it, or of what it consists, or who gave it existence, is immaterial to me.

"In order to fulfil the will of the Father, which gives life and happiness to all men, we must fulfil five commandments. The first commandment—To offend no one, and by no act to excite evil in others, for out of evil comes evil. The second commandment—To be in all things chaste, and not to quit the wife whom we have taken; for the abandoning of wives and the changing of them is the cause of all loose living in the world. The third commandment—Never to take an oath, because we can promise nothing for man is altogether in the hands of the Father, and oaths are imposed for wicked ends. The fourth commandment—Not to resist evil, to bear with offences, and to do yet more than is demanded of us; neither to judge nor to go to law, for every man is himself full of faults and cannot teach. By seeking revenge men only teach others to do the same. The fifth commandment—To make no distinction between our own countrymen and foreigners, for all men are the children of one Father.

"The only real business of life is the announcement of the will of the Father, attention to it, and fulfilment of it.

"It is impossible to fulfil the will of the Father if thou hast goods which thou givest not to others.

"Every one may fulfil the will of the Father, but by doing so no one becomes superior to, or better than, another.

"The kingdom of Heaven is only possible where there is forgiveness."

A few of the discussions and comments that his carrying out of these principles called forth and reviews of his most prominent works may be found in the following periodicals: A review of "War and Peace," *Nation*, Jan. 22, 1885; "Anna Karénina," *Nation*, Aug. 6, 1885; Boston *Literary World*, April 17, 1886; "My Religion," *Nation*, October 8, 1885, Boston *Literary World*, March 6, 1886; "Tolstói and Montaigne," *Nation*, April 22, 1886; "Tolstói and Turgeneff," *Nation*, May 6, 1886; "Tolstói Souvenirs," *Nation*, March 18, 1886; "Tolstói and Russian Fiction" (J. Kirkland), *Dial*, August, 1886; "War and Peace," Boston *Literary World*, October 16, 1886; "Religion of Tolstói," *New Englander*, February, 1887; "A Visit to Tolstói" (G. Kennan), *Century Magazine*, June, 1887; "Novels of Tolstói" (M. F. Tyler), *New Englander*, March, 1887; "Leo Tolstói" (Julia Wedgwood), *Contemporary Review*, August, 1887; "Tolstói and the Public Censor" (I. F. Hapgood), *Fortnightly*, July, 1887; "Howells and Maurice Thompson on Tolstói," Boston *Literary World*, July 23, August 20, 1887; "Writings of Tolstói" (B. Berenson), *Harvard Monthly*, January, 1887; "Tolstói" (Matthew Arnold), *Fortnightly*, December, 1887; "Confessions of Tolstói" (S. A. Hubbard), *Dial*, October, 1887; "List of Writings of Tolstói," Boston *Literary World*, October 1, 1887; "Power of Darkness," Boston *Literary World*, September 17, 1887; "Maurice Thompson on Tolstói," Boston *Literary World*, September 3, 1887; "What To Do," Boston *Literary World*, October 1, 1887.

The *Literary World* for October 1, 1887, gives the titles of Tolstói's principal works, arranging them so far as possible in chronological order, though the dates are in some cases ambiguous, referring in one case to time of composition, in another to time of publication in Russia, and again to time of translation and republication in America. We give here a list of his published works in the order of their appearance in American translations. "The Cossacks," translated by Eugene Schuler, published by the Scribners, and now published by Gottsberger (\$1.25); "Anna Karénina," translated by Nathan Haskell Dole (Crowell \$1.75); "My Religion," translated by Huntingdon Smith (Crowell, \$1); "War and Peace," translated by Clara Bell (Gottsberger, 6 v., \$5.25; pap., \$3; Harper, 3 pts., pap., 75 c.); "What I Believe" (Gottsberger, \$1; pap., 60 c.); "What People Live By" (Lothrop, \$1); "In Pursuit of Happiness" (Lothrop, 75 c.); "The Invaders" (Crowell, \$1.25); "Ivan Illytch" (Crowell, \$1.25); "Katia" (Gottsberger, 50 c., pap., 25 c.); "My Confession" (Crowell, \$1); "Russian Proprietor, and Other Stories" (Crowell, \$1.50); "Sebastopol" (Harper, 75 c.); "What To Do" (Crowell, \$1.25); "The Long Exile" (Crowell, \$1.25); and "The Physiology of War" (Crowell, \$1.00).

The Physiology of War.

From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Those who have read "War and Peace" will naturally not expect to find a favorable account of Napoleon's Russian campaign at Tolstoï's hands. His purpose, however, in writing the present book is peculiar. In one light it may be taken as an indorsement of Buckle and a controversion of Carlyle. Great men are not the causes but the results of the advance of a nation or the upheaval of society. Napoleon, according to Tolstoï, was not so much the man of destiny as the man of luck. It was the diversion of French passion from revolution to war which won his battles, the general being like an unusually adroit cork ball that with admirable dexterity contrived to remain on the top of the bursting column of water, or rather of blood, that French enthusiasm sent upwards with a steady pressure.

The Russian campaign is admirably adapted to illustrate this theory, unsound as it may appear in other respects. Napoleon was forced into the Russian campaign by the Czar's abandonment of the embargo of England. He fully believed that he could crush Russia as he had crushed Prussia and Austria, and his army were of the same opinion. Sober reflection must have shown him that his expedition was chimerical and that it could only result as it did in victories more ruinous than defeats and conquests more disastrous than repulse.

No man, barring innate prejudice, is better fitted to write of military operations than Tolstoï, and the contribution that he makes is interesting in the extreme. First, he demonstrates clearly that the extant account of the battle of Borodino was written to palliate the mistakes of the Russian commander. It was not fought on ground selected by him nor where he expected to fight. On the other hand, with equally merciless criticism, he shows that not one of Napoleon's orders was executed, and that during the battle the Emperor was not in position to modify his earlier plan of attack. The battle was won by the sheer stupidity of the Russian officers and the overwhelming force of the French army.

Tolstoï's plea is ingenious, and, like everything but his most important novels, tremendously interesting. He dims, however, his own and Russia's lustre by unworthy sneers at Prussia and Austria. Russia has no cause to plume herself especially on the results of Napoleon's campaign. Her soldiers fought no better than those of Charles of Austria or those of the King of Prussia, and, though bad strategy and Russian stubborn bravery drove the French from Russia, it was the Russian winter that made that defeat a rout. The difficulties of Napoleon's army in Russia resembled closely those of Edward III.'s army in France. The conquering army found a con-

stantly removing and retreating enemy and a country practically bare of all the necessaries of existence and fell to pieces almost of its own weight. Once in retreat, harassing cavalry, cold, and hunger did the rest.

Another cowardly allusion that disgraces the author is the comparison of the Russian mouzhik to the French peasant of 1813. France has suffered enough without being called cowardly in surrendering to the invaders. The positions are not at all alike. Russia was an enormous country, so large that Napoleon lost the whereabouts of the Russian army, though it numbered sixty thousand men. The soldiers taken from it formed but a small part of the population and its rule had been on the whole stable and its commerce undisturbed. France when invaded by the allies was ruined. For a score of years she had stood alone in arms against the world. The English embargo had brought her people to the verge of starvation, the Russian campaign had despoiled her of the flower of her youth, and Leipzig of what remained. Overwhelmed by a universe in arms, France bent before the storm only to rise again for Waterloo, which was lost, not by the greatness of Wellington, but by the stupidity of Grouchy.

The philosophy of history is fascinating, but often misleading. The present volume is interesting as a specimen of Russian hatred for Napoleon; it is narrowed by attempts to force facts to prove conclusions: it is valuable as a critical study of the minutiae of one of the most extraordinary and disastrous campaigns in history. (Crowell. \$1.)

Slav or Saxon.

From the North American Review.

The average reader may be inclined to dissent from the general proposition of Mr. Foulke's new work on Russia, viz., that a great struggle for supremacy is imminent between England and Russia, despite the positive opinion of so good an authority as Mr. Gladstone, which introduces the book. A careful consideration of the status of the European powers leads Mr. Foulke to the conclusion that only the two named have a future. An immense country, occupying one-sixth of the land on the earth's surface, with her possessions constantly increasing by conquest and colonization; with such inexhaustible resources, agricultural and mineral, that, were every nation closed against her, she would be less conscious of loss than any country in the world; with a hardy, patient, vigorous people trained to endurance, a territory so situated that maritime powers could scarcely reach her, and an army larger than any other in the world; with a climate so severe that foreigners cannot long endure its rigors; with a lack of populous centres,

making a lasting conquest of the country almost impossible, Russia certainly presents a formidable front to any hostile nation. . . .

Mr. Foulke's conclusions concerning the military autocracy do not seem to us fully warranted by the facts. True, on the accession of Anna Ivanovna, an attempt to limit the authority of the sovereign was opposed by the masses, but the terrible record of the intervening years has left its traces even on the Russian peasantry, and it may fairly be questioned whether a similar attempt to-day would be unsuccessful.

The ambitious attempts of Russia to enlarge her boundaries have been on the increase since the days when Catherine the Second planned to divide the Turkish Empire, and her recent policy toward Bulgaria shows her insatiate greed of power.

In his closing chapters the author gives an interesting résumé of Russian history, a page thickly blotted with acts of injustice and cruelty; an account of the reforms of Alexander II., and of the present despotic system. He echoes the sentiment of the reader at this point, when he says: "One would think that the more intelligent people of Russia would abandon a country thus infected; but even this poor privilege is denied them; they cannot lawfully leave the empire, nor even their own town, without the consent of their government. Every Russian found without a passport is an outlaw, to be hunted down by the authorities."

The outcome of the struggle between the Slav and the Saxon depends, according to our author, on two things. First, the scope and strength of disintegrating forces in the British Empire, and second, on social and political changes in Russia which may possibly remove aggressive motives.

The whole question appears to Mr. Foulke less remote from American interest than it seems. Russia now desires our moral support, and asks that her political fugitives be surrendered. Some claim for our friendly consideration is found in the friendly attitude of the late Czar to our country during the Civil War.

To combat the false sentiment which would lead us to an act of foul injustice this work has been written, and the author's aim is laudably accomplished. (Putnam. \$1.25.)

Invasion of the Crimea.

From the Edinburgh Review.

It is more than twenty-five years since the appearance of the first two volumes of Mr. Kinglake's ambitiously conceived work, and more than thirty-two years have elapsed since the last act of the drama which he undertook to depict took place. In the interval the interest of the public

in the Crimean war has greatly faded, but on the other hand an immense flood of light has been let in upon its events. Thus the author is saved from many mistakes akin to those which he committed in his earlier instalments, and the cause of truth is thereby promoted. Also most of the chief actors in the campaign are dead, and Mr. Kinglake is able to write of persons with a freer pen than that which he wielded at first, though there is still a sufficiency of survivors to check any grave misappreciation of facts. We note two characteristics of the concluding volumes which are no doubt due to the circumstances mentioned. One is a greater sense of responsibility on the part of the author and a more charitable view of the conduct and motives of those whose actions seem to him worthy of blame. Another is a more complete grasp of his subject, leading to diminished prolixity. At first he wrote like a newspaper war correspondent, dealing with the exploits or mistakes of each company, nay in some cases of each soldier. Now he deals with the matter before him in a manner more befitting the historian, rather, we must admit, to the diminution of interest to those who treated his work as a military romance, but with a gain to those who would fain regard it as a judicial narrative and criticism of affairs of deep moment. He has lost somewhat in descriptive power, but he has gained in weight and trustworthiness. This change in style and method is due, we cannot help thinking, partly to the weariness of the writer and partly to a conviction that, considering his age, it was necessary to hurry on his book to completion for fear of its being left a mere fragment of a too ambitious whole. (Harper. vols. 5, 6, *ea.* \$2.)

The Indian's Side of the Indian Question.

From the Lutheran Observer.

Dr. Barrows has studied the Indian question for many years, and understands it thoroughly. He presents here, in compact form, the whole history of our past policy and management, sustained by public documents. He maintains that the Dawes bill before Congress will afford the best available opportunities to make good, self-supporting citizens of the Indians. But he also maintains and shows from past experience "that the law will amount to nothing without the systematic, persistent, and watchful coöperation of friendly Americans. They are not the Indian's neighbors. The Indian's neighbors are not his friends. Frontiersmen have got to be held in check by the law, and public opinion behind the law."

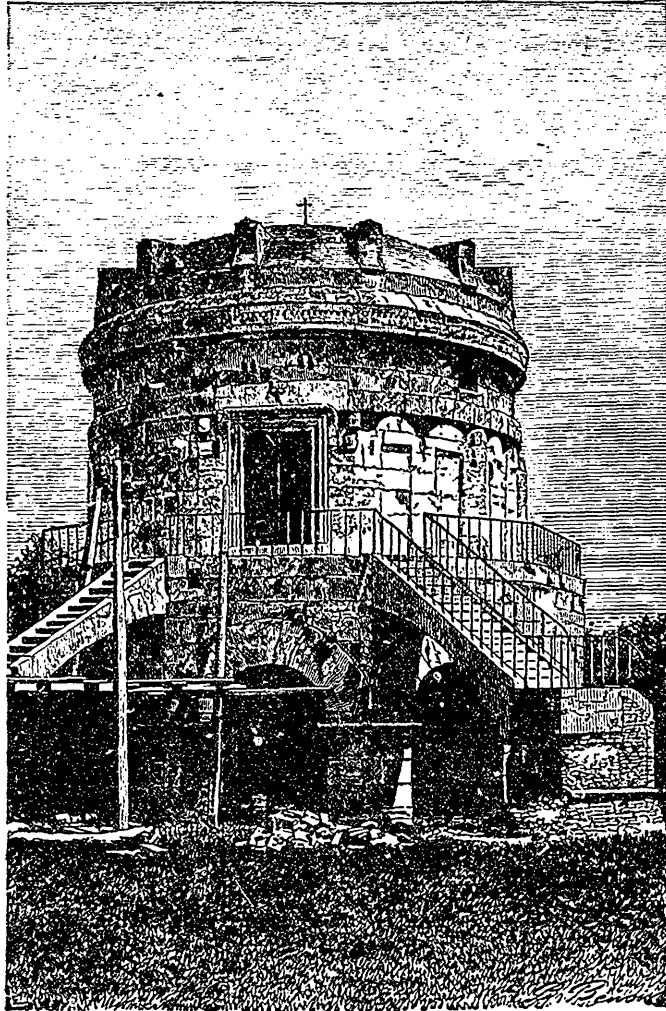
The Indian question requires to be studied anew, and any one who desires to inform himself in regard to it can find no other book so useful as this for the purpose. (Lothrop. \$1.)

An Arabian Princess.

From the Boston Beacon.

"Memoirs of an Arabian Princess" is the autobiography of Emily Ruete, a daughter of Sejid Saïd, last Sultan of Oman and Zanzibar. This lady during the troubles attending the succession of her father, who died in 1856, and whose em-

perial life and customs, and of ~~Muslim~~ rites are more cosmopolitan in tone than are the writings of European women who have visited similar scenes and attempted to depict them. She is always an unprejudiced observer, and there cannot be much doubt that what she has set down is absolutely faithful. Madame Ruete betrays her



THE TOMB OF THEODORIC, RAVENNA.

From "Story of the Goths." (Copyright, 1888, by G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

pire was divided between two sons, married a ~~Muslim~~ German gentleman, whom she accompanied to Europe, where she lived for many years. She became thoroughly European, and wrote in the German tongue, from which the book is translated. Her freedom from anything like race prejudice or religious bigotry is something wonderful in an Oriental woman. Her descriptions of ~~Muslim~~ training only in a sort of apology for polygamy. Her pictures of domestic life and natural scenery in regions little known to the general reader; her accounts of the intrigue of the seraglio and the political complications of a semi-civilized people; her frankness and candor, combine to make a book as valuable as it is unique. (Appleton. 75 c.)

Monarchs I Have Met.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

A newspaper man's reminiscences of majesty have been given to the world under the alliterative title, "Monarchs I Have Met," by W. Beatty-Kingston. Mr. Kingston (or Beatty, as the case may be) did not exactly hobnob with royalty, but he witnessed many court functions, and various sovereigns who did not exactly object to newspaper advertising graciously admitted him to their several presences, so that he has been able to present a few anecdotes and incidents that are fresh and worth recording. Majesty does not seem to inspire sociability in any hilarious degree, and the writer labors under the disadvantage of attempting to be sprightly in the treatment of a subject enshrouded with awe and frigidity not far removed from gloom, while delicacy and personal considerations have restrained a frank and free narration of many topics of personal interest. The emperors of Germany and France, Austria and Mexico, the czar and the shah, the pope, and two kings of Italy, as many khedives, and a trio of sultans have been "met" or seen under various circumstances, usually the most stiff and conventional that the ingenuity of court functionaries could devise. A few of the meetings were less formal, and in some cases the information is conveyed at second hand, and is none the less interesting for that.

Here is a bit about the Emperor William, which should be preserved for the future Plutarch of Germany :

"He really loves soldiering. Most men become ardently attached to any science with which they are profoundly acquainted, and the king has studied matters military until, in that branch of knowledge, there remains nothing for him to learn. He is so thoroughly imbued with the feeling that he is, *avant tout*, a soldier, that of a morning, when he is sitting in his pleasant corner room under the Lindens, with his uniform coat thrown open, reading, or talking to one of his ministers, he will, hearing the band of one of the guard's regiments playing as the soldiers are marching by his palace, always turn hastily to the window to look at the men; never forgetting, however, to button his tunic up to the throat and pull out the cross of the 'Ordre pour le Mérite,' always hanging round his neck, so that his troops may see him *parfaitement de vigueur*."

"Some years ago one of his favorite generals was conversing with his majesty when the sound of drums and fifes afar off signalled the approach of 'grand guards,' whereupon the king rose hastily from his chair, went through the 'rapid act' above alluded to, and walked to his study window. General von Z— plucked up his courage, and asked his majesty why he was so particular about this matter, adding: 'The guards, sire, see you every day, and I should hardly have thought that your majesty would have deemed it necessary to stand upon ceremony with them.' 'That is not it,' replied William I. 'As the head of the army, I am bound to show my soldiers an irreproach-

able example in the way of *esprit*. They have never seen me with my coat unbuttoned, and I do not intend that they ever shall. For let me tell you that *it is the one button left unbuttoned that is the ruin of an army!*'"

There are other entertaining passages in good store. (Harper. pap., 50 c.)

Natural Resources of the United States.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

"Natural Resources of the United States," by Jacob Harris Patton, is a volume which gives concisely the facts concerning the production of precious metals, coal, tin, lead, copper, iron, and petroleum, about building-stone and mineral deposits, grain, fish, timber, and fruit, and in general the products that contribute to the wealth, comfort, and happiness of the people of the United States. The compiler has sought his information at first hand, and has been aided in his research by the public functionaries of most of the States, and by others interested in the aggrandizement of our country. Little has been added to the enumeration of facts concisely and succinctly stated and logically arranged. No trumpet is blown, no superlatives are lugged in, but the statistics speak for the almost immeasurable resources of the land. They cry aloud for the husbanding of our inheritance, and for the impregnation of every immigrant that comes to our shores with the potent fact that here is a land where none need go a-begging, where for decades, perhaps for centuries, there will be enough and to spare for every one who will work industriously and earnestly, and where, thanks to the wisdom of the fathers, no autocratic or military compulsion is able to step in to deflect the law-abiding citizen from the line that he may lay down for the pursuit of his own welfare.

The volume is designed as a work of reference, and it has a unique character from the comprehensive range of the subjects introduced. (Appleton. \$3.)

Beecher at His Best.

From the Epoch.

Henry Ward Beecher at his very best was a great man. In this volume he is at his best; and the result is a great book. The core of the volume, the pith and marrow of it, are the speeches delivered in Great Britain in 1863. Mr. Beecher had gone abroad for rest and recreation, after a winter of exhausting labors here. He had no intention of speaking in England, but the friends of the United States there represented to him that they had a heavy burden to bear; that the aristocracy were against them; that they needed help; and that no other man could aid them as he could. Such an appeal was irresistible, and Mr. Beecher consented to deliver the memorable

series of speeches that produced such a tremendous effect on English public opinion, and that probably was the main cause of inducing the British Government to maintain its neutrality in the Civil War.

The elements were all present which were best adapted to rouse such a man to his greatest efforts. He felt that he stood between two nations as the spokesman of one to the people of the other; and that on the effect of his words perhaps hung the destinies of his country. There was just enough opposition to rouse his fearless spirit, just enough interruption to his speeches to sting him into full and thorough awakening, just enough encouragement to make him believe that he was doing a great work. Such opposition as he had—flaming posters heralding his arrival and calling on the people to give him a reception that would disgust him, cat-calls, howls, hisses, and uproars of all kinds in the midst of his addresses, private threats against his life—would have cowed a man less brave, overcome a man less endowed with physical strength, silenced a man slower of intellect, and shamed and appalled a man less thoroughly possessed of a sublime self-confidence. But it only roused Beecher, with his Herculean constitution, his lightning quickness of repartee, and his colossal belief in his cause and in himself, to his very best efforts. The result—as all men know—was that if he did not revolutionize English public opinion, he made clearly manifest the tremendous force of that middle-class endorsement of the Union which could not then voice itself in Parliament, but could and did show itself in mass-meetings and resolutions. In these addresses Mr. Beecher reached the acme of his power and popularity. He was the foremost private citizen in his country, and therefore in the world. The generation that knew the Beecher of those days is almost gone—it is a quarter of a century since these speeches stirred the hearts of patriots all over this broad land—and the present generation can gain only from such a record as this an appreciation of what his personality counted for in the dark days of the war, and of what a continental—nay, international—influence was wielded by this one man, by virtue only of his native gifts and the use he made of them.

There is another way, too, in which the publication of this volume will be held to preserve—perhaps we may say, rehabilitate—Beecher's fame. Men are accustomed to regard him as a great speaker, but a superficial thinker; as a rhetorician, but not a logician. These speeches reveal the wide extent of his resources, his thorough mastery of all the problems involved in our civil war. They are as profound and logical as they are brilliant. They expound the whole theory of our government; they interpret our constitution;

they go deep into the philosophy of history and of popular institutions. In short, they show the intellectual grasp, the emotional fervor, and the moral power of the man better than anything that ever has been or could be written about him, and better than anything else that he himself ever did. The circumstances attending this English tour, and the effect of Beecher's speeches at home and abroad, are set forth in the Author's usual happy style, in the article represented here from the *Atlantic Monthly*, entitled "The Minister Plenipotentiary."

The rest of the book, consisting of a long biographical introduction by the editor, and of various patriotic addresses and sermons delivered by Mr. Beecher at sundry times, from 1850 to 1885, is scarcely on a level with the English speeches. But for the latter alone it deserves a place on the shelves of every patriotic American. (Fords, H. & H. \$2.75.)

Ormsby Macknight Mitchel.

From the N. Y. Observer.

We have waited long for the book, and now we have not half enough of a life which was more exciting and thrilling than most romances. The astronomical part of the biography far exceeds in interest and value the military portion, and yet the brief record of the eminent, patriotic, and impetuous soldier, shows very clearly what valuable service General Mitchel actually gave to his country in a single campaign, and intimates with considerable distinctness what his ability, energy, and invincible determination might have accomplished but for the jealousy and mismanagement which caused so many disasters in the early years of the war for the Union. Few abler or nobler men gave their lives for their country than General Mitchel, but it is as a Christian astronomer that he will be chiefly remembered and honored, Thoroughly familiar with science, devoted to its pursuit with a consecration and an ardor seldom equalled, knowing the wonders of the universe, and able to describe and illustrate them with an eloquence and clearness which have never been surpassed by any scientific lecturer in this country, his religious faith was as simple and sincere as that of a little child. What he did for astronomy in the United States during the years from 1842 to 1860, the popular interest that he awakened by his lectures, the wonderful erection and furnishing of the Cincinnati Observatory, and the honor which he conferred upon his country by his observations and reports, are all noted in this volume; but the half has not been told, and we are only sorry that the modesty of the biographer has given us so little of a life so truly great and fertile. (Houghton, M. \$2.)

The Earthquake of 1883 at Casamicciola.

From Kneeland's "Volcanoes and Earthquakes."

The island of Ischia is about one and one-half hours' sail by steamer from Naples. Travellers generally go as far as Casamicciola, and rarely beyond. The first landing-place is the town of Ischia, which has about sixty-five hundred inhabitants. Its harbor is an old crater. The principal road extends along the shore, over the north half of the island, by Casamicciola on the east, Lacco on the north, and Forio on the west; towns all nearly destroyed in July, 1883. The views along these roads are exceedingly beautiful. Near Ischia are famous warm baths, of late less popular than those of Casamicciola. Fifteen minutes by steamer, or an hour's donkey ride, will bring the traveller to Casamicciola, a town of some four thousand inhabitants, where in the summer were always to be found a crowd of invalids, and a few pleasure-seekers, enjoying its celebrated warm baths. From the landing, a ride of fifteen minutes by donkey or vehicle brings the tourist to the hotel.

The town is at the north base of the extinct volcano of Epomeo, on two hills, with two more to the east, each seven hundred and fifty and eight hundred feet high. The sides of the mountain and the terraced valleys were studded with hotels, villas, and bathing establishments, all depending for support on the saline, alkaline, sulphur, and carbonic acid waters, gushing out from rock and soil, with temperatures varying from seventy to one hundred and seventy-five degrees Fahrenheit. The magnificent views of the Mediterranean, with Vesuvius in the distance, backed by the snow-capped Abruzzi, the genial climate, the picturesque situations, the blue skies and the golden sunsets, the luxuriant verdure, the bright houses, the fine hotels, and the healing waters, made this semi-tropical dreamy island one of the most delightful of summer resorts. To-day it is little more than a heap of crumbling ruins, the tomb of many unburied dead, and probably never again to be a popular watering-place. Half an hour's walk brings the visitor to Lacco, on the north side of the island, with some sixteen hundred fishermen as residents, and another hour to Forio, on the west, with six thousand three hundred inhabitants; both were dependent on the summer visitors to the bathing establishments, though many wealthy proprietors resided at the latter. Both are now in ruins.

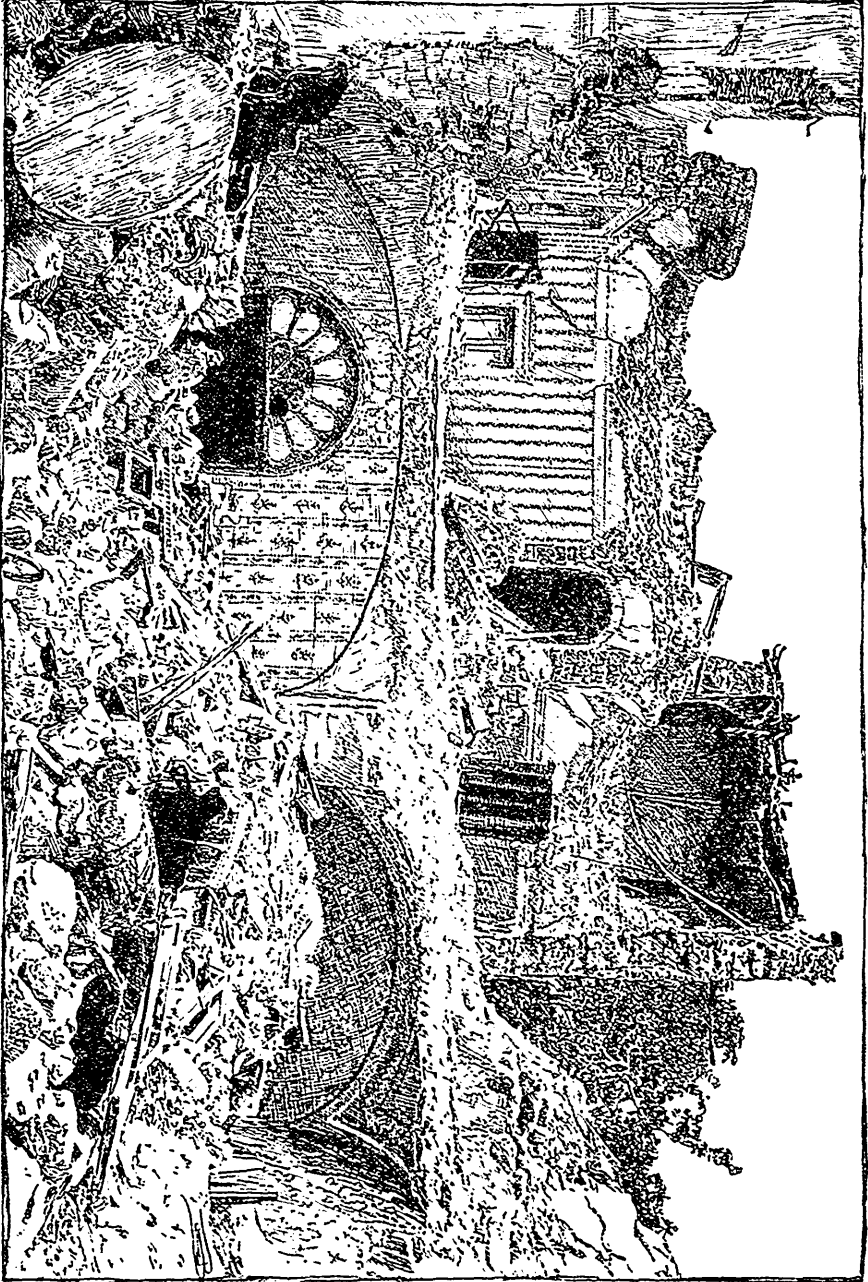
Among the bathing establishments some were fitted up in the most luxurious and Pompeian style. The "Monte della Misericordia" was an extensive and always crowded establishment, exclusively for the poor, founded in 1600 by a society of nobles, who annually sent from Naples, free of expense, many invalids, who were cared for by skilful physicians.

Among the hotels the most aristocratic was the "Piccola Sentinella." It was very large, and was built in terraces, in a charmingly picturesque situation, surrounded by orange groves, olive trees, and flowers and flowering shrubs of every hue. The "Grande Sentinella" and the "Central" were more democratic. The villa "Balsamo" stood in the midst of beautiful gardens, and besides these were many private villas and boarding-houses.

The shock of July 28, 1883, occurred at 9.25 P.M., so that utter darkness added to the horror of the scene, and most of the residents, a large number of whom were invalids, were in their houses. It lasted twenty seconds, during which Casamicciola, Lacco, and Forio were nearly destroyed, with the loss of two thousand lives. Ischia suffered very little. That the disturbance was deep-seated and extensive is shown by the fact that it was indicated by instruments at Rome nearly two hundred miles distant. The shock at first was vertical, and then the wave was propagated in various directions according to the nature of the soil; the cracks in the buildings indicated a prevailing vertical movement.

The most heartrending scenes occurred in Naples the next day, where the hospitals were crowded with the wounded, and the dead-houses filled with the bodies of the victims. Of the bodies recovered from the ruins most were so disfigured that they could hardly be recognized except by clothing. The majority of the killed were women and children, and invalids of high and low degree. All the police force was killed, rendering organized aid almost impossible in the general terror. Many persons who might have been saved by prompt assistance perished beneath the ruins.

Of the foreigners saved the greater part were those who were at the theatre, where, singularly enough, the play was a burlesque, which opened with an earthquake scene. Survivors passed the night in darkness and fear, not daring to move, even to help those calling for aid among the ruins. A force of soldiers arrived the next day (Sunday) and rescued many sufferers even as late as Monday morning. Scarcely half a dozen houses were left standing. About forty persons were entombed in the "Piccola Sentinella," of whom only one-fourth were saved. Temporary wooden huts were erected for the houseless and government and private aid freely given. No Italian convulsion has been so destructive since A.D. 79, except the Calabrian one in 1783, which was felt all over Europe, and is said to have killed sixty thousand people. This was no doubt caused by a sinking, similar to that which I believe produced the Casamicciola earthquakes of March, 1851, and July, 1883.



PICCOLA SENTINELLA AT CASAMICCIOLA, 1883.

(From Kneeland's "Volcanoes and Earthquakes." (Copyright, 1888, by Lathrop.)

Shakespeare in Fact and in Criticism.

Extract from the N. Y. Publishing World.

Of making many books about Shakespeare there is no end, one might say, varying the words of Solomon. Among the recent additions to the already stupendous list is Mr. Appleton Morgan's "Shakespeare in Fact and in Criticism."

SHAKE-SPEARE'S

SONNETS.

Neuer before Imprinted.

AT LONDON

By *G. Eld* for *T. T.* and are
to be sold by *John Wright*, dwelling
at Christ Church gate
1609

The reader of Mr. Morgan's book should begin at the beginning and read the preface, otherwise he will be puzzled as to what is the author's exact position on certain questions. The book consists of papers written and published at various times. In the preface he says: "I am nit to having modified—in the course of time and study—a

P O E M S

W R I T T E N

BY

WIL. SHAKE-SPEARE.

Gent.



Printed at London by *T. Cotes*, and are
to be sold by *John Benfon*, dwelling in
St. Dunstons Church-yard. 1640.

good many of the opinions expressed in these papers. But, since I cannot pronounce whether I was right then, or am right now, it seems to me best to let them all stand as they are." Again, referring to the purpose of his book, he says: "That purpose is to protest, as far as one voice can, against what seems to me the cruel and unjust punishment which Shakespeare is just now meeting at the hands of the æsthetic critics." He

then proceeds, in his opening paper, "William Shakespeare and his Æsthetic Critics," to pay his disrespects to Mr. Furnivall and other æsthetes and in the two succeeding papers, "Much Ado About Sonnets" and "Whose Sonnets?" to pay his disrespects to Shakespeare himself. In fact, Mr. Morgan is a Nihilist among critics. He tears down, or tries to tear down, but he has nothing to offer. He hurls his lance at Furnivall and makes him bite the dust; he unhorses Ignoramus Donnelly with a single blow, and then, not content with these achievements, he undertakes to do battle with the ghost of Shakespeare, although he professes to be his champion. He arrives at the conclusion, "that it is highly improbable, if not impossible, that William Shakespeare wrote those sonnets" which have been attributed to him.

The subjects of the papers in this book, not already referred to, are "Something Touching the Lord Hamlet," "William Shakespeare's Literary Executor," "Law and Medicine in the Plays," "The Growth and Vicissitudes of a Shakespearian Play," "Queen Elizabeth's Share in the Merry Wives of Windsor," "Have We a Shakespeare among Us?" and "The Donnelly and Prior Ciphers, and the Furnivall Verse-Tests." In the last paper, Mr. Morgan proves from Mr. Donnelly's own statement the absurdity of his so-called Baconian cipher. The advocates of the Baconian theory of the authorship of the Shakespearian plays forget an important fact. Sir Francis Bacon is on record as an admirer of poetry. He described poetic genius as one of the greatest gifts a man could have. If he wrote in plays, which for some reason he could not acknowledge, the greatest poetry the world has known, why did he not write some great poems, not in dramatic form, which he could acknowledge? Mr. Morgan has studied carefully the various editions of his author, and we have the privilege of reproducing two title-pages of two scarce editions of his poem and sonnets. (Benjamin. \$2.50.)

Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet.

From the N. Y. Publishing World.

The portrait given herewith is that of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, a name never mentioned without reverence and admiration, a name, too, better known and better loved by those to whom voice never penetrates, and among whom speech is never heard. The family has devoted itself to one special branch of philanthropic work, and all over the world is identified with the cause of education among the deaf and dumb. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, born in Philadelphia, Dec. 10, 1787, graduated at Yale in 1805, and began his pulpit ministry in 1814. His attention was early called to the subject that

became his life-work, and in 1815 he visited Europe, and brought back with him Laurent Clerc. His first asylum at Hartford opened with seven pupils in 1817, and he continued its head till ill-health compelled him to retire from active management in 1830. His sons followed in his steps. Thomas became professor in the New York Institution for Deaf and Dumb in 1843, and in 1852 founded St. Ann's Church for deaf-mutes; an example followed by Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities. His brother, Edward Miner, organized in 1857 the Deaf and Dumb Institution of the District of Columbia at Washington, and in 1864 succeeded in establishing the

War Time" and "Roland Blake," demonstrated that he could. In verse we have already had from him "The Hill of Stones, and Other Poems," which is now followed by "A Masque, and Other Poems." The larger poems in this collection are the best, and are all as Browningsque in the school in which they are modelled as is consistent with independent originality. "A Masque," which gives name to the collection, is a striking version of the old theme, Gold, pleasure, death, and the devil. In the next poem of "The Swan Woman" the author shows his ability to deal with a difficult situation and to give a poetic turn to a tragic termination which amounts to a



THOMAS HOPKINS GALLAUDET.

(This portrait was drawn in 1844, on a leaf of Swift's Digest, in the court-room of the State House, by John W. Skinner, of New York, then a law student in Hartford.)

National Deaf-Mute College of which he was made president. All the family have been frequent speakers and writers on the subject to which they have been so successfully and unselfishly devoted. A biography of Thomas H. Gallaudet was published in 1858, but the one just issued, of which the accompanying portrait forms the frontispiece, will supersede it in fulness and authority. It is written by his son, Edward Miner Gallaudet. (Holt. \$1.75.)

A Masque, and Other Poems.

From the Independent.

It is not often that a man can shine in two departments so widely apart as medicine and letters, as Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's two novels, "In

confession that there is no solution of such a knot but death. In more than one of these poems Dr. Mitchell shows that he has felt in his mind the hard points of the struggle between ideal and emotional ethics, as, for example, in "The Sketch." "The Huguenot" is a striking poem of the Browning type, both in form and substance, and which is another example of the author's strong tendency to tragic situations. The minor verses and lyrics show some lack of that absolute command of the resources of the language to provide poetic thought with its most perfect expression which is to be expected of an author whose strength is given to other pursuits. The volume is a delightful one to read, and reflects high credit on the poetic genius of the author. (Houghton, M. \$1.50.)

Uncle Sam's Boston Girls.



From "Uncle Sam at Home." (Holt.)

"I sat between a couple of them the other night at that same symphony concert, and came home in a sort of daze as to how any two creatures could know so much about so many things and carry it all off so easily under that graceful garb of simplicity and unaffectedness which fits the Boston girl as if it were made to order. They knew the special style of every man in the orchestra, from the leader, Listemann, to dear, departed Lichtenburg, of happy memory; they could tell if the oboe fell a sixteenth part of a half tone from the pitch, or if the furthest kettle-drum was snared an infinitesimal atom too tightly. When the andantino of a Tchaikowsky concerto was fainting away in a strain of delicious sweetness that you or I would as soon think of analyzing as an echo from Paradise, it reminded one of that staccato study of Rubenstein; when the andante con fuoco began it recalled to the other something of Brahms. They discussed the relative merits of the Lang school and the rival clique with a discriminating justice that would not have shamed Solomon; they gossiped in German and translated the French song on the programme; they spoke of one woman's black hair as a study, and another woman's bonnet as a daisy, so that they were human after all. They knew the genealogy of every one in the hall, which is another essentially Boston accomplishment; and I found out in the pauses for intermission and breath that they hammered brass-work, wrote essays, painted in oil, read Wagner's music at sight, went to the theatre every other evening, kept up an intimate acquaintance with five hundred friends and had their own ideas on the subject of housekeeping. And yet, I give you my word of honor, they looked as pretty and as artless and as quiet as if they had not two thoughts in their two heads.



Recollections of Forty Years.

From the *N. Y. Commercial Advertiser*.

Upon M. de Lesseps' admission to the French Academy he reminded his colleagues that their predecessors had been in the habit of summoning to their circle not merely men of letters, but "men of mark," whose "high position" was a substitute for eloquence, and even knowledge, and that he profited by the revival of this tradition. In now entering the field of general letters he poses again as the man of mark, whose documents and historical material are presumed to have weight by reason of his distinguished achievements. The recollections are devoid of literary form, quite half of the two volumes embodying the history of the origin of the Suez Canal, other chapters being devoted to episodes and diplomatic experiences of the revolutionary period of 1848, and to such general topics as steam, the origin and duties of consuls, and the French Academy. The volume includes a vast number of diplomatic despatches and interviews, letters, instructions, and journal memoranda reprinted in extenso. So that on the face of things it would appear that in this, as in his famous boring efforts, M. de Lesseps presents himself as an undertaker, a projector of enterprises, rather than a creator. Of the life of the man we see little or nothing, and of the difficulties he has surmounted and the means at his disposal, we see only those which are, so to say, political and diplomatic.

The obstructions put in his way by the obtuseness of those in authority, and the arts employed to turn animosity into friendliness—of this aspect of M. de Lesseps' career we have ample material for a perfect history of his most eminent deeds, material presented with a fulness and prolixity as to be in great part as readable as the Patent Office Reports. It would be unjust to give the impression that there is not a great deal of interest in the work, and moreover, M. de Lesseps, even at eighty-two, is a very considerable figure in contemporary history. (Appleton. \$5.)

THE OLD POET'S REST.

Lie fallow for awhile, my brave old brain,
Who long hast served me, and most faithfully,
In sketch and story, song and tragedy,
With toil oftumes, and bitter pangs and pain.
Yet not so well for all that I could gain
Even from the finest flower that sprang from thee
Honey to spread my loaf! Now happily
Lie fallow till the dew and wind and rain
Bring thee new strength, and generous life the sun,
And if I live, I'll sometime glean from there
A richer math, please God, than yet was won:
And if I die, still will I not despair,
For shall not all eternity be mine
Wherein to sing a thousand songs divine?

—From Stewart Sterne's "Beyond the Shadow."
(Houghton.)

Treasure Island.

From the *Boston Herald*.

A downright scheme of piracy with all the accompaniments of a crew of hardy buccaneers, a series of marvellous adventures, a successful hunt for a vast fortune of buried gold—these are the elements which go to the making up of Mr. R. L. Stevenson's fascinating story of "Treasure Island." The author is a literary artist of unrivalled

with her ghastly freight at the mercy of wind and wave) and brings her safe to shore. The characters throughout are admirably portrayed, the pirate captain, John Silver, being particularly well drawn. The sea lingo, the comprehensive knowledge of shipcraft, and all the details that add so much to the *vraisemblance* of a successful story of this sort are not wanting. No boy that is worth his salt could read the first few pages of



CAPTAIN SMOLLET AND SILVER.

From "Treasure Island." (Roberts Brothers.)

cleverness in his own line, as "The New Arabian Nights" very well demonstrated, and in this new tale he has allowed ample scope to his genius for the weird, the terrible, and the mysterious. Nothing could exceed the haunting terror of the incidents associated with the old inn on the road to Bristol, where the frightful ex-pirate, Billy Bones, who holds the clue to the buried treasure, is hunted down by his confederates in crime. Of marvellous interest, too, are the chapters which relate how the boy-hero chases the vessel (cut adrift and

the book without a passionate desire to devour the whole at one sitting, and older persons who are not calloused in their sympathies by the burdensome cares of a work-a-day world will be glad to escape from the practical demands of the moment, to follow bold Jim Hawkins and the peppery squire and all the rest of the jolly crew in their perilous voyage to the Spanish main. "Treasure Island" deserves to be a classic, along with the romances of Kingston, Ballantine, and Cooper. (Roberts. \$1.25.)

The Second Son.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Joint authorship in this instance has produced a strong, well-compacted novel. It is principally a study of that English class which Mr. Matthew Arnold called the Barbarians, and the qualities which justify that title have seldom been more strikingly illustrated than in "The Second Son." Such people as Mr. Mitford and his three sons are so largely the product of institutions that their dominant characteristics might be sought vainly in any other country than England. It is not, indeed, the law of primogeniture which furnishes the leading motive here, but it is none the less the question of succession; and the way in which the destinies of a family may be swayed and moulded by the stupidity, passion, or caprice of a tyrannical and unsympathetic father affords opportunity for strong and moving situations. The second son, Edmund, while very much the best man of his family, is, after all, rather a passive than an active hero. He shows himself capable of a fine devotion and a generous renunciation, but one cannot but feel that in refusing to supplant his elder brother when he knew that, failing him, the succession would pass to Stephen, the black sheep of the family, he manifested an unsatisfactory shortsightedness.

. . . While the authors have described a kind of man whose nature it is to be so self-contained and reserved among themselves that their habit of mind might easily be mistaken for callousness, and their external brusquerie for mere boorishness, by those who did not know them, they are here shown as capable of feeling and manifesting strong passion, when occasion arises. The realism of Mrs. Oliphant and Mr. Aldrich does not go the length of excluding either romance or emotion. The world as they see it is as full of passion as it ever was and as full also of picturesqueness and ideality. Custom, convention, class traditions, may and do encrust the central fires with so solid an accretion that the careless observer may conclude the volcano to be extinct; but more penetrating observation detects the latent energy, and rightly infers that when the sufficing impulse is given the suspended activities will be resumed.

It must not be supposed from what we have said that "The Second Son" is a solemn story. It is difficult to follow a faithful study of real life without feeling anew the perplexity of the insoluble problems which confront us every day, but that does not detract from the enjoyment of the humor which is so intimately blended with sadness in the actual, and which the true artist will take care not to exclude from his picture. There is in this book plenty of cheerful matter. The surprising evolution of little Nina, the neglected, motherless girl of the Mitford family, into a con-

firmed and eager gossip, under the training of the servants' hall is a case in point. Another capital characterization is that of Mrs. Travers. Pax also has her amusing side, and the old lawyer, Gavelkind, is a decidedly genial person, with obvious capabilities in the line of light comedy. Elizabeth Travers is perhaps hardly a finished personation, but fresh, bright, simple, and lovable, so far as we are permitted to know her. Lily was a difficult study in the very nature of things, but a successful one. Nothing better could have resulted from her bringing-up, and but for a solid foundation of inherited pride and purity, something immeasurably worse must have been evolved. Her escape from Stephen is possibly too fortunate a chance to be altogether natural, but in fiction there must be permitted a certain license, and, moreover, since everything does happen, even though some things happen oftener than others, the end of Lily's adventure may be defended as artistic.

It is a proof of the power and skill of the story that the reader in closing it regrets the turn of events which leaves Stephen Mitford prosperous, impudent, and with a fair wind to fill his sails. That is how we all feel when we see a bad man succeeding in life, and a novel which calls into action one of the healthiest and most saving instincts possessed by civilized man deserves to be considered a good one, in more senses than one. (Houghton, M. \$1.50.)

For the Right.

From the Chicago Tribune.

"Fiction hath in it a higher end than fact."

These words, applying when they were written especially to poetry, have grown in our day to have a new significance. The novel has come to be the main medium through which imagination finds a voice in the world. It is no longer a boast among intelligent people that they are not novel-readers—indeed, the man who reads no novels is behind his age. It is true that a vast amount of rubbish is written yearly and sold to the public—novels with nothing to recommend them except their tawdry style, cheap sensationalism, or green and crass sentimentality; but these are ephemeral, and need disturb no one; they glitter in the sun for a brief hour like the yellow butterflies of August, and then are seen no more. Rising above these to an incomparable height are the epoch-making novels of this century. No one can now or hereafter understand the world of the nineteenth century without reading "Les Misérables," "Consuelo," "David Copperfield," "The Mill on the Floss," and "The Scarlet Letter," not to name the works of living novelists whose creations are adding their influence to those great moving forces, men whose

names have become signal-lights for the onward march of humanity.

It is a grateful task for the reviewer, tired with the multitude of "books which are not books," to point out a new and forceful work—one that has in it the real glow of creative power and the active principle of a great idea thrilling along its pages from beginning to end. Such a book is "For the Right," a novel recently translated into English and so brought into the ken of thousands of readers who will at once recognize its real greatness. The author has chosen a great theme and handled it with consummate skill, and, above all, with intense sympathy. He writes as in a divine passion and fairly afflicts his readers with his own keen and subtle heartache as his scheme is unfolded step by step before the inward eye of the imagination. . . .

The struggle of puny man with the eternal forces that surround him has never been more impressively depicted than here. The lessons of tolerance, faith, and hopefulness have never been more powerfully taught than in the story of Taras.

On a second reading the scenery of the novel will strike the reader with delightful surprise. The wild, half-savage mountaineers, and the lowland peasants of Bukowina with their strange costumes and simple lives, the grand pictures of Nature in her most unfamiliar moods are as fascinating as a burst of barbaric music. At first reading the story of human struggle and defeat absorbs the mind; the scenes and incidents amidst which the conflict rages are almost unnoticed, but nature and human life are there in strangely beautiful forms, as they are in real life if we would but look at them. Karl Emil Franzos will henceforth write for a large circle of English readers, and let us hope to have from him new views again and again of life as he sees it, for he certainly "hath eyes to see." (Harper, 25 c.)

Long Exile, and Other Stories.

From the Boston Post.

In "The Long Exile, and Other Stories for Children," we find an interesting phase of Tolstoi's work. His views, religious or other, are none of them original; the secret of life that he has found, in non-resistance, in laborious charity, in comprehensive and unquestioning love of men simply because they are men, has been heralded by hundreds of fine spirits throughout the Christian centuries; there is nothing here but a new voice of a wisdom that has not failed in Western nations since it was revealed to them on the hillsides of Galilee. Tolstoi's originality as a preacher is confined to the very important fact that, being a man whose genius has secured

for him attention, and standing now in the world's eye, he actually undertakes to practice his precepts, and his individuality has sufficient form and attractiveness to make the experiment interesting to a world in which philanthropy and the increase of the good of common people and the whole hope, sentiment, and effort of democracy have a far larger share than ever before. Of Tolstoi's experiment we know something by report and by his own accounts; this little volume is another contribution to our information, because he describes in it the way in which his school for peasant children is managed. We have a number of scenes from its rooms. There is, of course, no discipline; the children come and go when they choose, and leave or not as they have a mind; they indulge their liking for rough play to the full, and take care of themselves according to the code of justice and fair play that obtains among all children in their sports; they are taught, but they are not obliged to learn, and no tests seem to be required of them; they are told stories a good deal, and altogether they have a very good time. Of course, the school succeeds, because the teaching is interesting and the liberty is great; but of the look of the school-room, its lack of anything which we should consider order, one can give no idea without long quotation. The school is made what it is by its teachers and the oversight and participation of Tolstoi himself; the boys who are in it are to be reckoned very fortunate. The charm of the account lies in Tolstoi's power of narrative. The subject lends itself to the realist, whose pen can never achieve more than a succession of scenes from life, episodes strung together on a thread of time; as soon as the realist begins to shape these into a story, to proportion and correlate the scenes and prepare and disclose situations and climaxes and all that, then art begins, and art is always ideal by its own nature. In the present volume there is nothing but short stories; the best of them are these scenes of school-life, anecdotes of the children, and characterizations of the more interesting of them; and one or two of the boys are incomparable. The narrative is very simple and true, most direct in method, telling just what occurred as one would in conversation; and besides the charm of the children there is also the charm of Tolstoi's relation to them, and the whole goes on in a Russian village, with its woods and fields and cottages, and the neighboring town, sketched with all the vividness and life of the novelist's practised hand.

There are many other stories, however, besides these of this semi-autobiographical chapter. There are innumerable little-page or half-page anecdotes, and admirable fables and a few hunting incidents about dogs and bears, originally meant for children's reading-books and adapted

to the youngest ears. There are a few specimens of what are called stories from botany or physics. These, taken together, are just what such exercises should be, and a reform in our reading-books might well be modelled upon them. One exquisitely beautiful legend stands by itself, invented, we suppose, by Tolstoï, which describes how an angel for his probation learned what men lived by; this is a story which unites morals, imagination, and the plain facts of homely life, which Russian children would understand in a delightful whole, not the less interesting or valuable because it is entirely in the romantic spirit. From all this it will easily be inferred that this is a child's book in reality, and for them, with all its fragmentariness, a treasure-trove. At the same time it has much observation of children and instruction about them, which will make it interesting to grown people who care for the ways and thoughts of children. The impression it gives of Tolstoï himself is more than agreeable; it is not surprising, but it is pleasant to find himself a large part of the story he tells, and one need not examine his scruples too closely if he should think his author better worth reading in these extracts from his school journal than in the long horror of *Anna Karénina*. (Crowell. \$1.25.)

An Unlaid Ghost.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

In "An Unlaid Ghost," which is also described as "A Study in Metempsychosis," we have the latest symptom of the modern new departure in fiction. This time we are required to "take stock in" the doctrine of Pythagoras and of many other philosophers, schools, and sects, to wit, that sins committed in one life on this earth may be expiated in a second incarnation of the offending spirit. To illustrate the reincarnation hypothesis, the soul of the Empress Poppæa, the wicked spouse of Nero, is supposed to reappear in the form of a young nineteenth century girl of great beauty and good disposition, but who brings disaster to all who have to do with her. As the second part ends happily, the reader may think that the penalties exacted for the crimes of the wicked Empress are surprisingly mild, and that the manner of inflicting them, namely, by killing and injuring other and innocent people, is more singular than satisfactory. It is indeed true that Hortense suffers herself because of the fatality that follows her, but her suffering, after all, is indirect, and it cannot be regarded as an equivalent for a tithe of the dreadful deeds done by the Imperial adventuress. In short, if metempsychosis is true, and if this is the way it operates, we can only regard it as a distinctly demoralizing agency, for the Neros and Poppæas are not at all likely to be restrained by the fear of such feeble

retribution as befalls the heroine of this story. Moreover, it is not in any true sense a study of metempsychosis. The original doctrine of reincarnation is not Greek, but Arian. It is the doctrine of Karma, taught in India from the Vedantic period, and according to that teaching so great a sinner as Poppæa never would have been able to work out her redemption in this easy fashion. Karma demands an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, and Poppæa, judged by that ancient law, would have had an exceedingly bad time through, not one alone, but several reincarnations. (Appleton. pap., 50 c.)

Olden-Time Music.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

It is not often a man has made a more interesting book with scissors and paste. The work is edited with great excellence, and marks well the grand progress made in music during the century. The quaint illustrations add very much to the interest of the interesting text. The Puritan training of our great grandfathers and grandmothers was inimical to the progress of secular music, and we should never have reached the present advanced condition in music had we not been aided by Germany and Italy. Our great-grandfathers regarded secular music a snare and a delusion. Two or three hymn tunes to be sung when lined out by the pastor were thought to be entirely sufficient. A writer in the able journal of the time, the *New England Chronicle*, says: "Truly I have a great jealousy that if we once begin to sing by rule the next thing will be to pray by rule, and then preach by rule, and then comes Popery." Another journal, giving the news of the day, says: "Last week a council of the churches was held at the south part of Braintree to regulate the disorders occasioned by regular singing in that place." It is even within the memory of living people when one good old minister who had borne testimony against instrumental music in the church was overcome by the majority. Arising in his pulpit he remarked: "I will read the following hymn, and the congregation will proceed to fiddle and sing." Musical people will be fully entertained in the chapters of the book with the novel advertisements about music and musicians and the grand advance made. Several chapters are devoted to the musical conditions of England, as well as music in Puritan New England. Take the following announcement from the *Boston Post Boy*, 1761, and compare it with a modern Boston concert announcement:

"Mr. Dipper's publick concert will be Tomorrow night, the 3d of *February*, when will be performed several pieces of Vocal and Instrumental Musick, composed by the best Masters;

and many of them accompanied by two French Horns. To be divided into Three Acts. To begin at 6 o'clock."

Or this clipped from the *Sentinel*, 1815 :

"The oratorio of sacred music by the Handel and Haydn Society was given on Monday evening in the Stone Chapel. We have not language to do justice to the feelings experienced in attending to the inimitable execution of a most judicious selection of pieces from the fathers of sacred song. We can say that those who were judges of the performances were unanimous in the declaration of their 'superiority' to any ever before given in this town. Some of the parts electrified the whole auditory, and notwithstanding the sanctity of the place and day, the excitements to loud applause were frequently irresistible. The performers amounted to about one hundred, and appeared to embrace all the musical excellence of the town and vicinity." (Ticknor. \$1.50.)

Sara Crewe and Her Doll Emily.

One of these nights, when she came up to the garret cold, hungry, tired, and with a tempest raging in her small breast, Emily's stare seemed so vacant, her sawdust legs and arms so limp and inexpressive, that Sara lost all control over herself.

"I shall die presently!" she said at first.

Emily stared.

"I can't bear this!" said the poor child, trembling. "I know I shall die. I'm cold, I'm wet, I'm starving to death. I've walked a thousand miles to-day, and they have done nothing but

scold me from morning till night. And because I could not find the last thing they sent me for, they would not give me any supper. Some men laughed at me because my old shoes made me slip down in the mud. I'm covered with mud now. And they laughed! Do you hear?"

She looked at the staring glass eyes and complacent wax face, and suddenly a sort of heart-broken rage seized her. She lifted her little savage hand and knocked Emily off the chair, bursting into a passion of sobbing.

"You are nothing but a doll!" she cried. "Nothing but a doll—doll—doll! You care for nothing. You are stuffed with sawdust. You never had a heart. Nothing could ever make you feel. You are a doll!"

Emily lay upon the floor, with her legs ignominiously doubled up over her head, and a new flat piece on the end of her nose; but she was still calm, even dignified.

Sara hid her face on her arms and sobbed. Some rats in the wall began to fight and bite each other, and squeak and scramble. But, as I have already intimated, Sara was not in the habit of crying. After a while she stopped, and when she stopped she looked at Emily, who seemed to be gazing at her around the side of one ankle, and actually with a kind of glassy-eyed sympathy. Sara bent and picked her up. Remorse overtook her.

"You can't help being a doll," she said, with a resigned sigh, "any more than those girls downstairs can help not having any sense. We are not all alike. Perhaps you do your 'sawdust best.'"



SARA CREWE AND HER DOLL.

From "Sara Crewe." (Copyright, 1888, by Charles Scribner's Sons.)

Literary News.

MARCH, 1888.

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PRIZE QUESTIONS.

THE main object of the LITERARY NEWS is to aid in the dissemination of good literature; and to further this object, the prizes are awarded in books only. They are selected by the winner, and we desire, if possible, to have them bought at the local book-store, or from the bookseller who supplies the LITERARY NEWS. There are five prizes (amounting to \$12 on each question), distributed as follows: \$4, \$3, \$2.50, \$1.50, \$1, for the five winning answers.

There are two kinds of Prize Questions, viz., the regular Prize Questions on the Books of the Month, and miscellaneous Prize Questions on subjects that are attracting attention at the moment, or have been suggested by subscribers or readers.

The following rules must be observed:

- Contributions and titles must be written legibly and in ink, on one side of the paper only. (Use postal-card if possible, and answer each prize question on separate postal-cards or slips.)
- Full name and address of competitor must be given in every instance (ladies should add *Mrs.* or *Miss* to their names). The name of the bookseller who sends the LITERARY NEWS should be written clearly on every answer submitted.
- While every reader is entitled to contribute, and no restrictions are placed in the way of information or consultation, it is against the spirit of the Prize Questions to have the same votes presented by members of the same family, book-club, or circle of friends. While, therefore, every such member may send an individual answer, those answers must be excluded which agree on more than two selections out of six.
- It has also been found expedient to establish a rule to grant one prize only to the same person or to a member of the same family within a space of four months. No one, however, will be excluded from competition, and honorable mention will be made of all successful competitors.
- Immediately on the publication of the decisions, purchase orders on their booksellers will be sent to the winners who receive the LITERARY NEWS from booksellers; and those who subscribe *direct* are requested to send, as soon as possible, the name of any bookseller on whom they desire an order. We prefer in such cases that the books should be taken from the local book-store. The

value of the books will be reckoned at the retail price of the publishers.

6. All inquiries concerning the Prize Questions should be addressed to MRS. F. LEYFOLDT, Franklin Square (330 Pearl St.), New York.

Prize Question No. 172.

Subject: BOOKS OF THE MONTH. (January list.)

Sixty lists show the following distribution of their 360 votes. (*The prize-list is denoted by asterisks.*)

	VOTES.
A.	
*Crawford, Paul Patoff. <i>Houghton, M.</i>	46
*Murfree, Story of Keedon Bluffs. <i>Houghton, M.</i>	30
*Roe, The Earth Trembled. <i>Dodd, M.</i>	29
Crawford, Marzio's Crucifix. <i>Macmillan.</i>	21
Hawthorne, An American Penman. <i>Cassell.</i>	17
Frederic, Seth's Brother's Wife. <i>Scribner.</i>	12
O'Meara, Narka, the Nihilist. <i>Harper.</i>	5
Harris, Free Joe. <i>Scribner.</i>	4
Laffan, Ismay's Children. <i>Macmillan.</i>	3
Tolstol, A Russian Proprietor. <i>Crowell.</i>	3
Barr, A Border Shepherdess. <i>Dodd, M.</i>	2
Swinburne, Loctrine. <i>Worthington.</i>	2
Single votes	6
180	
B.	
*Darwin, Life and Letters. <i>Appleton.</i>	49
*McMaster, Benjamin Franklin. <i>Houghton, M.</i>	32
*Hale, Life of George Washington. <i>Putnam.</i>	28
Scudder, Men and Letters. <i>Houghton, M.</i>	19
Bowne, Girl's Life Eighty Years Ago. <i>Scribner.</i>	11
Lea, Inquisition of the Middle Ages. <i>Harper.</i>	8
Paton, Down the Islands. <i>Scribner.</i>	7
Brigham, Guatemala. <i>Scribner.</i>	6
Blouet, Friend MacDonald. <i>Harper.</i>	4
Boutwell, Lawyer, Statesman, and Soldier. <i>Appleton.</i>	4
Fisher, Hist. of the Christian Church. <i>Scribner.</i>	3
Frith, My Autobiography. <i>Harper.</i>	3
Stillmann, On the Track of Ulysses. <i>Houghton, M.</i>	3
Wey, Rome. <i>Appleton.</i>	2
Single votes	1
180	

The maximum, 214, is reached by but one competitor, Mrs. Ira Willson, Columbus, Ohio. The next prize goes to Edw. Smith, Olean, N. Y., who has a count of 205. The next highest is reached by W. C. Abbott, Noblesville, Ind., with a count of 201, who takes the third prize. Miss Julia M. Watson, Schuylerville, N. Y., receives the fourth prize with a count of 197. W. H. Sanderson, Woodstock, Vt., has the next highest count, 196, but is ruled out, having taken prize in Jan. The fifth prize is divided between Mrs. Wm. J. Russell, Williamsport, Pa., Miss Annie F. Page, Hallowell, Me., Miss M. H. Mathews, New York City, and J. H. Warner, Steubenville, Ohio, who have a count of 193. The lowest count is 96.

Prize Question No. 174.*

Subject: PRIZE BOOKS OF THE YEAR.

Select from the list published in Feb. No., which includes the books that obtained the highest number of votes month by month during the year, three in each section, and submit by March 20.

*Correction.

Prize Questions Nos. 173 and 175.

Subject: BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

Select books of our monthly list in accordance with the rules on Book Prize Questions printed in this issue. Selections from February issue due March 20; from this issue April 20.

The following rules apply to the Prize Questions on the Books of the Month:

The object of these questions is more particularly to elicit answers as to which of the *new books* can be safely recommended for reading or study.

The answers shall consist of six titles, selected from the

classified list of the "SURVEY OF CURRENT LITERATURE" (found in each issue of the LITERARY NEWS), given under two sections, viz.: three titles under *A*, restricted to Fiction, Humor and Satire, Poetry and the Drama; three under *B*, selected from the other departments. *New editions* of books and books mentioned for reference only (usually indicated in list by brackets) are excluded.

The titles should be arranged and numbered under each section, in the order of their estimation by the competitor.

The vote on each book is determined by the number of lists which contain it. Thus if a book is found on ten lists, it counts ten. As a full account is given of all the books that receive more than one vote (that is, appear on more than one list), every one can readily estimate the standing of his list by ascertaining the number of votes each of his books received, and adding them up for the total vote.

Topics in the March Magazines.

*Articles marked with an asterisk are illustrated.

ARTISTIC, MUSICAL, AND DRAMATIC.—*Century*, "Salisbury Cathedral,"* by Mrs. Schuyler van Rensselaer; "Some Pupils of Liszt,"* by Albert M. Bagby.—*Harper's*, "Modern Spanish Art,"* by Edw. B. Prescott.—*North American Review*, "Art and Morality," by Col. Robert G. Ingersoll.

BIOGRAPHICAL.—*Atlantic*, "The Learned Lady de Gournay," by Mary D. Steele.—*Catholic*, "A Martyr to Science" (Roger Bacon), by R. M. Johnston; "Darwin's Life and Letters."—*Century*, "Bismarck,"*—*Eclectic*, "American Statesmen," by Goldwin Smith; "Shelley," by Matthew Arnold.—*Lippincott's*, "A Talk with a President's Son" (Gen. John Tyler), by Frank G. Carpenter.—*Magazine of American History*, "Leif Erikson," by Mrs. Ole Bull; "Captain Silvester Salisbury," by John J. Morris.—*Popular Science*, "Glimpses at Darwin's Working Life," by Wm. H. Larrabee; "Sketch of Henry B. Nason" (with portrait).

DESCRIPTION.—*Catholic World*, "In North-eastern Mexico," by Charles E. Hodson.—*Century*, "The Home Ranch,"* by Theodore Roosevelt.—*Harper's*, "A Visit to a Colonial Estate,"* by Frederick S. Daniel; "Canadian Voyageurs on the Saguenay,"* by C. H. Farnham; "Studies of the Great West,"* I., by Charles Dudley Warner; "A Little Swiss Sojourn,"* II., by Wm. D. Howells; "An Unknown Nation" (Cherokees), by Anna L. Dawes; "A Gypsy Fair in Surrey,"* by F. Anstey.—*Popular Science*, "The Indians of British Columbia," by Dr. Franz Boas.

DOMESTIC AND SOCIAL.—*Atlantic*, "The Law of Fashion," by N. S. Shaler.—*Eclectic*, "Weddings in Carniola."

EDUCATION AND LANGUAGE.—*Catholic World*, "Race Divisions and the School Question."—*Century*, "The Public-School Problem," by C. B. Le Row; "The Education of the Blind," by J. T. Morcy (Open Letters).—*Forum*, "What Shall the Public Schools Teach?" by Rev. C. H. Parkhurst.—*Magazine of American History*, "Methods of Teaching History," by Wm. Barrows, D.D.

HISTORICAL.—*Atlantic*, "The Marriage Celebration in the Colonies," by Frank Gaylord Cook; "Beginnings of the American Revolution," by J. Fiske.—*Century*, "Franklin's Home and Host in France,"* by John Bigelow; "Col. Rose's Tunnel at Libby Prison," by Capt. Frank E. Moran.—*Eclectic*, "Personal Experiences of Bulgaria," by T. W. Legh, M.P.; "Story of the Assassination of Alexander II.," by J. E. Muddock.—*Harper's*, "The Empress Eugénie and the Court of the Tuileries," by Anna L. Bicknell.—*Magazine of*

American History, "Historic Cannon Balls and Houses,"* by Col. Clifford A. H. Bartlett; "New York and Ohio's Centennial," by Douglas Campbell; "Escape of Grant and Meade," by Lieut.-Gov. R. S. Robertson.—*Scribner's*, "Campaign of Waterloo," I.,* by John C. Ropes.

INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL.—*Popular Science*, "Our Ice-Supply and its Dangers," by T. Mitchell Prudden, M.D.

LITERARY.—*Atlantic*, "Over the Teacups," by Oliver Wendell Holmes.—*Century*, "Long-fellow on International Copyright" (Open Letters).—*Eclectic*, "Value of the Individual," by Vernon Lee.—*Forum*, "Recoil of Piracy," by Henry Holt; "Profitable Reading of Fiction," by Thomas Hardy.—*Lippincott's*, "From my Letter-Box," by Max O'Rell.—*Scribner's*, "A Shelf of Old Books,"* by Mrs. Jas. T. Fields; "Beggars," by Robt. Louis Stevenson.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.—*Atlantic*, "Virginia's Wooing," by Olive T. Miller.—*North American Review*, "Reasoning Powers of Animals," by Edmund Kirke.—*Popular Science*, "Underground Waters as Social Factors," by Prof. G. A. Daurbée; "Flamingoes at Home,"* by Henry A. Blake; "Curious Facts of Inheritance."

POLITICAL, ECONOMICAL, AND SOCIOLOGICAL.—*Atlantic*, "The Dawes Bill and the Indians," by Jas. B. Thayer.—*Century*, "Russian State Prisoners," by George Kennan; "Immigration by Passport," by T. T. Munger.—*Eclectic*, "The Workless, the Thriftless, and the Worthless."—*Forum*, "Our Political Prospects," by Julius H. Seelye; "Is Our Social Life Threatened?" by Bhp. J. L. Spalding; "Hindrances to Surplus Reduction," by Wm. M. Springer; "Scotland To-Day," by Prof. John S. Blackie; "Who is Benefited by Protection?" by Wm. R. Morrison; "The Ratio of News," by Henry R. Elliot.—*North American Review*, "Permanent Republican Clubs," by Jas. P. Foster, W. W. Phelps, Gov. Alger, and others; "The President's Puzzle—The Surplus," by Andrew Carnegie; "The Two Messages," by John P. Irish; "The Lion's Side of the Lion Question," by Gail Hamilton; "Increase of the Standing Army," by Murat Halstead; "Contraction and the Remedy," by W. M. Stewart.

RELIGIOUS AND SPECULATIVE.—*Catholic World*, "Episcopacy no Bond of Unity," by Rev. Augustine F. Hewit; "Let All the People Praise the Lord," by Rev. Alfred Young.—*Forum*, "From Rome to Protestantism," by Prof. E. J. V. Huiginn.—*North American Review*, "Judas the Iscariot," by Moncure D. Conway.

SCIENTIFIC.—*Eclectic*, "Evolution;" "Science and the Bishops," by Prof. Huxley.—*Popular Science*, "Weather Prognostics,"* by Ralph Abercromby; "The Antechamber of Consciousness," by Francis Speir, Jr.

SHORT STORIES.—*Atlantic*, "Miss Tempy's Watchers," by Sarah Orne Jewett; "The Aspern Papers," I., by Henry James.—*Century*, "Hercules, a Hero," by Helen Gray Cone.—*Eclectic*, "The Withered Arm."—*Harper's*, Mère Pochette," by Sarah Orne Jewett; "In the Red Room," by Lucy C. Lillie.—*Lippincott's*, "Honored in the Breach," by Julia Magruder.—*Scribner's*, "The Nixie," by Mrs. R. L. Stevenson; "The Day of the Cyclone," by Octave Thanet.

SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS.—*Harper's*, "Chess in America,"* by Henry Sedley.

WOMEN.—"Woman's Mental Status," Rev. D. P. Livermore.

Survey of Current Literature.

Order through your bookseller.—"There is no worthier or surer pledge of the intelligence and the purity of any community than their general purchase of books; nor is there any one who does more to further the attainment and possession of these qualities than a good bookseller."—PROF. DUNN.

[Books placed in brackets, generally new issues or books already mentioned, are excluded from the Prize Question.]

A—Fiction, Poetry, and the Drama.

FICTION.

ARGLES, Mrs. MARG., ["The Duchess," *pseud.*] Marvel. Lippincott. 16 (Lippincott's ser. of select novels.) hf. cl., 50 c.; pap., 25 c.

An English society novel, with a hero who marries a young girl to whom he is indifferent, because an older woman, who has fascinated him, throws him off for a man his superior in wealth and station. "Marvel" is the young bride, who quickly discovers the mistake she has made in becoming Lord Wriothlesley's wife. "Marvel" is a waif found one stormy night at the gate of Lord Wriothlesley's home. The mystery of her birth and her unhappy marriage are the themes of the story.

CAINE, HALL. The deemster: a romance. Appleton. 16° pap., 50 c.

A "deemster" is a Manx judge who dispenses justice chiefly by the "Breast laws," the unwritten code locked in his own breast and supposed to be handed down from deemster to deemster. The scene of the present story is the Isle of Man. The special deemster to whom it relates is unscrupulous and ignorant even of the traditional law, but clever enough to play upon the people through their superstitions. One of his victims in the early part of the story calls down upon him the vengeance of heaven. This curse appalls him and he in vain endeavors to evade it. Violent or sudden deaths and disgrace follow all belonging to him. The story is a sombre one throughout. The local color is very strong, descriptions of the Manx customs, superstitions, dress, manners, etc., having been apparently studied from life.

DAZ, Mrs. A. M. Bybury to Beacon street. Lothrop. 12° \$1.25.

Bybury was a little New England town, wedged in among the hills, with a small, widely-separated number of inhabitants who had small opportunities and also little desire for amusement. Captain Jerome, an old bachelor living among them, conceived a plan of bringing the people together occasionally for entertainment and improvement, which he details in letters to a Boston friend. Many subjects are discussed of special interest to women, such as woman's work and wages, marriage, luck, the hired girl, society, fashion, etc. They are in the country vernacular and brightly and cleverly handled.

FRANZOS, KARL EMIL. For the right; given in English by Julie Sutter; with a preface by G. Macdonald. Harper. 8° (Harper's Franklin sq. lib.) pap., 30 c.

Noticed elsewhere in this issue.

[HARTE, BRET. A° Phyllis of the Sierras; [also,] A drift from Redwood Camp. Houghton, M. 24° \$1.]

HAWTHORNE, JULIAN. Section 558; or, the fatal letter; from the diary of Inspector Byrnes. Cassell. 16° \$1.

Under the name of "Maxwell Golding" an episode is given in the life of Jay Gould, the well-known New York stock-broker. Mr. Golding is persecuted with anonymous letters threatening his life, unless he makes reparation to a victim of one of his stock deals, who has lost his little fortune. Inspector Byrnes is called in to discover the author of the letters, the book being an account of his skilful detective methods, and his final success.

HOPKINS, MARK, jr. The world's verdict. Ticknor. 12° \$1.50.

It is at Paris and Nice that almost all the events of this story happen. The characters consist of the Harding family, father, mother, "Leslie," the daughter, and "Fred," a young nephew. In Paris they meet an old friend, Stanley Monroe, who is, like themselves, rich and American. Through him they get to know Serge Tolofski, a Russian artist and his sister "Illyne." These two Russians have a story which only comes out after a double love affair has progressed almost to the end between the four young people. It is this secret which holds the fate of all in the balance for a time. French student life is well sketched.

[HOWE, E. W. A moonlight boy. 4th ed. Ticknor. 16° (Ticknor's pap. ser.) pap., 50 c.]

[MACDONALD, G. Home again. Appleton. 16° pap., 50 c.]

OLIPHANT, Mrs. M. O. W., and Aldrich, T. B. The second son. Houghton, M. 12° \$1.50. *Noticed elsewhere in this issue.*

RAFFENBERGER, Mrs. A. F. Patience Preston, M.D. Lothrop. 12° \$1.25.

A bright and true young woman with a medical degree, and money enough to give her a start, apparently, by a rather taxing accident settles down in a little city, and gets at first the easiest kind of practice, that of the poor—for experience. She conquers society by her earnestness and intelligence finally and makes a permanent place for herself. There is a love tale also and a moral to the whole.

RIDDELL, Mrs. J. H. The nun's curse. Appleton. 16° pap., 50 c.

"An Irish tale of considerable merit. It is a rather sad story, being concerned chiefly with the hard fortune which pursues the lower Irish classes in these unhappy days, but Mrs. Riddell is 'to the manner born,' and we may justly suppose her to give in these often depressing pages a true picture of Irish life. The 'Curse' is legendary only, but has an important effect upon the action. It is an alleged weight borne by a race of stiff-necked land-owners, and it is in effect a protest

against injustice. Mrs. Riddell, as our readers know, is an accomplished writer, and she has evidently worked here as much for justice and morality as for art.—*The American*.

SERGEANT, ADELINE. Roy's repentance. Holt. 16° (Leisure hour ser.) \$1; pap., 30 c.

The different leading characters in this story each tell his or her own part in it, hence it is all in the first person. It relates to an early and disgraceful marriage Roy is entrapped into, and the painful influence it has upon his after-life. Then there is a young girl, Laurence Erle, a friendless governess, who has much to do with the action of the story. There is a good deal of love-making all around, an attempted murder, and an unsuccessful conspiracy to palm off the sister of Roy's dead wife as his wife, and so break up a second marriage he has contracted. The story is an English one, with the usual scenes of English home life.

SINCLAIR, ELLERY. Victor. Cassell. 16° \$1.

A story of the South, beginning just before the late war, and ending as the rebellion had received its death-blow. It is almost entirely, however, a domestic tale, the only sensational event being a brutal murder. "Victor," the hero, is a young man with a passionate temper, which a rather hard experience teaches him to control.

STOCKTON, FRANK R. The Dusantes; a sequel to "The casting away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Alesline." Century Co. 12° pap., 50 c.

The eager desire that every one had who read the story of which this is a sequel to know something of the owners of the Pacific island on which the castaways took refuge, is here gratified. The whole original party returns to America, being quickly followed by the Dusantes. The latter, on going back to their island home and reading the letter left by the party, were too desirous to meet their unknown guest and return them the contents of the "ginger-jar" to make too long a stay. So they trace the party to America, where many funny incidents occur before they all meet and make explanations.

[TIERNAN, MARY F. Homoselle. 7th ed. Ticknor. 16° (Ticknor pap. ser.) pap., 30 c.]

UNLAI D GHOST (An) : a study in metempsychosis. Appleton. 16° 50 c.

The Pythagorean doctrine of the transmigration of souls is illustrated in this story. The first part opens in the time of Nero; his wicked Empress "Poppæa," after committing many crimes, dies cursed by one of her victims, her future fate being to return again to earth in another form, still going on and working evil till her crimes are expiated. The second part opens in France in the present century. Poppæa is supposed to reappear in the form of a young French girl, who unwittingly brings disaster to all who love her.

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

MITCHELL, S. WEIR, M.D. A masque, and other poems. Houghton, M. 8° \$1.60.

Noticed elsewhere in this issue.

RUSSELL, IRWIN. Poems. Century Co. 12° \$1.

"The 'Poems' are results of the brief literary career of the late Irwin Russell, of Mississippi, who died in the last days of 1879, at the early age of twenty-six years. Surely no one can read this scant but brilliant record of a talent so original and full of promise without poignant regret for its untimely eclipse. He was one of the first of Southern writers to appreciate the literary possibilities of the negro character, his accurate

conception of what is pronounced in an introductory note to this volume by Joel Chandler Harris (the best of authorities) as the 'most wonderful thing about the dialect poetry of Irwin Russell.' The book is properly published under the auspices of the magazine in which we were wont to look each month for the author's humorous gem among the poetical 'bric-à-brac.' It was here we first made acquaintance with the delightful medley of 'Christmas night in the quarters,' which afterwards laughed its way across the continent, with

"Git yo' pardners, fust kwattillion!
Stomp yo' feet, an' raise 'em high;
Tune is: 'Oh, dat water-million!
Gwine to git to home bime by."

"S'lute yo' pardners! scrape pet!
Don't be bumpin' 'gin the de res';
Balance all! now, step out rightly;
Allus dance yo' lebbel bes'."

—Philadelphia Press.

STERNE, STUART. Beyond the shadow, and other poems. Houghton, M. 16° \$1.

Speaking of this volume of poems, the *Boston Post* says they are "short poems, for the most part regretful in tone and dealing with love and death, and with the usual personal moods of the minor poet; but the first poem, which gives a name to the volume, is of a more ambitious and imaginative cast. This tells of the salvation after death of an actor, and the scene goes on in an original purgatory, which is described only in few words and leaves the impression of a landscape picture done altogether in color. . . ."

B—General Literature.

BIOGRAPHY, CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

BROWN, E. E. Life of James Russell Lowell. Lothrop. por., 12° \$1.25.

After an account of Mr. Lowell's ancestry, the author goes on to his boyhood and student life, touches lightly the short if unproductive period when he was finding his vocation, and skims along his earlier work till the hero appears with the "Biglow papers." From this time on the story is told chiefly by Lowell and his friends. By the first through his letters and books, by the latter through many interesting interviews. Rich in anecdotes and new details of Lowell's public and private life.

CUTLER, Rev. MANASSEH. Life, journals, and correspondence; by his grandchildren, W. P. Cutler and Julia P. Cutler. Clarke. 2 v., il. and por. 8° \$5.

The life of the Rev. Manasseh Cutler forms an important chapter in the true history of the early settlement of the Ohio Valley and the Northwest. Dr. Cutler was prominent in Massachusetts as a clergyman, scientist, and politician for fifty years prior to 1820. The early chapters, therefore, give a vivid picture of life in New England in colonial times and during the revolutionary war, in which Dr. Cutler served two campaigns as chaplain. Afterwards as agent of the Ohio Company, he had much to tell of its organization and purposes, and what it accomplished. As member of Congress from Massachusetts, 1801 to 1806, he saw all there was of social life in Washington. As he kept constant diaries the work is almost entirely in his own words.

GALLAUDET, EDWARD M. Thos. H. Gallaudet. Holt. 12° \$1.75.

Noticed elsewhere in this issue.

KINGSTON, W. BEATTY. *Monarchs I have met.* Harper. pors., pap., 12° 50 c.

Sketches, with portraits of the personality and court surroundings of the Emperor of Germany and the Crown-Prince of Germany; the King of Greece; Francis Joseph of Austria and the Empress Elizabeth; Napoleon III. and Eugenie; Alexander II. of Russia; the Shah of Persia (1873); the King and Queen of Roumania; Maximilian; the Sultan (1867) and the present Sultan; Pius IX.; Victor Emanuel, and Humbert and Marguerite of Italy; and Ismail ex-Khedive of Egypt.

Noticed elsewhere in this issue.

LESSEPS, FERDINAND DE. *Recollections of forty years.* Appleton. 12° \$5.

Noticed elsewhere in this issue.

PEABODY, ANDREW P., D.D. *Harvard reminiscences.* Ticknor. 12° \$1.25.

Prof. Peabody offers here 70 biographical sketches of the Harvard College officers whose names appeared with his in the several annual catalogues in which he was registered as undergraduate, theological student, and tutor. "Of some of these men," he says, "I have very little, of others much to say. Much of what I tell I saw and heard; the rest was derived from authentic sources of information." The sketches embrace 50 years of college life, from 1776 to 1831 (inclusive). The volume is completed by a chapter containing some of the author's reminiscences of Harvard College as it was during his novitiate as a student.

MITCHEL, F. A. *Ormsby Macknight Mitchel.* Houghton, M. 8° \$2.

Noticed elsewhere in this issue.

RUEFE, EMILY, [*Princess of Oman and Zanzibar.*] *Memoirs of an Arabian princess: an autobiography.* Appleton. 12° 75 c.

Noticed elsewhere in this issue.

DESCRIPTION, TRAVEL, ETC.

BRYDGES, HAROLD. *Uncle Sam at home.* Holt. 12° \$1.25.

Noticed elsewhere in this issue.

DOMESTIC AND SOCIAL.

CUST, *Lady.* The invalid's own book: a collection of recipes from various books and various countries. Gotsberger. 16° 60 c.; pap., 25 c.

Directions for making various kinds of delicate teas and other drinks for invalids; also gruels and porridges, sweet jellies, puddings, broths and soups, fish, meats, pastry, breads, syrups, cordials.

OWEN, CATHERINE, (*pseud.*) *Gentle breadwinners; the story of one of them.* Houghton, M. 12° \$1.

"A new volume of cooking recipes, which range from the exceedingly rich to the very plain. They are scattered through the story of a young lady who found herself suddenly reduced from affluence to poverty by the death of her father, and who was obliged to face the world and earn her own living. She tried to be a dressmaker, but, failing in that, turned her attention to cooking, for which she had a talent, and found, after struggles and disappointments, that her cakes and other dainties met with a market at the Women's Exchanges in a neighboring town. She succeeded because she persisted in doing the one thing she could do well, and did not fritter away her time in trying to earn her bread by ladylike accomplishments in which she was little better than

an amateur. She put away false pride, and took her place among the great army of workers without a regretful thought for her former social position. The tale is a true one, and it cannot fail to have an inspiring effect upon the despondent and those who are apt to believe that certain kinds of labor are degrading. It will teach them that no honest work that is well performed can rob a genuine lady of her birthright."—*Boston Gazette.*

HISTORY.

KINGLAKE, ALEX. W. *Invasion of the Crimea; its origin and an account of its progress down to the death of Lord Raglan.* V. 5. maps, 12° \$2.

Noticed elsewhere in this issue.

TOLSTOI, Count LYOF N. *The physiology of war: Napoleon and the Russian campaign; from the 3d French ed. by Huntington Smith.* Crowell. por. 12° \$1.

Noticed elsewhere in this issue.

LITERATURE, MISCELLANEOUS AND COLLECTED WORKS, ETC.

ALEXANDER, Miss FRANCESCA. *Christ's folk in the Apennine; reminiscences of her friends among the Tuscan peasantry,* by F. Alexander; ed. by J. Ruskin. Wiley. 12° \$1.

Charming little stories of real people; they all tell of good deeds and kind acts and inculcate good lessons. Miss Alexander will be remembered as the editor of the "Songs of Tuscany," which also included many little stories of the Italian peasantry. There are more of just such sketches written in her letters to John Ruskin, who is her editor.

LONG, J. H. *Slips of tongue and pen.* Appleton. 12° 60 c.

Contents: Common errors; Grammatical points; General suggestions upon composition; Words often confused, synonyms, opposites; Words to prefer in objectionable words and phrases; Note on punctuation.

MORGAN, APPLETON. *Shakespeare in fact and in criticism.* Benjamin. 12° \$2.50.

Noticed elsewhere in this issue.

SMILES, S. *Art of living.* Introd. by A. P. Peabody. Lothrop. 16° \$1.25.

"Samuel Smiles is the Benjamin Franklin of England. His sayings have a similar terseness, aptness, and force; they are directed to practical ends, like Franklin's; they have the advantage of being nearer our time and therefore more directly related to subjects upon which practical wisdom is of practical use. Success in life and the art of living are his constant theme, and he truly declares that 'happiness consists in the enjoyment of little pleasures scattered along the common path of life, which in the eager search for some great and exciting joy we are apt to overlook. It finds delight in the performance of common duties faithfully and honorably fulfilled.' This volume of choice paragraphs of his wisest sayings and thoughts, forms one of the publishers' *Spare Minute Series*, and it can be picked up at any time almost, in short intervals of work or business, and its practical wisdom can be stored in the mind by busy persons in the midst of their avocations. A useful and practical book."—*Lutheran Observer.*

[SMILES, S. *Life and labor; or, characteristics of men of industry, culture, and genius.* Harper. 12° \$1.]

WHIPPLE, EDWIN PERCY. Outlooks on society, literature, and politics. Ticknor. 8° \$1.50.

A number of the late Mr. Whipple's hitherto uncollected essays. The more important ones are: Panics and investments; A grand business man of the old school; Mr. Hardhack on the derivation of man from the monkey; Mr. Hardhack on the sensational in literature and life; The swearing habit; Domestic service; Slavery, in its principles, development, and expedients (1862); The new opposition party (1862); Causes of foreign enmity to the United States (1865); Reconstruction and negro suffrage; The Johnson party; The president and his accomplices; Lowell as a prose writer; In Dickens-land.

PHYSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL.

ABERCROMBY, RALPH. Weather: a popular exposition of the nature of weather changes from day to day. Appleton. 12° (International science ser.) \$1.75.

This volume is not a mere compilation of existing knowledge, for the results of many of the author's original and unpublished researches are included in its pages. Such, for instance, as the explanation of many popular prognostics, the elucidation of the general principles of reading the import of cloud-forms; the classification of those cases in which the motion of the barometer fails to foretell correctly the coming weather; and the character of that kind of rain-fall which is not indicated in any way by isobaric maps. Most of the charts are derived from the publications of various meteorological offices.

BINET, ALFRED, and FÉRÉ, C. Animal magnetism. Appleton. 12° (International scientific ser.) \$1.50.

"The *International Scientific Series*, published by the Appletons, already includes some sixty volumes, but we suppose that none of them is likely to be so widely read as the latest addition to the collection, 'Animal magnetism,' by Alfred Binet and Charles Féré. Perhaps the more recent term, Hypnotism, which is applied free from the taint of charlatanism infused by professional magnetizers in the alternative phrase preferred for the title, would have more accurately indicated the strictly scientific experiments conducted during the last few years at the Paris Hospital of the Salpêtrière, and whose curious and startling results are now for the first time made known in an authentic form to the American public. The authors have been collaborators of M. Charcot, whose observations have re-awakened the interest of the scientific world in hypnotic phenomena. Their purpose in this book is not to offer us a didactic treatise, much less a monograph on animal magnetism or hypnotism, but after a brief review of the modern history of magnetized or hypnotic states (a history which reaches back more than a century) to set forth the outcome of special researches, which, as they warn the reader, do not as yet justify general conclusions."—*N. Y. Sun*.

DAWSON, Sir J. W. The geological history of plants. Appleton. 12° (International scientific ser.) \$1.75.

Gives in a connected form a summary of the development of the vegetable kingdom in geological time. To the geologist and botanist the subject is one of importance with reference to their special pursuits, and one on which it has not been easy to find any convenient manual of information. The author hopes that its treatment in the present volume will also be found sufficiently simple and popular to be attractive to the general reader. References to authorities are made in

foot-notes, and certain details which may be useful to collectors and students are placed in notes appended to the chapters.

KNEELAND, SAMUEL. Volcanoes and earthquakes. Lothrop. 8° \$2.50.

Noticed elsewhere in this issue.

PATTON, JACOB HARRIS. Natural resources of the United States. Appleton. 8° \$3.

Noticed elsewhere in this issue.

PROCTOR, R. A. Half-hours with the stars. Putnam. maps, 4° bds., \$2.

A plain and easy guide to the knowledge of the constellations, showing, in twelve maps, the position for the United States of the principal star groups night after night throughout the year, with introduction and a separate explanation of each map; true for every year; maps and text specially prepared for American students.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL.

ART (The) of investing; by a New York broker. Appleton. 16° 75 c.

Two papers which appeared in the *Popular Science Monthly* and the *Forum*. The first one gives valuable information about various kinds of securities—mortgages, stocks, bonds, etc.; the second points out the pitfalls of speculation. An appendix gives tables of the listed securities of the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore exchanges.

BARROWS, W., D.D. The Indian's side of the Indian question. Lothrop. 12° \$1.

"There is a strong plea in behalf of the Dawes bill to secure qualified citizenship to the Indian in 'The Indian's side of the Indian question,' by William Barrows, D.D. And the plea to Americans to advance the Indians in civilization so far that they may have the full benefit of its provisions is no less forceful and urgent. He recognizes, among other difficulties, the serious one of the opposition of public sentiment on the border, which may defeat whatever is done at Washington, and thinks that the bearing towards the Indian needs to become 'like that which the old States show, where all social and moral and educated and financial grades, and all bloods and colors, dwell harmoniously together, within limits ample enough for the widest choice, and so constitute what is called a civilized society.' He reviews the history of management of the Indians from the old colony day to the present time, giving good space to the Cherokee experiment, and the reservation system, which he shows is a failure, and Indian farming, which is best, he says, the further from the whites it is practised. He considers the question of increase or decrease, and decides that there has been a decrease of about 2000 a year for the last 15 years, among the civilized or partially civilized Indians, but he does not believe that there is enough increase among the wild Indians to overcome it. 'To all desirous of becoming informed of the present state of the Indian question the book will be very useful.'—*Boston Globe*.

BEECHER, H. W. Patriotic addresses delivered in Great Britain, etc. Fords, H. & H. 8° \$2.75.

Noticed elsewhere in this issue.

[FOULKE, W. D. Slav or Saxon; a study of the growth and tendencies of Russian civilization. Putnam. 12° (Questions of the day.) \$1.25.]

Noticed elsewhere in this issue.

GUNTON, G. Wealth and progress: a critical examination of the labor problem the natural basis for industrial reform; or, how to increase wages without reducing profits or lowering

rents: the economic philosophy of the eight-hour movement. Appleton. 12° \$1.

"Another book issued by the same firm demands an equally careful reading before pronouncing on its merits. It is called 'Wealth and Progress,' and the sub-title describes it as 'A critical examination of the labor problem.' The author of the book, in the sense of its composer, is George Gunton, but he explains that its central idea is due to Ira Steward, of Boston. As literary executor of the latter, Mr. Gunton undertook to prepare for publication what had been written, but found only a mass of disconnected notes and materials, so that he was compelled to work out the exposition for himself. The central thought of the book is that the welfare of the laboring man may be best promoted by increasing the *per capita* wealth; and that the best means of doing this is the general adoption of the eight-hour working day."—*A. Y. Examiner*.

KELLEY, W. D. The old south and the new: a series of letters. Putnam. 12° (Questions of the day.) \$1.25.

"The valuable *Questions of the Day Series* have received no more important addition than 'The old south and the new,' by Hon. William D. Kelley, author of the life of 'Lincoln and Stanton.' The book is in the form of letters written from the south, discussing, from a broad and liberal standpoint, its present and possible resources in agriculture, education, and social development. The book illuminates the subject, and is not only one of great interest, but of no little importance."—*Boston Traveller*.

KIRKUP, T. An inquiry into socialism. Longmans. 12° \$1.50.

LAUGHLIN, J. LAURENCE. The elements of political economy, with some applications to questions of the day. Appleton. 12° (Appleton's science text-books.) \$1.50.

"Not only will do good service in the schools, for which primarily it is intended, but also is profitable to read. The elementary principles of political economy are stated in clear and definite language, so that no average school-boy can escape understanding them; and in Part II. these principles are applied satisfactorily to the solution of the leading social questions of the day: The labor problem, Coöperation, Free trade and protection, and the National banking system. The problems at the end of each chapter of Part I. are an admirable means to determine how far the student really comprehends what he has read. The thoughtless assumption that political economy is inhuman and pitiless gets no support from the earnest and sympathetic treatment in Part II. of those social and economic questions which already affect so deeply the politics of our country."—*Boston Post*.

MCCARTHY, JUSTIN. Ireland's cause in England's Parliament; with preface by J. Boyle O'Reilly. Ticknor. 12° pap., 35 c.; 50 c.

Justin McCarthy's object in writing this book is to make clear to Americans what is the distinct national cause which the Irish parliamentary party represent in the English Parliament, and why Ireland should have a national cause to plead there. He describes the methods her representatives have adopted in order to accomplish that success, and also the forces of opposition to the Irish cause, as well as the forces that are friendly to it.

PELLEN, G. Woman and the commonwealth; or, a question of expediency. Houghton, M. 8° bds., 50 c.; pap., 25 c.

WHAT shall we do with it? (Meaning the surplus.) Harper. 12° pap., 25 c.

Contains President Cleveland's last message to Congress, Dec. 6, '87, under the title "Taxation and revenue discussed;" the interview in Paris with the Hon. Ja. G. Blaine, reported in the *N. Y. Tribune*, in which he replies to Cleveland's suggestions relative to the tariff; "The tariff for revenue only," by H. Watterson, and "The tariff not for revenue only, but also for protection and development," by G. F. Edmunds, both reprinted from *Harper's Magazine* for Jan. and Feb., 1888.

THEOLOGY, RELIGION, AND SPECULATION

[BEECHER, H. WARD. Aids to prayer. Randolph. 24° \$1.]

A pretty little red-edged book, with a red-line frame to the page, of selections from Mr. Beecher's published writings that appeared before 1864, when the book was first issued.

BIBLE. New Testament. The epistles of St. Paul, written after he became a prisoner; arranged in the probable chronological order; with explanatory notes, by Ja. R. Boise. Appleton. 12° \$1.75.

BOARDMAN, Rev. G. DANA. The divine man from the nativity to the temptation. Appleton. 12° \$1.50.

Twenty-one studies or sermons on the incidents of Jesus Christ's life upon earth. Author of "Studies in the creative week," etc., and one of the most brilliant and scholarly clergymen of the Baptist denomination.

DEAN, Rev. W. J. Abraham: his life and times. Randolph. 16° (Men of the Bible ser.) \$1.

ELLICOTT, C. J., D.D. St. Paul's first epistle to the Corinthians; with a critical and grammatical commentary. Longmans. 8° \$5.50.

FARRAR, F. W., (*Canon*). Every-day Christian life; or, sermons by the way. Whittaker. 16° \$1.50.

FARRAR, F. W. Solomon; his life and times. Randolph. 16° (Men of the Bible ser.) \$1.

HEREAFTER (The). Lothrop. 12° 60 c.; pap., 25 c.

The *Boston Herald* on Christmas day (1887) propounded the following question: "What are the strongest proofs and arguments in support of the belief in a life hereafter?" and afterwards printed short answers from twenty-three religious teachers, mostly Boston clergymen—including Unitarians, Catholics, and Jews. This material is republished in this little book.

JENNINGS, Rev. A. C. A manual of church history. In 2 v. V. I. Whittaker. 16° (Theological education.) net, 75 c.

RAWLINSO, Rev. G. Moses, his life and times. Randolph. 16° (Men of the Bible ser.) \$1.

SPURGEON, C. H. The golden alphabet of the praises of Holy Scripture, setting forth the believer's delight in the word of the Lord. Carter. 12° \$1.

A devotional commentary upon the 110th Psalm; mainly extracted from Mr. Spurgeon's "Treasury of David," a work in seven large volumes.

C—Books for the Young.

ALDEN, Mrs. Is. M., ["Pansy," *pseud.*,] and LIVINGSTON, Mrs. C. M. Profiles. Lothrop. il. 12° \$1.50.

A collection of stories for boys and girls of about twelve or fourteen. Six are from Mrs. Alden's pen, seven from Mrs. Livingston's. They all aim to teach a good moral lesson, without being unpleasantly didactic. The names somewhat indicate their tendency, as "Clean hands," "Circulating decimals," "Our church choir," "The day before Christmas," "Mrs. Whittaker's blankets," etc.

BURNETT, Mrs. FRANCES HODGSON. Sara Crewe; or, what happened at Miss Minchin's. Scribner. il. sq. 8° \$1.

A charming companion picture to "Little Lord Fauntleroy." The little girl heroine is motherless. Her father, an English officer in the Indian Service, sends her to London to Miss Minchin's "Select Seminary." In a few years Captain Crewe dies, leaving Sarah friendless and penniless. From being the favorite pupil she changes into the household drudge, whose only refuge is the attic. Sara is an odd, clever little girl whose self-reliance is quite marvellous. Her character is delightfully drawn, as are also the subsequent events of her little life. A good fairy comes to her rescue and wealth and friends again return to her. The il. are by R. B. Birch.

COOPER, SARAH. Animal life in the sea and on the land: a zoology for young people. Harper. 12° \$1.25.

This book is offered to young people with the hope that it may help them in their studies of natural history. The aim has been to make it accurate and bring it up to the present condition of science; at the same time scientific terms have been avoided when others could be substituted for them. Starting with the sponge, and going systematically through the animal kingdom, a gradual development has been traced from the simple forms of life up to the highest, such subjects having been selected for the purpose as are of most general interest. Especial attention is given to the structure of animals, and to the wonderful adaptation of this structure to their various habits and modes of life.

GREENE, HOMER. Burnham Breaker. Crowell. 12° \$1.50.

The story opens in the Burnham coal breaker, Scranton, Pa.; a conversation between Mr. Burnham and a boy named Ralph gives the reader a slight clue to a mystery surrounding the boy's history; this is lost sight of almost immediately in a terrible accident in the mines, and the death of Robert Burnham plunges Ralph into greater uncertainty about his identity: finally he falls into the hands of tricksters, who try to cheat him out of his heritage; upon the success of their plot the interest of the story and Ralph's future depend.

LOTHROP, Mrs. H. M., ["Margaret Sidney," *pseud.*,] Dilly and the captain; il. by F. Childé Hassam. Lothrop. 12° \$1.

Dilly was a little girl who became tired of hearing continually "children should be seen and not heard." She induces the captain, a boy somewhat older than herself, to start with her and find a place where boys and girls can find out things without asking older people. He has a bicycle and she a tricycle. Their adventures are told by one who understands children. The illustrations are very pretty and the book has a showy cover.

LOTHROP, Mrs. H. M., ["Margaret Sidney," *pseud.*,] St. George and the dragon: a story of boy life; [also,] Kensington Junior. Lothrop. 16° \$1.

Two stories for boys. The first, "St. George and the dragon," relates to the doings of George Edward Allen from his birth to his sixteenth year. His bravery and generosity and noble defence of his smaller and weaker playmates earn for him the title given the story. "Kensington Junior" was the name of Harold Whiting's art-museum; the night before it was to be thrown open to the admiring gaze of "the boys," Harold was clever enough to capture a burglar who had entered it by the window. The story of the treatment of the burglar by Harold and the Whiting family is an excellent lesson in practical Christianity.

MARSHALL, EMMA. Daphne's decision; or, which shall it be? a story for children. Carter. 12° \$1.50.

The story of a young English girl who has been raised in the most self-indulgent manner. She is at fourteen a selfish, ill-tempered, disagreeable girl, with no thought that is not centred in self. Her little cousin Dorothy, who comes to live with her, and Violet Pennington, the rector's daughter, both have a great influence in softening her character. But she goes through many sad trials before she learns the lesson of living for others.

MARSHALL, EMMA. On the banks of the Ouse; or, life in Olney a hundred years ago: a story. Dutton. 12° (Home reading for girls.) cl., \$1.25.

Both Cuthbert Rolleston and Cecily Whinfield had a father who drank to excess and quarrelled in his cups. The young people's lives were consequently not very happy. Even on their wedding-day the scenes were so disgraceful that Cuthbert had to find his bride another home. He thus gave his cousin a chance to supplant him with his father and steal his inheritance. Cuthbert is a noble fellow and a hero throughout. His efforts towards the right are crowned with success at last. A pure and elevating story for young girls. Describes minutely the towns of Olney and Weston, and introduces as characters the poet Cowper and his friend John Newton.

SMITHSON, ISABEL, and BARNES, J. FOSTER. About giants and other wonder people. Lothrop. 12° 60 c.

Four papers for young people; three tell in an entertaining way of the real giants and dwarfs of modern times, illustrating their peculiarities and eccentricities with many pleasant anecdotes: a fourth paper treats of the troubadours of the middle ages.

TOLSTOI, Count LYOF N. The long exile, and other stories for children; from the Russian by Nathan Haskell Dole. Crowell. 12° \$1.25.

Noticed elsewhere in this issue.

WAYS for boys to make and do things by F. T. Vance, C. M. Skinner, and others. Lothrop. 12° 60 c.

Eight papers by as many different authors, on subjects that interest boys, namely: Some comical kites, by F. T. Vance; Hints for young pedestrians, by C. M. Skinner; How to make and pitch a tent, by T. Williamson; Tree culture, by J. Robinson; A boy's menagerie, by Virginia Smith; How to build a simple boat, by C. E. Taylor; Skating, by C. R. Talbot; Home-made snow-shoes, by H. E. King. 5

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GEN. LEW WALLACE has half finished a novel treating of the time of Mohammed.

SAPHIR'S SARCASM.—"A German paper," says the *N. Y. Observer*, "has these squibs: 'My works will be read when the writings of Goethe and Schiller are forgotten,' remarked an arrogant, but by no means able author. 'Undoubtedly, but not before,' retorted Saphir. 'I was born on the very day that Goethe died,' said a conceited author. 'Both events were a misfortune to German literature,' commented Saphir."

BOOKBINDING.—Boston has a new fashion in bookbinding, the colors of the volumes in large sets are varied. One of the leading binders has just finished a set of Dickens for a private library in sixteen different colors. "Each novel," writes Arlo Bates to the *Bookbuyer*, "was bound in an individual hue, the only duplication occurring where a tale came in two volumes. Red, brown, orange, light and dark blue, lemon, fawn, maroon, brown, and black were among the tints chosen, and with each went a harmonious gold line English paper. The effect of this fashion is very pretty and even brilliant. It is used to break the uniformity of a score of volumes in a single tone."

VILLA TROLLOPE, FLORENCE.—It is a curious coincidence that a house built with money largely made by vilifying Americans and American ways should now be turned into an American boarding-house, or *pension* as it is called in Europe. This house is the Villa Trollope, in Florence, which was built by Mrs. Trollope, the mother of Anthony and T. Adolphus, from the sale of her book, "The Domestic Manners of the Americans." But the whirligig of time has brought in his revenge, and the Americans who visit Florence now sit with their feet out of the front windows of her own house, or nurse their babies on the doorstep. At least that is what they do at home, if we are to believe Mrs. Trollope, and why should they not do the same abroad?—*Critic*.

JOHN STRANGE WINTER.—"A year or two ago," says Mahala B. Chaddock, "I read in *Harper's Bazar* an account of the woman who writes under the *nom de plume* of 'John Strange Winter.' She, it seems, was an unsuccessful writer at first, and when she wrote the story called 'Bootle's Baby' she sent it all around before she could find an editor that would buy it. One day she was walking in the street with a companion, when she saw a horse cast a shoe. She picked it up, saying, 'It is a sign of good luck,' and carried it home, when she found a note from a leading editor telling her that 'Bootle's Baby' was accepted. From that day on she has been rich and prosperous. Now, my dear four thousand eight hundred friends, here is what we must do in order that our stories may be accepted and our pockets filled with dollars. We must find a horseshoe."

THE WOMAN IN WHITE.—Mr. Wilkie Collins has let the public into some of the secrets of his workshop in a letter to a lady friend. Describ-

ing how he wrote "The Woman in White," he says he first had to get his central idea, which suggested the three principal characters; then to find the natural beginning and ending; then to work steadily for six months, and finally, after the first instalment had been put into type, to fix on the title. As to whether his style comes to him easily or not, we read: "The day's writing having been finished, with such corrections of words and such rebalancing of sentences as occurred to me at the time, is subjected to a first revision on the next day, and is then handed to my copyist. The copyist's manuscript undergoes a second and a third revision, and is then sent to the printer. The proof passes through a fourth process of correction, and is sent back to have the new alterations embodied in a revise. When this reaches me it is looked over once more before it goes back to press. When the serial publication of the novel is reprinted in book-form the book proofs undergo a sixth revision. Then, at last, I have done with the hard labor of writing good English, and (I don't expect you to believe this) I am always sorry for it."—*London Literary World*.

THE LITERATURE OF FLOWER-GARDENS.—"From the very earliest times," says Burbridge, in *Harper's Magazine*, "we find gardening illumined and directed by the pen. Bacon's celebrated essay 'On Gardens' will recur to those interested, and George Herbert, the divine, quaintly tells us that 'of gardening and building no man knoweth the cost'—a shrewd observation which is likely to find an echo in the experience of many who have ventured on either pursuit. I have purposefully avoided many allusions to ancient or what are properly called classical authors, but I cannot resist pointing out the fact that some of our most successful writers of to-day, and of those whose works are read in these pages, are literally and truly gardeners. Who has not lingered over 'Christowell,' by R. D. Blackmore, who, Virgil-like, devotes much of his time to his fruit-trees at Twickenham? And have we not noted the true instinct of fruit and flower culture in 'Nature's Serial Story' and in the 'Home Acre,' by Mr. E. P. Roe, or laughed at Charles Dudley Warner's 'My Summer in a Garden'? Even the artists share the fate of the writers, and become bond-servants to Flora. I have never seen Mr. W. H. Gibson's garden, but I am quite sure he has a good one, for it is only true and practical gardeners who can draw leaves and petals as he and Mr. Alfred Parsons do draw them. Every one fond of flowers and gardens should read Alphonse Karr's 'Tour Round My Garden'; also 'Days and Hours in a Garden,' by Mrs. Boyle (E. V. B.); and every work written by the late Mrs. J. H. Ewing is alive with sympathy for garden blossoms, as is also a little volume entitled 'The Six of Spades,' a book about the garden and the gardener, by the Rev. Reynolds Hoole, Canon of Lincoln, the genial pastor and rosarian, who formulated the aphorism that 'he who would grow beautiful roses in his garden must first of all have beautiful roses in his heart.' Charley Kingsley had a charming little garden near the Pine-trees at Eversley, and both he and his brother Henry Kingsley, the novelist, always wrote feelingly on floriculture. There is scarcely a single work of John Ruskin's that does not enlighten us as to the exquisite fitness and grace of vegetation, and in his 'Proserpina, or, a study of wayside flowers,' there are minute studies and much subtle reasoning as to their anatomy and nomenclature."

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