# DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY.....OCTOBER 31, 1885


*The* RECORD-UNION *is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.*

## NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 123⅞ for 4s of 1907; 113¾ for 4½s; sterling, $4 84½@4 86⅝; 103¾ for 3s; silver bars, 102⅞.

Silver in London, 47⅝d; consols, 100 5-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 127½; 4½s, 116½.

In the San Francisco mining share market yesterday morning the Comstocks opened with a firm tone, though the transactions were largest in the middle stocks. The Bodies did not hold up to Thursday's advanced rates. The Comstocks closed higher.

The steamer Gaelic arrived at San Francisco esterday from China and Japan.

Senator John F. Miller is seriously ill at Howell Mountain, Napa county.

Heavy rains have caused disastrous floods in Virginia.

George Miller was hanged for murder at Grand Forks, Dakota, yesterday, being the first legal execution in north Dakota.

The funeral of General McClellan will take place in New York next Monday, and the body will be interred at Trenton, N. J.

The Earl of Buckinghamshire is dead.

A dispatch from Assouan states that a large rebel force has left Ondurman for Abhamid.

The ports of Mazatlan, Acapulco and Manzanillo, Mexico, are to have direct steamship communication with China.

Queen Victoria declines to interfere in the case of Riel.

The Bulgarian frontier is blockaded, and any one found crossing from Servia will be shot.

John McCullough's condition is improving.

During the last seven days, 201 business failures occurred in the United States.

William S. Warner is now on trial for conspiracy in New York, in connection with Ward's transactions with the Marine Bank.

A. C. Millette has been nominated for Governor by the Dakota Republicans.

In the Dean homicide trial at Eureka, Nevada, a verdict of not guilty was rendered Thursday night.

The Vacaville shooting aad racing tournament opened yesterday.

John Abbott "shuffled off" in Salt Lake yesterday, by cutting his throat with a razor.

William Shay committed suicide at Moab, Utah, with strychnine and morphine.

The eleventh annual Convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union began in Philadelphia yesterday.

Justus Schwab, of New York, proposes to sue Emma Nevada for libel.

Ju Hung Loy was hanged at Bakersfield, Kern county, yesterday, for the murder of Chas. H. Bowers.

John McCullough's wardrobes and stage belongings were sold by auction in New York yesterday, the proceeds amounting to about $4,000.

San Diego's first county fair closed last night, having proved a grand succes.

A German Commercial Commission to South America is expected to arrive soon in Lima, Peru.

A fire in Colo, San Domingo, caused a loss of $100,000.

J. N. Talbot, alias Otto Frank, arrested for stealing books, committed suicide in the jail at Old Cambridge, Mass., yesterday.

Hon. William E. Smith, of New York, has been appointed to succeed Charles E. Coon as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

The Supreme Court yesterday sustained the State Board of Equalization in the matter of the increase in San Francisco's assessment roll.

An important meeting of the Territorial Stockgrowers' Association is being held at Santa Fe, N. M.

In the race at San Francisco yesterday between Anteeo and Adair, the former won the first heat in 2:16¼—the fastest time ever made on this coast by a stallion.

## PRISON REFORM.

Referring to the recent Prison Reform Convention held at the East the *Inter-Ocean* says that if the people will give half as much attention to the questions discussed, as did the members of the convention, prison reform will be soon settled. This is true. The reform is not half so difficult of accomplishment as most people suppose. Penology as a social science has now advanced so far that it is only a question of applying remedies. We have now for the first time a Penological Commission in this State invested with authority. It is composed of the members of the State Prison Board of Directors. There are, therefore, no two bodies one to act upon, and possibly to be resisted by the other. As a result, whatever the Commission resolves should be done in the way of prison reform is equivalent to being put into execution by the same men as Prison Directors—at least, just so far as the Board is invested with legal power to change the systems, and introduce new methods. Of course there must be a concurrence of the Legislature in all those measures that will affect the financial and economic system of prison government. We shall look for some recommendations to the next Legislature by the new body of a radical nature. For, as we have said, the study of penology has so far progressed and such experiments have been tried and such success attained elsewhere that our Commissioners have really only the task of selecting from the experience of others, and of pointing out how far methods adopted elsewhere are applicable to California prisons. The *Inter-Ocean's* analysis of those things upon which the penologists in the convention were agreed is very clear and better than any other review of the work of the Prison Congress that has come to hand. It appears that there was complete agreement upon the principle of retaining those who understand prison management instead of making the places political gifts. There was entire unanimity in the statement of Major McClaughry, that the best way to reform prisoners is to reform prison officials. It was a matter of common agreement that there should be genuine sympathy with prisoners; penalties which were humiliating should not be resorted to, and vindictiveness on the part of the official should be zealously eliminated. It was emphatically indorsed that prison labor should be a reformatory and disciplinary measure. It was agreed that a stumbling block in the way of reform is the delay in trying those charged with crime. It was agreed that wardens should have absolute power to remove as well as to appoint their subordinate officials, and that by such a policy alone can the prisons be kept free from the contamination of political influences. It was unanimously agreed that reform must begin in the county jails, which have not that public attention that their importance as factors in the problem demands. The necessity for separate reformatories for female convicts was emphasized. Illinois is already considering a measure to provide a State institution for quasi-criminal girls, which shall be in the truest sense a reformatory. The whole subject is one of prominence and living interest, and must engage far more attention in California than it has yet had. Public thought, inquiry and discussion are needed, for out of these, and the attrition of ideas, will come the best possible system for this State.

## AN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

There is to be held in Liverpool, England, next year, a remarkable exhibition. Modern expositions, like nearly all undertakings of the age, are running in the groove of specialties. Thus we have had Health exhibitions, Life-Saving fairs, Arctic exhibitions and exhibitions in the special interest of Sanitary science, steam and electrical discovery and progress, etc. Now we are to have one in 1886 devoted to four subjects, but very broad and far-reaching ones — commerce, navigation, travelling and manufacture. At first glance these might be thought to embrace nearly all things, and so they do in an indirect way, but if distinctions are strictly preserved the four topics will confine the exhibition to lines that exclude agriculture, scientific research in general, live stock of all kinds, educational exhibits and a multitude of things that enter into an unconditional exposition. The Governor of the State has received from the British Consulate official notice of the proposed Liverpool fair, and has been invited to call the attention of this people to it. It is probable that because of our remoteness we shall not be largely represented in it. But all expositions of this character should be utilized, so far as ability enables us to do so, for the purpose of advertising our State and broadening intelligence concerning its resources and the desirability of our territory for those seeking homes in new lands. The proposed fair is to be officered by some of the most distinguished men of England, and those famous for their enterprise in commerce and manufacture. It is to have Royal patronage, and in England that means a great deal. The purpose is to open the exposition in May next, and to lay out space for applicants as early as the 1st of December, 1885. The prime objects are, first, to illustrate the history and development of traveling by land, sea and air. This will include every possible kind of vehicle and carriage, motor and device for transportation, from a locomotive to a water tricycle. All the modes of constructing carriages, cars, ships and boats, with materials and modes of construction of life-saving apparatus, lighthouses, buoys, docks, etc. They will not be confined to those of modern times, but the value of comparison will be availed of by exhibition of known modes of conveyance throughout history. In the department of commerce will be embraced all the past and present modes, and examples of expediting trade and communication between nations and peoples, while manufacture will let in all the examples of industrial history and progress that can be conceived of. The ultimate purpose of the exhibition is one warmly to be commended. It is intended to use the profits that may accrue from the enterprise to establish a school for technical, artistic and industrial education. The exhibition is to be international in the truest sense, and the door is open to the United States to avail as fully of its benefits as if its location had been agreed upon in the heart of this country. Being placed at Liverpool will make it, indeed, of greater world value than if opened and conducted in the United States or upon the Continent, since Liverpool is quite the center of the commercial and industrial world.

## REALITY IN THE DRAMA.

Julian Magnus, in the last *Century*, makes a strong plea for reality in plays. Theatrical managers are not now making money. The invasion by foreign stars, and a decline of interest in the drama, are given by them as the causes. But the essayist strikes the right key when he attributes the failing business of the managers to the distaste of the public for old things, worn and uninteresting. While all the world of thought has been progressing, the theatrical managers have been running along in grooves they should long since have abandoned. Magnus alleges that the dramatic food tendered now is not so good, indeed, as it was ten years ago. We think this is error. The difference is in the cultivated taste of the people. What gratified the dramatic taste in the modern drama a decade ago palls upon it now. He is right when he says that stage methods are now so familiar to play-goers, that there can be no more deceptions, and about all there is in illusion and scenic effect has been exhausted. What the people want now is less of stage effect for effect's sake, and more of reality—a closer approach to nature and the abandonment of the improbable and unreal. We need to get away from "novel situations" and "startling episodes" on the stage, and up to the life action and thought of the day. Men wish to see life as they find it, reflected in the drama. They want more of art in their plays and less of fiction. They will applaud the appeal to the reason and the intelligence, in place of the appeal to the passions and prejudices, the sympathies and the emotions. Mr. Magnus holds that the demand is for recognizable character; that of character-acting this people is especially fond, and this, of course, is because of the growing love for the true and the natural in the drama, which must hereafter conform to the experiences of modern life. Behind all this will forever stand the old dramatists and their imperishable works. But for the modern drama, it must be modern in every essential, treat of types of men as they are now known, and of things as they are, with naturalness and vigor. The French school of the drama has, we think, had its successful day in America. The age may be an extravagant one, but the lovers of the drama, as Magnus holds, want reality pictured upon the stage. The literature of the play must be up to the thinking and reading thought of the day, and the action of the drama must conform to the probable, as men judge it by present lights.

THE Petaluma *Courier* is Democratic all through. It knows no other politics. It is honest, too, and does not fear to speak its mind. It reflects the real thought of the mass of the Democratic party when it speaks. Republicans will be pleased with the confession of the *Courier*, and the dismal prophesy it makes for its party. It is a frank admission that the Republican party is so grounded that it can and will live under the practice of the civil service reform, while the Democracy has nothing to hope for from that advance step in the theory and practice of government. The *Courier* says:

Civil service is mighty nice, and Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, its author, deserves a medal, whether of leather or something more durable we leave disappointed office-seekers to determine. But while splendid in theory, it is abominable in practice. The men who have worked and spent their money in elections for over twenty years to change the administration are not at all pleased at seeing most of the offices filled by the very men who called them all sorts of disgraceful names, and spent their own and Uncle Sam's money to keep them out in the cold. We say again, civil service is good in theory, but for practical purposes it don't pan out worth a cent. Strictly enforced, it will destroy the life of the Democratic party. It has beaten us in Ohio, will defeat us in New York, and destroy our chances for the next Presidency. The Mugwumps of the next Presidential campaign will be composed of disappointed office-seeking Democrats and their many friends. General Jackson was right, "To the victors belong the spoils," and the spoils are the great inducement for men, especially politicians, to work. We have no doubt about President Cleveland's honesty of purpose in this matter, but if, as now indicated, the law is faithfully carried out, it will result in the utter defeat of the Democratic party in 1888, and possibly in its final disruption.

MEXICO is bidding for Chinese laborers and offers a bounty of $25 per head to steamship companies for bringing them to the country. A steamship line is to be at once established between Manzanillo and Acapulco and the chief ports of China, with a view of fostering the desired immigration. The Chinese are desired in the coffee and sugar plantations. The coolies are to be contracted for for a term of ten years, and assured of Government protection. They are to be paid $20 a month, and their fare to the country is to be covered by the subsidy granted to the steamship company. British capital will put up the vessels and run them, and British pockets will receive the profits. This action may divert the tide of immigration from California, but not for long. It will expose us to a new danger—the crossing of the border by the Chinese. In the nature of things they will not long remain in Mexico. The opportunities to make money there are less inviting than those this side of the line. That Mexico will find the Chinese so objectionable as do we, is not to be expected; but in time they will become antagonistic to even Mexican civilization.

THERE is need for the interference of humane nations in the affairs of Morocco. The authorities of that locality are again practicing their fiendish outrages upon prisoners. So great have been these cruelties that the representatives of foreign powers are entering their protests and appealing to their Governments to call a halt. As an instance: Recently the police authorities of Morocco had a woman, who was enceinte, publicly flogged. Her arms were tied together, drawn over her head, and the rope was fastened to a stake to hold her in that position. The lashes were laid on so heavily that blood flowed freely from the unfortunate creature's back, her aged father and unhappy husband being compelled to witness her terrible sufferings. An English lady took the poor creature to her home and nursed her through all her subsequent sufferings. Foreign residents allege that charges are trumped up against innocent persons, who are arrested and inhumanly treated, and these atrocities have reached such a stage that the resident foreigners have all signed a petition asking that immediate interference be made by civilized nations.

IT seems strange that the bankers of America have no system of correspondence worthy of the name with the banking-houses of Austro-Hungary. We have before us the report of Consul-General Jussen to the State Department, in which he declares that one of the great needs for the extension of our trade with that country is the establishment of direct connection and correspondence by American banking-houses with those of Vienna and the chief cities of Austro-Hungary. Thus, he tells the Secretary of State, that up to this day the American dollar is not mentioned among the quotations at the Vienna Bourse, and that exchange on New York is irregular and of uncertain value, and the sale of a draft on America, even if drawn on the United States Treasury, is accompanied by an unreasonable loss in the shape of discount or charges for collection.

REFERRING to the fact that the Chinese do not contribute, to any appreciable extent, to the support of the press, or to the literature of the country, the Grass Valley *Tidings* says:

Dr. Wau Kee used to take this paper, and every afternoon he would call and get it at the office, and the editor or the proprietor, whichever happened to be most convenient, would have to read the paper and explain the contents of it to the eminent physician. Dr. Wau Kee is now in the Asylum for the Insane at Stockton. Too much learning made him go mad.

Oh, no, that was not the trouble. A far more potent cause, it is evident, upset the poor fellow's mind. We wouldn't vouch for the ability of wiser men than Wau Kee to stand the mental strain to which the Chinaman was subjected by the *Tidings* people.

A DISCUSSION is progressing upon the topic how do the blind dream. A dream in its fanciful picturings cannot proceed, as to objects, beyond that which is known to the senses. Since the blind have no adequate conception of color, nor any accurate one of form, and are limited to their ideas of objects by the sense of touch and the judgment of the informed intellect, their dreams will be commensurate with this knowledge. Both Mr. Jones, in the *National Review*, and Dr. Youmans, in the *Popular Science Monthly*, are agreed upon this, concerning which there can be no debate. It is difficult, therefore, to understand why the question should not be considered closed.

DEMOCRATS should not deceive themselves with the hope that the indorsement of the Democratic nominee for Mayor of Brooklyn, by the Young Republicans of that city, means a swallowing of the whole Democratic ticket. The truth is that the Republicans of Brooklyn believe in a divorcement of municipal government from politics. Acting upon this principle they have resolved to support the Democratic nominee for Mayor, because that nomination gives greater promise of a final accomplishment of the ends of the municipal reform movement. For precisely that reason they would have, if they could now, a wholly independent candidate in the field.

## "RECORD-UNION" MELANGE.

The political situation in the State of New York, "reduced to its lowest terms," is said by the betting men of Gotham to be $100 in favor of Davenport to $65 for Hill. This clearly indicates that Davenport is a strong team and will pull the Republican Carr over the Hill.

In 1772 Captain J. McDonald left Scotland and came to America to escape religious persecution. A son, A. R. McDonald, has now been in jail seven years in New York for debt, and he is praying without ceasing for a baptism of Scotch persecution in exchange for New York justice.

The Santa Cruz *Surf* tells of a chicken that resides in that city, and, notwithstanding the fact that its head was cut off some time since, it still lives and makes ineffectual attempts to crow. The editor saves his reputation for truth and veracity by explaining that it is a "game" rooster.

In answer to a petition from the Society for the Suppression of Vice in San Francisco, to General Pope, commanding the Department of California, asking that sword contests shall not be permitted between soldiers on Sundays, an order has been issued to enforce strict compliance with the request.

The Portland *Oregonian* publishes, as a fact, to show that business is good at Cœur d'Alene mines, the statement that seventy-five barrels of whisky have just been forwarded to fill a single order for that place. That would indicate rather that times have been dull over there, and a herculean effort was on foot to "make things lively."

A new enterprise in the nature of a baby show has been inaugurated in New York. A Mrs. J. F. Gilmore gave birth to four children on October 28th, all of which died soon after. The husband took advantage of the great curiosity manifested by the public to see the diminitive quartet, and charged ten cents admission, thereby acquiring a brisk revenue.

Everything seems to conspire together against the Democratic party this year. It got plowed under in Ohio, is sure of defeat in New York next week, and now the Western Liquor Manufacturers' Association, with headquarters at Chicago, has decided to restrict the production of the whisky mills to one-third of their capacity, so as to advance the price of high wines. That is the worst luck yet. Cheap whisky is the talismanic wand that brings success to the Democratic party, and if its "vigor of life" is to be ruthlessly cut off in this manner, it won't be long before there will not be Democrats enough left to fill the postoffices.

There is likely to be "music in the air" at Atlanta, Ga., on account of the proscription of the colored race. W. A. Pledge (colored), editor of the *Defiance*, has just been sentenced to a heavy fine and eight months imprisonment for exposing discriminations made in business against the colored population. As soon as the sentence was imposed, an investigation was entered into to ascertain why there were no colored men on the jury, and it was found that from the time the Democratic National Administration came into power there had not been a name of a colored man in the box from which jurors were drawn. The colored people are justly indignant at this outrage against law and race. There are but two things necessary to secure equal rights in the South, and those are: first, full protection to every voter to cast his ballot, unmolested, as he pleases, and, second, an honest count of the ballots after deposited. The declaration in favor of enforcing these rights, is the "bloody shirt," which Senator Sherman has been charged with flinging to the breeze in Eastern campaigns this fall, but forms a nether garment which will soon cease to be despised, and which will again warm the Republican party into a newness and oneness, of life upon a great principle of human justice and equality that will carry with resistless force everything before it. Senator Sherman has struck the key-note which will be the battle-cry of the Republican party until the colored people of the South are citizens in fact, and not merely in name.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LEGAL RECREATIONS. A series of ten interesting and instructive volumes; $1 50 each; 16mo. Sumner Whitney & Co., San Francisco.

The ten volumes that comprise this invaluable set of books should find a place not only upon the library's shelf of the lawyer, but of all general readers who delight in the romantic, witty and mysterious, as related to civil and criminal law, and who does not take pleasure in these. No profession, no branch of literature, no following has developed so much of the romantic as the law. The most fervid fancy cannot produce fiction that will at all compare with the wonderful realities that have been developed in legal proceedings. Nor has wit had a broader field than that found at the bar. The volumes before us afford a limitless area for the skill of the dramatist, and unbounded opportunity for the novelist.

The series, now complete, includes "Browne's Humorous Phases of the Law." It was first issued in 1882, but the present is a revised and enlarged edition. It treats of the animal kingdom in Court, the law of necessaries, law of Sunday, idiocy of married women, newspaper law, nuisance, negligence, etc.

"Paget's Judicial Puzzles," gathered from State trials, embraces the story of Elizabeth Canning, the Campden wonder, the Annesley case, story of Ezra Fenning, Spencer Cowper's case, and the celebrated Goldsborough case—a narrative of marvel that was originally written for "Blackwood's Magazine" by Samuel Warren, the most skilled law novelist who has made an impress upon the history of fiction.

"Lyrics of the Law" are songs and verses pertinent to the law and the legal profession, selected by "J. Greenbag Croke." It is a volume full of humor and overflowing with rhyming wit.

"The Law of the Road" concerns the wrongs and rights of a traveler, and is by R. V. Rogers, Jr. It is filled with charming anecdotes illustrative of curious phases of the law, both English and American. Withal, there is a large collection of cases embraced in the little volume interpretive of the law for travelers. Aside from its amusing character, therefore, it has legal value as a brief book.

"The Law of the Hotel" is a treatment, by R. V. Rogers, Jr., of the wrongs and rights of host and guest, and is a companion volume to that last mentioned, the treatment being the same as to style, and the text fully as interesting and valuable.

"Curiosities and Oddities of the Law Reporters" is by Franklin Fiske Heard. It is a collection of brief paragraphs, very few exceeding the bounds of a single page, and the majority being less than half a page in extent. Its title fully conveys the idea of the character of the matter the book contains.

"Poems of the Law" are collected by J. Greenbag Croke. This volume is more pretentious than "Lyrics of the Law." The two principal poems have amused and instructed two generations of lawyers and their clients in England and America, but up to this year have long been out of print. The poems, some of which are illustrated, are seven in number. The chief are "The Conveyancer's Guide" and "The Pleader's Guide." Each is supplemented by copious notes of explanation and citation.

"The Judicial Interpretation of Common Words and Phrases" is by Irving Browne. Less humorous but more valuable than any of the other volumes is this on interpretations of common words and phrases. The topics treated are exceedingly numerous, and the words and phrases defined are too extended to be enumerated here.

"The Curiosities and Law of Wills" is by John Proffatt. There is no subject of the law, outside of criminal records, more prolific of strange situations and entanglements, and few subjects that have had broader treatment by Judges and commentators. The volume treats of the origin and history of wills, written wills, forms and requisites of wills, testamentary capacity, legacies, limits to testamentary disposition, revocation of wills, wills as affected by domicile and construction of wills. Of all the series it is the only one that is of almost unbroken soberness. The work is sufficiently extended and thorough to be entitled to rank as a brief-book of reference for leading cases.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS' PLINY, being part of Pliny's Natural History edited for boys and girls. By John S. White, LL. D. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. San Francisco: A. L. Bancroft & Co. One vol., large quarto, pp. 326.

It was a happy thought that suggested the preparation of this handsome volume. The idea of introducing the classic authors to the youth of the day by rearrangement of their text, and such adjustment and illustration as shall invite to the reading is a modern idea, and one to be wholly approved. We cannot concur with those who hold that this class of works will satisfy, and thus prevent that thorough reading essential to a correct knowledge of classical writers. We look upon such works as this rather as stimulants to reading, and as appetizing prefaces to an enlarged study of the classics. The success with which Dr. White's series of "Classical Authors" for young readers has met is the warrant for predicting a hearty reception for the "Boys' and Girls' Pliny." It is not profusely, but is richly illustrated. It is prefaced by an extended and deeply interesting sketch of Pliny, which includes copious extracts from the letters of Pliny's nephew to his friend Baebius Macer. One noteworthy feature of this volume is that wherever Pliny's statements have proved in the light of modern science to be erroneous, attention has been called to the fact. Any false ideas in natural history are thus prevented from impressing the young reader.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE CLOSE OF PRESIDENT JACKSON'S ADMINISTRATION. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1 vol., quarto, pp. 470.

Colonel Higginson's first effort in this direction was his "Young Folks' History of the United States." Its success has encouraged him to issue this larger history, but constructed upon the general principles which insured the success of the first volume. Colonel Higginson writes upon the key note of romantic and poetic interest in American history. He takes issue with Lowell and Hawthorne that our history is commonplace and unpoetic. He believes, on the contrary, that no historic subject more varied or picturesque is offered by the world. The book is a valuable contribution. Always a pleasing writer, and one of enthusiastic energy, Higginson has told the story of America in a manner to awaken new interest in our nation's history, and to stimulate American youth to more elaborate research and reading. It is not, however, a book for extremely youthful readers, but is a rapid and comprehensive sketch of history for advanced pupils, teachers and others, who may well utilize its methods in instruction and the character of its narrative as introductory to more exhaustive American historical study. The illustrations are very fine, and especially in portraiture are they superior.

HISTORIC BOYS: Their Endeavors, their Achievements and their Times. By E. S. Brooks. One volume, large 8vo., pp. 259. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. San Francisco: A. L. Bancroft & Co.

Mr. Brooks has selected the careers of a dozen young fellows of different lands and epochs whose character and services entitle them to places on historic pages. They are Marcus of Rome, the boy Magistrate; Brian of Munster, the boy chieftain; Olaf of Norway, the boy Viking; William of Normandy, the boy knight; Baldwin of Jerusalem, the boy crusader; Frederick of Hohenslaufen, the boy Emperor; Harry of Monmouth, the boy General; Giovanni of Florence, the boy Cardinal; Ixtlil of Tezcuco, the boy Cacique; Louis of Bourbon, the boy King; Charles of Sweden, the boy conqueror, and Van Rensselaer of Ressnelearswyck, the boy patroon. These varied characters give Mr. Brooks' facile pen the fullest opportunity, and he has weilded it so well and gracefully, and has woven such a handsome story fabric that it will delight all youthful readers who take it up, and may well engage adults in its restful perusal. It is handsomely illustrated.

THE TRAVELS OF MARCO POLO: for Boys and Girls. With explanatory notes and comments by Thomas W. Knox. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. One vol., quarto, pp. 530.

None have been more successful than Mr. Knox in awakening among young readers the taste for geographic research and study. This beautifully illustrated quarto volume is intended to be an influence in that direction. With a clear insight into the conditions required to interest youth, Mr. Knox has put the story of Marco Polo into the mouths of the members of a supposed association which he entitles "The Young Folks' Reading and Geographical Society." The society takes up, reads and comments upon the works of Marco Polo, and in this way the narrative of that traveler, who at an early age began his wanderings in lands foreign to his own, which continued for nearly twenty-four years—from 1271 to 1295. The comments of the youths of the society and of their mature presiding officer go far to make the volume especially attractive and valuable, and to invest the Polo narrative with a wholly new interest.

BOYS' BOOK OF BATTLE LYRICS: By Thomas Dunn English, M. D., LL. D. New York: Harper & Bros. San Francisco: A. L. Bancroft & Co. One volume, quarto.

This is an early holiday book, beautifully illustrated and very handsomely bound. It is a collection of verses illustrating some notable events in the history of the United States, from the colonial period to the outbreak of the Southern rebellion. The metrical narratives possess much of poetic merit. Historical notes preface each poetical story. The volume is an admirable one for a present to a patriotic boy. We believe it conveys correct historical accounts of some of the most tragic events in our national career.

MARVELS OF ANIMAL LIFE. By Charles F. Holden, of the New York Academy of Sciences. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1 vol., quarto; pp. 240. For sale by A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco; $2.

A charming, richly-illustrated, holiday volume, than which no more interesting or instructive modern book can be selected for young readers. The language is simple, and the style exactly calculated to create in the youthful mind a desire to learn more of the wonders of natural objects. It is very likely to excite in the young an ambition to become investigators in the field of natural history.

The "Century Illustrated Magazine" for November is just at hand. It is a number full of promise to a lover of the best order of current literature. The illustrations are numerous and especially fine in design and execution. Among the leading papers is one from manuscript of the late General Grant treating of the battle of Chattanooga; a letter from General Grant to his physician; a paper on the Chautauqua literary system, by that accomplished scholar and thinker, Edward Everett Hale; "On the Battle of Chattanooga," by General W. F. Smith; "On Typical Dogs, and Especially the Setter;" "Songs of Battle," by Helen Hunt Jackson (lately deceased); "The Mystery of Wilhelm Rutter," by the same lamented author; "Living English Sculptors," by Edmund Gose; "The United Churches of the United States," by Chas. W. Shields; "A Story of Seven Devils," by that remarkably attractive narrator, Frank R. Stockton, whose writings have so delighted and instructed the children of the land; "Danger Ahead," a treatise on the Socialist, and the relation to the American system of the labor question, by Lyman Abbott; "A Photographer's Visit to Petra," by T. W. Ludlow, a splendidly illustrated paper of travel. Besides these there are numerous stories, poems, and the usual open letters, editorials and critical notes.

From Macmillan & Co., London and New York, we have "Macmillan's Magazine" for October. The number is one of especial interest. The leading papers are: "A Prince of Court Painters," by Walter Pater; "Notes in a Swiss Village," by Murrough O'Brien; "Macaulay and Sir Elijah Impey;" "Was Giordano Bruno Really Burned?" by R. C. Christie; "Continental Trouting;" "The Extension of Local Government in Ireland," by Philo-Celt; "Mrs. Dymond," by Miss Thackeray; "Tarentum."

"Flush Times of Alabama," by Hon. Jos. G. Baldwin. This volume is one of witty narratives by one of the most brilliant men of the Bar of his time. It is a widely known and popular story book of the law, including a sketch of the character and career of S. S. Prentiss. Its republication, uniform with the Legal Recreation series, is a happy thought by Whitney & Co. The series, or any one volume of it, can be had of all booksellers.

The "English Illustrated Magazine" (Macmillan & Co., New York and London,) has entered upon a new volume and the third year of its existence. The magazine has achieved a pronounced success, and has become a fixture in the current literature of the day. The illustrations have been greatly improved, and the character of the text very much exalted. The current number is varied in matter and handsomely illustrated.


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One Lot Boys' Cloth Caps, with enameled covers, 15 cents.
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