THE DAILY JOURNAL

MONDAY, MAY 27, 1901.

Telephone Calls (Old and New.) Business Office 208 | Editorial Rooms 86

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

By CARRIER-INDIANAPOLIS and SUBURBS oally, Sunday included, 50 cents per month. Daily, without Sunday, 40 cents per month. Sunday, without daily, \$1.00 per year, Single copies: Daffy, 2 cents; Sunday, 5 cents. BY AGENTS EVERYWHERE: Daily, per week, 10 cents.

Daily, Sunday included, per week, 15 cents. Sunday, per issue, 5 cents. BY MAIL PREPAID: Daily edition, one year ... Daily and Sunday, per year REDUCED RATES TO CLUBS.

Weekly Edition. No subscription taken for less than three REDUCED RATES TO CLUBS.

Subscribe with any of our numerous agents or end subscription to the

JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY Indianapolis, Ind.

Pesons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-pagpaper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these two men who hold antagonistic opinions.

All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, ecompanied by the name and address of the Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unpostage is inclosed for that purpose Entered as second-class matter at Indianapolis

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places: NEW YORK-Astor House.

CHICAGO-Palmer House, P. O. News Co., 217 | been a reliable man for the Bryan Democ-Dearborn street, Auditorium Annex Hotel. CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner | measures of the administration growing out t Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville ook Co., 256 Fourth avenue.

ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House, Ebbitt House and Willard's Hotel.

The silver Republican party of Missouri has been called to meet to decide what it will do with itself. In Indiana it has already done with itself.

If the Scotch universities hesitate to take Mr. Carnegie's millions he can find four deserving institutions in Inwould promptly accept any bounty he may offer, and, at the same time, make an excellent use of it

An official statement by the commissioner | form to the Kansas City Democratic conof internal revenue shows that the receipts from the war stamp tax from the date of opponent of all that his colleague stands its passage to April 30 last were \$300,137,184. | for. The most productive single item was document stamps, which yielded \$105,702,142.

It is not the Journal's fight, but for the good of the Republican party in Iowa. it seems to be about time for Minister Conge to state positively whether he is a candidate for Governor or not. His course since coming home has been queer, to say the

The trial of Charles F. W. Nelly on the of embezzling postal funds in Cuba be an inviting field for reform in Cuban

Texas has been noted for hostile legislation against corporations, yet the Su preme Court of the State decides that a franchise, the intangible property of a corporation, is not taxable. The decision shows that courts are not apt to be influenced by popular clamor.

In a case tried in New York a few days with magnifying glasses with which they examined handwriting exhibits while experts discoursed upon them. The founders of the jury system did not contemplate making jurors writing masters.

Word comes from Ohio that John R. Mc- the solid South. Lean has been stirred up by the criticisms of Mayor Tom L. Johnson and will see that nominate ex-Representative John J. Lentz. Colonel Kilbourne, of Columbus, is the McLean candidate.

The Minneapolis Journal says that "the academy it should be closed. And the abolition of savagery should be extended to other educational institutions.

The Supreme Court of Mississippi has decided that the Jones round-bale cotton corporation is a trust-the Jones being the senator of that name who masqueraded as chairman of the Bryan national committee last year. It is a monopoly because it will not sell machines nor the right to manufacture them.

tinctively American.

A commission having the matter in charge has invited competition for an equestrian statue of General George B McClellan to be erected in Washington, the statue and pedestal to cost \$80,000. Me Clellan rendered valuable service to the country in certain ways, but he was not an Appomattox type of soldier.

It is announced that John R. McLean is any ratio. As he was never in earnest for that policy, the announcement of his conviction is more significant than surprising because it indicates that nearly all Demover delusion is not now a vote-getter.

The Staats-Zeitung, of New York, denies that Germany desires colonies in Brazil, but, if such were the case, that stanch American paper, printed in the German language, declares that it cannot be permitted for the reason that "no European power can be permitted to increase its political influence upon the American con-

A committee of fourteen British experts and scientists has reported, after eighteen months of careful investigation, that there is no such thing as hereditary drunkenness and that love of intoxicating liquors is it no case transmitted from parent to child. This does not lessen the reasons for temperance, but it does away with a nonscien-

these who are combining factories. Two structed to prepare amendments to the

that would enable them to reduce prices, rushed into the field, which forced prices down. The result is that during last year the income of the combination fell off nearly three millions, the \$2,122,000 of dividends were cut off, and its surplus of \$832, 703 is nearly wiped out. If the combination had been content with a fair profit it would have prospered. It was a case of killing the goose that laid the golden egg.

THE TILLMAN-M'LAURIN CONTEST. The resignation of both South Carolina senators in order that they may make a precedent in our political history. Both men were elected to the Senate by the same party. Indeed, there is but one party in South Carolina, but this controversy be tween the two senators over political differences of opinion proves that South Carolina needs two parties and will have them Senator Tillman is essentially a Populist with a free-trade attachment. He is a sectionalist who assails the North and its institutions. On the other hand, Mr. Mc-Laurin when in the House showed symptoms of restlessness. He let it be understood that he was not a free-trader, and moreover that he was not a sectionalist In the Senate he cannot be said to have racy. He voted for the ratification of the treaty with Spain and supported other of the acquisition of Spanish territory. He declared himself in sympathy with the protective policy and to be heartily in accord with the progressive spirit in the South which finds expression in a desire for varied industries. In other words, Mr. McLaurin belongs to the present, while his opponent stands for the reactionary spirit of South Carolina, which retired to private life the aristocratic element, Hampton and Butler, ex-Confederate leaders. Tillman represents with industrial progress and jealous of the power and progress of the North. He was the right man to read Mr. Bryan's plat-

It remains to be seen if such a campaign of joint discussion can be conducted in that spirit of fairness which will insure fair man. It is probable, too, that when the vote is counted Mr. Tillman will be the victor. This is predicted because there is reason to believe that the majority of those sympathy with Mr. Tillman. Mr. McLaurin, while a sincere man, has not that fitness for leadership which is so tion he has assumed. Nevertheless, the man who resigns a senatorship to accept a challenge to discuss political issues with the chances against him possesses the spirit

vention. Mr. McLaurin has come to be the

which attracts men and wins sympathy. Such a campaign as is proposed in South Carolina by these two leaders is both sigbattle will be watched with interest because it may mark the beginning of the end of

PRESBYTERIAN CREED REVISION.

The discussion on creed revision will hold advantages of modern assemblies of al kinds, religious, political or commercial, that their proceedings can be reported in sions, but the reasons and motives of their action as disclosed by contemporaneous discussion. Such reports of the proceedings of the various synods held during the latter part of the sixteenth century which adopted different articles of faith and confessions expressive of the Calvinistic creed of that time which furnished the basis of The secretary of war is wrestling with the Westminster Confession of Faith the question of furnishing transportation | would be of great interest and value now. en, all of whem President Taft, of the thrown on some of the mysteries of mod- good reason to think it might be desirable Philippines commission, desires sent out at | ern Presbyterianism by a shorthand report | that he should come to this country to once. That will be the most remarkable of the proceedings and debates of the make an effort to conciliate those Ameriemigration movement on record, and dis- Westminster Assembly itself, which spent cans who are members of the Anti-imperial and 121 ministers, representing all the different shades of Presbyterianism of the period. The Assembly sat at intervals from September, 1643, till February, 1649. During that period it held over eleven hundred cratic leaders have discovered that the sil- | reached. Whatever conclusion the present

It may not be generally understood that any specific changes in the creed, but whether there shall be any revision at all There are two reports before the Assembly, a majority and minority report from a committee appointed a year ago to ascertain the wishes of the whole church and report at this session of the Assembly. The majority report favors the appointment of a reformed faith bearing the same relation to the present Confession which Shorter Catechism bears to the Lenger Catechism. This summary is "not to be substitute for the Confession and not to affect the terms of subscription," but "to vindicate and clear the doctrines of the church from false aspersions and miscon-The experience of the United States Rub- | ceptions." The majority report also recom-

of the system of doctrines set forth in our | will stand as the law of the land. this rubber company put prices up to such | Confession." The minority report favors a high level that a number of competitors | amendment of the Confession, but opposes a summary of the reformed faith on the ground that it would be an additional standard of orthodoxy. A test vote taken on Saturday indicates quite clearly that the Assembly will adopt the majority report, but even after that is done and a new committee appointed considerable time must elapse before a new summary of faith can be formulated and the approval

of the requisite number of synods and presbytcries obtained. From a nonsectarian point of view the most surprising thing about the whole discussion is that it should occur at all. It is surprising that any considerable number of able and learned men should question the wisdom of revising a church creed so as to make it conform to the progress of religious knowledge and to the belief of a very large majority of the members of Judge. the church. In an age when every branch of science has extended its frontiers and when a revised version of the Bible itself has been quite generally accepted it is surprising that any doubt should exist as to the propriety of making a merely human creed conform to the enlightened conscience | Life. of a period in which the Bible is an open book and men do their own thinking.

AN EXAMPLE FOR CIVIL COURTS. A Manila dispatch says that the three officers implicated in frauds in the commissary department less than three months ago have been tried, convicted, sentenced and put in prison. This is because they were tried by a court which is not trammeled by the devices which usually impede the processes of justice in civil criminal courts. The offenders were tried by a men, as a whole, than sit on juries to try | so.' criminals in civil courts. The accused is allowed to have counsel, but his counsel is such a court; the medical expert is not tolerated. The one question considered conadvocate and an interested court the facts with a clearness that might be an example is in the verdict is rendered and the senvicted, begins to work out the penalty as viewing officers. The three officers accused are now in prison under sentence. Suppose a man accused of defrauding the State or a county had been indicted three months ago in a civil court, would he now be working

The court-martial case which has attracted most attention for years was that \$1,500,000 or more. Because a year interapproval of his sentence a great howl was into politics, but when the testimony was read and the sentence approved Captain Carter was sent to the Leavenworth prison and put in the same garb that other military prisoners wear. In this connection it may be stated that the three civilians who ter have not yet been brought to trial. They have been indicted, but for more than a year a controversy over the particular United States court which shall try them has prevented their trial. In another retitled to consideration-the officer convicted his offending is not forgotten. Re-election guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer

The Journal would not advocate the subthe civil courts for the trial of men ac- aries because they have any religious hosgree than they do if their procedure could

Soon after Aguinaldo's capture there was several years in formulating a creed for ist League. During the first hours of their fession was an outcome of politics as much of their bitterness over his complaisant as it was of religion, the body which formu- | conduct after capture, the little men made lated it being composed of ten British peers, an unbecoming spectacle of themselves. Aguinaldo should come to this country.

Buffalo has had an experience in asphalt a protest high prices in Syracuse were yard. These figures may be useful to our

A letter from Major General Wheaton, than some people in this country who have been talking differently.

It is expected that the decision of the with how much success remains to be years ago the company as good as had con- Confession of Faith, either by modifica- seen. There is no law to prevent corre-

trol of the market. Instead of carrying | tion of its text or by declaratory state- | spondents from doing this, but as the court out the theory that combinations would be ments, "it being understood that the re- has the last word it is rather risky busienabled to practice economies in production | vision shall in no way impair the integrity | ness. Whatever the decision may be it

FROM HITHER AND YON.

A Theory.

Philadelphia Record. Blobbs-Why do poets always refer to spring as being in the feminine gender? Slobbs-I suppose because she is usually late.

Beacon Hill Vernacular.

Philadelphia Press. "Say, I told that Boston man my fish story, and all he said was 'Kindly alight.' What did

he mean?" "Oh, that's just his way of saying 'come off."

Wall-Street Victim.

Mr. Plink-I sympathize with you, Mr. Plunk.

Chicago Record-Herald.

Mr. Plunk-Yes; that's the worst of it; I don't mind dropping the money so much as I do having fellows who are really tickled about it come and tell me they feel sorry for me. Where to Find Rest.

Doctor-You are mentally exhausted. I advise you to send your family to the country. Patient-But I can't leave my business. Doctor-Of course not; you stay in the city and

The Power of Riches.

Von Blumer-Bilton tells me his wife hates the sea, and he has just bought a yacht so he can have some pleasure by himself. Mrs. Von Blumer-That's mean of him, isn't

"Yes. But it only goes to show what money

It Was Very High.

Chicago Post. They were speaking of the wedding. "It was a high church affair, I understand," suggested one.

Here the head of the house and father of the bride became suddenly interested. "High!" he exclaimed. "High! Well, if you

court-martial composed of more intelligent | had to pay the bills I guess you would think |

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

acquaintance of his, having accompanied him on two shooting trips into Scotland.

A cousin of the late Henry Ward Beecher celebrated her hundredth birthday at Burlington, Conn., Friday. She does not pride ut is a little vain of the fact that she has never required the services of a dentist. Rev. Dr. Dwight N. Hillis, the eminent Presbyterian divine, favors for American imitation the legal Saturday half-holiday system in vogue in England. "People then have a chance to rest that afternoon," he says, "and are thus brought back to the church on Sundays.'

Mr. James J. Hill, the railroad magnate, owns a model farm at Pleasant Lake, in Minnesota, about eight miles from St. Paul. his farm, and has frequently given lectures at the agricultural experimental farm in Minnesota, lying midway between St. Paul and Minneapolis. The farm contains a buf-

falo and deer park. Sarah Bernhardt has just given her impressions of American women. She declares whether in the studio or factory. She says all classes are the same; that in America the home does not exist, and that, although free, the American women are absolutely

Washington's "smart set" is developing there for trips through England, France, has lived much abroad, and is regarded as one of the best amateur whips in the world. is arranging to take a party from Washington through Normandy and Brittany, Miss Eastwick took lessons in driving from Ernest Fowns, the noted English whip who has been engaged for the trips which

she and her friends are planning. The famous golden-voiced Dr. De Smet. by strict diet, cold-water treatment, and men and women from nervous collapse. Dr. De Smet is in regular attendance on the unhappy Princess Charlotte (King Leopold's and it is an open secret that his energy keeps her in comparative health. He is a firm believer in a cold water treatment, in ruit as articles of diet, and he has only one weakness-in ordering Koekelberg beer

to all his patients, rich and poor! Speaking of the recent killing and eating eating than anything else except the flesh of a young child, another nonconsumer of tobacco and ardent spirits. These cannibals not seldom spare the lives of American and European sailors, for the simple reason that their flesh is so impregnated with the flavor of alcohol and tobacco as to be as unpalatable as we find that of crows, gulls, buzzards and other carrion-consuming

"O! what a tangled web we weave When first we practice to deceive!" But after we have tried a bit We make a better job of it. -Philadelphia Record.

TO EDUCATE WRITERS.

Object of a Trust League and School of Literary Training.

NEW YORK, May 26 .- Mrs. Kathleen A Behenna, miniature painter and writer of some note, has organized a trust for the purpose of educating writers. Corporation papers have been filed, officers elected, ofofficial organ, The Torch, issued. Among those whom Miss Behenna has interested in the scheme are: Professor Tyler of Corneal, Professor Hyslop of Columbia, the Reverend Henry Frank, Carrie Chapman F. N. Scott, of the University of Michigan. The constitution of the new educational

"We, the incorporators and trustees of marily with God's help for the benefit of to achieve. A young man eighteen or ninefuller development through service to humanity. We do not establish this company or trust a priori for the purpose of amassing money or controlling literary work, but to advance education, especially along litlife in the Nation, through the cultivation of selves to make this, as far as lies in our | style. power, a successful financial proposition, carried out upon a broad, co-operative and nonsectarian basis, we, the incorporators and trustees, esteeming ourselves the holders of a great educational trust, for the benefit of our fellow-men.

It is declared that the objects of the soclety are to establish and maintain a school | tion. Can it be that the more human beof interary and journalistic training and to carry on the business of buying, selling, syndicating and publishing literary work. It is the expectation to establish a daily newspaper, but this branch of the work will not be undertaken until there are ample funds and the school work is established on a firm financial basis. There are already thirty or more contributors to the Trus League, and eighteen students have taken up short courses in journalistic work and

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Love Letters of Bismarck and of

Victor Hugo. Literature has its times and seasons, and and the result is a much better understandone might almost say its changing fashions. It seems to go by fits and starts, the more the better, brings a pleasure to its though these are as apt to be accidental as premeditated. Of late there has been a remarkable outbreak of amatory literature in the form of love letters. The grand passion is an important factor in fiction and poetry, and figures largely in history, but in love letters it is the sole inspiring-or should one say the soul-inspiring motive? Within a little while the of birds in nature and their relation to given in a reminiscent way. The story is public has been regaled with the love letters of the Brownings, the love letters | their nesting seasons, etc. Regarding the | den for twenty years-picked out the entire of an Englishwoman, together with imitations, parodies and answers thereto, and here are two more large volumes entitled, respectively, "The Love Letters of Bismarck" and "The Love Letters of Victor Hugo." The first embraces letters writ- how brightly colored the male may be the ten by Bismarck to his fiancee and wife | young resemble the mother in their plumduring the period from 1846 to 1889. The world knows the great German chancel- | birds are born without much plumage, but lor as a "Man of Iron"-a great diplomatist, minister, strategist and empire builder. This volume presents him in a new light | Birds change their colors according to sea- in the primary school, dealing with pupils and is a very interesting portrayal of the personal side of his character. It is hardly necessary to say that the letters are develops black feathers and before returnnot mawkish, silly or oversentimental, but they are delightfully frank, confidential and natural, and they reveal Bismarck as a true lover and true husband. He often addresses his sweetheart and later his wife as "My darling," "My Nan," "My treasure," "My heart," "Consolation of my eyes," "My dearest," and with other like feathers to carry them through the air, school. The book is coorpusly illustrated endearing epithets. In reading the letters | water birds lose so many feathers at once | and will be found useful by teachers, parone forgets the man of blood and iron, the | that they must depend upon diving for empire builder, and sees only the gentle, safety. The first edition of this work, pub- ture. New York: The Baker & Taylor affectionate and pious lover and husband. As a specimen of good love-letter style, white bird portraits by Mr. Seton-Thomp affectionate but not silly, take the follow- | son. This edition has photographic bromide ing from a letter written before marriage: | copies of these drawings which, having "My dear, dear Johanna, must I tell you once more that I love you; 'sans phrase,' that we ought to share with each other by lithography, make without doubt the joy and suffering-1 your suffering and you mine; that we are not united for the tant. The plates may justly be regarded sake of showing and sharing with each as a triumph of successful illustration. The other only that which gives pleasure, but book is one that can be read with pleasure that you may pour out your heart at all and profit by young and old. New York: times to me, and I to you, whatever it D. Appleton & Co. may contain; that I must and will bear your sorrows, your thoughts, your naughti- English Politics in Early Virginia nesses, if you have any, and love you as | are, not as you ought to be or might History. be. Make me serviceable, use me for what The author of this book, Alexander purpose you will, ill-treat me without and am there for that purpose, at your dis- study of early colonial history and politics.

within, if you have the wish to do so. I posal; but never be embarrassed in any way with me. Treat me unreservedly, in conviction that I accept everything that comes from you with profound love, whether it be glad or patient. Here is an extract from a letter written after their marriage, after their family had begun to grow, and after Bismarck begun to come into authority "I have just received your letter of the 7th, my angel, which, in fact, came here yesterday, because the mail now travels twenty-four hours faster, owing to my

complaint. My first feeling is one of very humble thanks to the Lord that all is well | land. Incidentally the author shows how with you. * * * Absolute solitude is just what I often long for, after a whole day's chase among dull, dry documents and su- ginia was more or less affected by English perficial chatter. I am only comfortable when I get to bed at night, smoke, read, | Part I is an outline of the primary effort a Reinfeld under His protection. is a fancy that follows me in all my work | and of the court party to prevent it, show--to lie with my head in your lap, in a ing that a great historic wrong was done quiet, solitary, deep mountain ravine, in our patriotic founders by James I and his the warm summer time, close to the brook, officials in the evidences preserved by the to contemplate the blue sky above me crown, and why it was done. Part II outthrough the smoke of my cigar and the tops of the beech trees, and to be looked at and petted by you, and for a long, long

while to be quite idle. Many of the letters, written in the midst f public engagements or state cares of the most engrossing nature, show a degree of affectionateness and solicitude concerning the welfare of wife and children that is almost incredible in a man of Bismarck's supposed sternness, and they suggest that the world knows little of the true characters of public men. This is not the only interesting features of the letters, for many concerning men and things or accounts of notable events that are of historic interest. Following is an extract from a letter

written to his wife, whom he addresses

as "My Dear Heart," on Sept. 3, 1870, two

"Day before yesterday I left my quarters

days after the battle of Sedan;

here before dawn, but came back to-day, and have meanwhile been through the great battle of Sedan on the 1st, in which we took some 30,000 prisoners and shut the remainder of the French army, which we had chased ever since Bar-le-Duc, into the fortress, where they had to surrender, with the emperor, as prisoners of war. At 5 yesterday morning, after I had discussed he terms of capitulation with Moltke and the French generals till 1 o'clock, General Reille, whom I know, called me up to say that Napoleon wished to speak to me. Without washing or breakfast, I rode towards Sedan, found the emperor in an open carriage with three adjutants, and three more at hand in the saddle, on the main road before Sedan. I dismounted, saluted him as politely as in the Tuileries, and sister, and the widow of the murdered asked his commands. He desired to see the Maximilian), near the palace of Lacken, king. I told him, as was true, that his majesty's quarters were fourteen miles away, at the place where I am writing Upon his question, whither he should now. perpetual movement, in brown bread and betake himself. I offered him, since I was units and to seek in the peculiarities of its unfamiliar with the region, my quarters in Donchery, a village on the Maas close to Sedan; he accepted them, and drove, escorted by his six Frenchmen, by me, and by Carl, who meanwhile had ridden after the Portland Oregonian our lines. He was distressed before reach-"These savages do not eat mission- ing the place, because of the possible great possibilities in the future. The concrowds, and asked me if he might stop at tributions of Spaniards to the mass of the diary covering six months of time and ina lonely workman's house on the road. I civilization of the world have been great. tended especially for the use of visitors to porte, said Napoleon, and I mounted with but to commercial, artistic and literary him a narrow, rickety stairway. In a room far more palatable than that of any other ten feet square, with a figwood table and type of white man. In the judgment of a two rush-bottomed chairs, we sat an hour, No cannibal, the meat of a missionary is better | the others staying below. A mighty contrast to our last interview, in 1867, at the is well outlined in "The Spanish People: Tuilerles," etc.

Other historical events of interest are illustrated by side light, in the same infor- evolution of the Spanish people told from mal manner, but, perhaps, the most inter- a fresh point of view. The services of esting features of the book are the revelations of personal character, impressions and emotions. The letters are classified into | tury, and the far-reaching explorations and four groups: Those written before marriage to July, 1847; those written while in | dered by Spain to Latin literature, the the Prussian Parliament and the Federal Diet, August, 1847-1858; those written while minister to St. Petersburg and Paris, 1859-1862; and those written while minister-president and imperial chancellor, 1863-1888, and the entire collection makes a handsome volume of over 400 pages. A very different book in detail yet resembling the former in a general way is

"The Love Letters of Victor Hugo." The point of resemblance is that both books contain the frank and unrestrained expressions of love and personal confessions of two of the world's famous men. The revealed and the unconscious manner of doing it. One would expect that a typical German and a typical Frenchman would differ greatly one from the other, and it is interesting to note some of the points of difference as revealed by themselves in letters not intended for publication. Without dwelling on these points of difference it is enough to say that this book is a selfportrayal of Victor Hugo in the same sense that the other is of Bismarck. These letters cover a period of two years, from 1820 to 1822, and, like the others, were addressed Catt, Fanny Humphreys Gaffney and Prof. | to the writer's fiancee, who finally became his wife. They were all written when Hugo was very young, between the ages of eighteen and twenty, and they show many evidences of youthful ardor and glowing sentiment. They are love letters and nothing else. They cast no sidelights on current events of interest and contain no allusion to Hugo's writings or to the literary successes which he was already beginning teen years old writing love letters to a bonds of brotherhood those who look for girl a year younger is not likely to introduce much extraneous matter. As mere love letters these are good models, but as they are all pitched in one key they are rather tiresome. Unfortunately the collection does not contain any letters written by erary lines, and to implant a finer ideal of | Hugo after he had reached mature years. Both of the foregoing volumes are pubindividual expression. We do bind our- lished by Harper & Brothers in uniform

Bird Life.

Increased consideration for dumb animals to be characteristic of advanced civilizaings learn about themselves the more they think of dumb animals? Perhaps, however, derstand-their notes of love, of passion, of fear, of alarm and of joy, as expressive as human speech. And most persons know

dividual can scarcely name correctly a lor Company. dozen birds, yet by their voice and action they constantly invite attention and they are far too interesting and beautiful to be ignored. Happily they are not ignored to anything like the extent they once were. ing of their nature, services and rights tion in the State called the "Pennyrile" than formerly. Some knowledge of birds, district. The author, Mrs. Lucy Clara Mcpossessor which costs nothing, yields appreciable returns and contributes to the protection of the birds themselves and the | The tale is full of dramatic incidents bearconservation of their practical benefits. To | ing upon the search for an illicit still by a convey such knowledge in a popular style young revenue officer, whose love for his is the object of "Bird Life," by Frank M. grandfather's beautiful neighbor "Juletty" Chapman, associate curator of vertebrate hampers his efforts at times. In one chapzoology in the American Museum of Nat- ter an account of the battle of Lebanon, ural History. The author is a recognized (which is somewhat neglected by histor authority in ornithology and master of the fans) together with the pathetic death of man, of their anatomy, their colors and so good that it should be better, thou colors of birds we learn that they are vari- story with one hand on the typewriter, one ously due to the necessity for protection, to is amazed at the willpower and perseversex, age, climate and food. Generally it is | ance which produced so readable a tale the male bird that is distinguished by The publishers are Thomas Y. Crowell & bright plumage. This is his wedding dress, | Co., New York. which he assumes during courtship and doffs after the nesting season. No matter age and this undoubtedly protects them from foes. The young of bright colored covered with a down which gradually is replaced by plumage that is pretty well deeloped by the time they leave the nest. sons and circumstances. Thus in the case of the bobolink, the young resemble the female; after the first moult the young male ing from his winter season in Brazil moults again, coming north in a disguise of yellowish green. His bill also changes from a brown when he wears the yellow green dress to a black, when his black feathers appear again in the spring. Ducks have a double moult, and while all birds that depend on flight begin to moult at the center of the wing, so they always have enough | pencil and scissors, either at nome or at lished in 1897, was illustrated by black-and- | Company. been colored by an expert under the author's supervision and carefully reproduced best collection of colored bird portraits ex-

Brown, of Virginia, has made a special "The Genesis of the United States" was a narrative of the movement in England from 1605 to 1616 which resulted in the first settlement of North America by Englishmen. The present work is intended primarily to render historic justice to the patriots who instituted popular governminedly opposed by the court party in Engthe whole history of early colonial Virpolitics. The book is divided into five parts. There | a popular course of government in America, lines the effort of the court party in England to obliterate the true history of the origin of this Nation, showing how another great wrong was done our patriotic founders by the licensed historians of the period. Part III deals with the contest over our political and historical rights between the court and patriot parties, from 1625 until the patriots determined to secure their political rights by force of arms in 1776. Part IV shows how, in the opinion of the author, the early influences above referred to have been carried along in modern history. Finally, Part V reviews some of the leading political features of the contest between the opposing forces designated as the patriot party and the court party. In carrying out this plan the author makes a very complete presentation of the great contest of ideas and war of principles that led to the establishment of popular government in America and which gave color to history for a long time. The book shows extensive knowledge of colonial history and draws largely from original sources unknown or inaccessible to most writers. It is a valuable contribution to the inside history of the early colonial period. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The Spanish People.

to Spanish history. It is the first of how some of the leading peoples of the composite people from its various racial Whatever Spain may be at present, she has luck and because she was badly worsted in the recent war, it must not be assumed Their Origin, Growth and Influence." Martin A. S. Hume. It is the story of the spiritual exaltation of the sixteenth cenconquests of Spaniards, the services renpreservation of the Roman system of jurisdiction in Spain and her influence upon religion, literature and the stage are all portraved in a spirit of historic research and philosophic analysis. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The Story of Sarah.

A bit of New England fishing coast, with and a tiny transplanted Dutch one at the points of difference are in the characters is the scene of "The Story of Sarah," and a the tale, nor any letting down at the endso common a fault in many publications of the day. Sarah, the beautiful daughter of | with Insect Allies" It is told how the en-"Cap'n Lem," of the life saving crew, though educated "with the best of 'em." is struggling amid the uncongenial surroundings of her father's home, between two lovers, a fine young Dutchman, and Captain Devine, a daredevil fisherman, whose almost hypnotic power over the opposite sex makes his influence upon the girl a potent one. The glimpse of the life of the life saving crew, with its many risks and temptations is striking. So many other characters are introduced at first as to be omewhat confusing to the reader, and permaps a little weakening to the tale; their dissimilarity in lot and personality add greatly to the interest of a story which does not lapse into duliness from the first page to the last. The publisher is Brentano,

With the Wild Flowers.

The passage of but a few years brings even the most familiar things that it is of a standard that can "speak from today." This book by Maud Going (E. M. Hardinge) was first published in 1894, and a revised edition is issued to bring its statements into harmony with new knowledge regarding some details of plant habit and structure. The full title of the work | copyright and trade mark, has resulted in "With the Wild Flowers from Pussy Willow to Thistle Down; a rural chronicle of our flower friends and foes, describing | Kipling was badly advised, and that he gory, for they are by no means dumb. They | them unfer their common English names. It treats in a clear and simple style, free from technicalities, of the wild flowers and plants most widely distributed in the Northern States, and contains a large number of illustrations. The work could be used as human speech. And most persons know as a text-book, and will be found a use- produced directly from specimens selected as little about birds themselves as they do ful hand-book by all students and lovers of by Professor Comstock from the remark-

about bird language. The average in plant life. New York: The Baker & Tay.

Juletty.

"Juletty, a story of Old Kentucky," is a story of the old times in the historic locasaturated the book with In this work he treats of the place | John Morgan's younger brother Tom, is lumage, their migrations, their voices, when it is known that the author-bedrid-

First Years in Handieraft.

Training in handwork is fast becoming a prominent feature in the public school system of this country. Of the several periods marking this manual training course, it is thought by some that the weakest is found employment of the kindergarten and receiving class, without yet having attained the growth qualifying them for the forms of handicraft common in the grammar grades, "First Years in Handiccart," W. G. Kennon, is an attempt to bridge this hiatus in child instruction. It is intended to show children how to make handy and useful things with the ruler, ents and pupils interescel in manual cul-

Nazareth or Tarsus?

This is a purpose story in which the purpose is so prominent and argumentative that it completely overshadows the story and leaves of the latter nothing but an inconsequential succession of disconnected incidents. The purpose is to prove that the Apostle Paul was a man of disordered mind, of brilliant but unbalanced intellect, and that his doctrines are misleading and in some respects a dangerous departure from the teachings of Christ. This origin idea is developed with consid nuity, but the argument would have been more impressive if it had been presented in a controversial form without the awkward attempt at fiction. New York: J. S. Cgilvie Publishing Company.

Current Periodicals.

Ex-President Cleveland will contribute to Waste of Public Money." In this article Mr. Cleveland sounds a warning note against national extravagance and the criminally reckless expenditure of public

A Burlington, Vt., paper thinks the Bowen-Merrill Company has been either extremely lucky or has used remarkably good cation, and expresses the belief that George ther, turn and implore God to take you of the patriot party in England to plant | Horton's "Like Another Helen" possesses merit that should make it another phenomenal success.

One way of keeping the children interested in something of value during the summer vacation is suggested in the article, "Leaf Collections," in the American Mother for June. Children often get tired of aimless playing, and such a plan as is outlined would give them employment for

rainy days as well as for bright ones. Ann Arbor, Mich. Under the general editorship of Mr. Caspar Whitney, the Macmillan Company have in preparation "The American Sportsman's will contain an authoritative monograph on one of the main branches of American sport. Each volume will be written by a sportsman well known in his own field. and the illustrations will also be drawn

by men who have made a specialty of their particular subject. While Mr. Charles Felton Pidgin, the author of "Quincy Adams Sawyer," was premuch valuable information concerning the private life of Aaron Burr (the hero of his remance) from Mrs. Stella Edwards Pierrepont Drake. She is a lineal descendant of

Rev. Jonathan Edwards, who was the father of Col. Aaron Burr's mother. "Warwick of the Knobs," by John Uri and will be published in book form in the fall. It is descriptive of a curious phase of life in northern Kentucky during the civil war. Here, on the border line between the North and South, in a smail community, the contending factions, divided in their allegiance, are arrayed against each other. It is rather intimate

and biographical than historical Laird & Lee, of Chicago, have added anbrief, review of electricity in all its branches. The work has been especially been a great nation in the past and has prepared by a scientist of reputation. Anexamined by Carl, who reported The world is Spain's debtor for many rich | the Pan-American Exposition. Besides the

> about Buffalo and the fair. There are few things of which the average reader knows less than of "The Making that she is without a great history. This of a Jockey," which is the leading article pictures of Johnny Reiff, Tod Sloan and other famous jockeys, and gives an intimate picture of the daily life of that pecul-Spaniards to the Roman empire, the mystic | iar type of modern development-the boy rider-who earns as much per year as ten college professors, "Girl Colonies in New York," by Alice K. Fallows, will be of interest to girls who contemplate seeking their fortune in art or business in the national metropolis, "Wu Ting Fang," by L. A. Coolidge, is a close view study of the remarkable Chinaman, "Ocean Steamships," by S. A. Wood, the second in Ainslee's series of "Great Types of Modern Eusiness," is graphic and entertaining. "Alone Across Alaska," by Robert Dunn is an absorbing account of the personal adventures of a young college graduate, whose exploring achievements have been recognized by the government. All these articles are illustrated. A number of short stories increase the attractiveness of the

In Everybody's Magazine there is an article by Dr. L. O. Howard showing how the government scientists have repeatedly saved the fruit-growers from utter ruin and have made it possible to build up great agricultural industries. In "Fighting Pests tomologists killed off the white scale which threatened ruin to the orange growers of California by importing "lady birds" from Australia, how grasshoppers are destroyed by a fungus, how the Smyrna fig industry of California has been created by the Blastophaga. It makes a narrative of distinct interest and value. There are also stories by Maximilian Foster, Charles Major and Theodore Waters, poetry by Andrew Lang, W. J. Lampton and Howard Weeden. "Joselyn Cheshire," the serial by Sarah Beaumont Kennedy, is conclude In "The Making of a County Home," J P. Mowbray employs his hero and heroine garden making. An article that will attract much attention is that on the subject of Christian Science, by T. J. Hudson, author of "The Law of Psychic Phenomena." He may be regarded as an authority on psychic manifestations-a form of which

makes the basis of Christian Science. With the Publishers.

L. C. Page & Co., Boston, have just issued three novels previously announced-"Antonio," by Jessie Van Zile Beiden; "A Sunny Southerner," by Julia Magruder, and "Manasseh," by Maurus Jokai.

The suit of Kipling against G. P. Puta defeat of the plaintiff. The book trade has been practically one in believing that had no cause for his action.

The lifelike butterflies and insects which appear in the new edition in colors of Prof. J. H. Comstock's "Insect Life" are re-