See what we

have in

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OWEN GLYNDWR.

Since the invasion of Britannica by the Roman general, Agricola, in the century preceding the Christian era, the history of Britain under the rule of its various conquerors and during the many bloody wars which devastated it from north to south annals of the Cymri, the nation inhabiting Cambria (now Wales), a mountainous and pleturesque region in the southwest of Britain, have not been preserved except in legends and in the songs and poems of its numerous and highly gifted bards.

The author of "Owen Glyndwr," Arthur Granville Bradley, writes thus in the preface: "Glyndwr (pronounced Glindure) is, without doubt, the national hero of the majority of Welshmen. Precisely why he takes precedence of warrior princes who, before his day, struggled so bravely with the Anglo-Norman power, and often with more permanent success, is not now to the point. \* \* \* There has not hitherto been any attempt to collect in book form all that is known of this celchrated Welshman and the movement he headed. I have, therefore, good reason to believe that the mere collection and arrangement of this in one accessible and handy volume will not be unwelcome, to

Welsh readers especially." The first chapter, containing eighty-one pages, is entitled, "Introductory Sketch of Welsh History from the Saxon Conquest of England to the Rising of Glyndwr-400 to 14.0." The beginning of the chapter is here quoted: "The main subject of this book is the man whose memory, above that of all other men, the Welsh, as a people, delight to honor, and that period of Welsh founded opinion that (to the vast majority of English readers) the story of Wales is practically a blank, it seems to me desirable to prepare the way, in some sort, for the advent of my hero upon this, the closing scene of Cambrian glory. I shall, therefore, begin with a rapid sketch of those nine centuries which, ending with Glyndwr's rising, constitute roughly, in a political and military sense, the era of

dence also of a sincere interest in the forfinal chapter ends thus: "Had the Ireland of even greater impressiveness. of that day, with its larger fighting many respects-I had almost said in mosthave preserved their nationality more successfully than the Celts of either Ireland ing of such benefits as modern civilization brings." An appendix is devoted to the bards, who were an important and power-

# MAIDS AND MATRONS OF NEW

which was increased from time to time are more clearly seen. by the arrival of small groups of women | The author is particularly fitted to write them, for they were not all of equal virtue and merit-as their Anglo-Saxon sisters of New England. Yet they have been comparatively little written about, and the history of many of them is buried and lost past recovery. A monument in Montreal preserves the memory of one of them, Geanne Mance, and an island resort in the sojourn of Helen de Champlain on these shores. But these reminders convey no Information and the memory of others has been wholly neglected. Francis Parkman in his histories and numerous writers since in works of fiction, have portrayed the hardships and adventures encountered founded Canada, but "Maids and Matrons of New France," by Mary Sifton Pepper, is the first book devoted entirely to the ladies of France who left a life of civilizarounded by savages. The field is an attractive one for the historian as well as the novelist and the bare recital of facts carries with it all the elements of picturesque narrative. The author has made a thorough study of the subject, her labor on the translation of "The Jesuit Relations" and other works having given her special qualifications for the preparation of the present work. She treats the subject by periods. The first period dealing with the ploneer women of Acadia, the second with the pioneer women of Quebec, the third with the maids of Montreal, and the fourth with the advent in 1666 of a regiment of French soldiers known as the Carignan Regiment, and the importation of several consignments of "King's girls" as the French maids were called who were destined to become the wives of settlers and soldiers. The entire period covered is from the early part of the seventeenth chapters tell what is known concerning the Marchioness de Garcheville, first patroness of American missions; Madame de the first lady of Canada; Madame de la Peltrie, foundthe first girl's le Ber, the recluse of Montreal, and many came over to get husbands, were of a less upon all political topics, while his "Anas," pioneer sisters, but none the less interest- records of malicious gossip ever published. ing in a way. Recurring to the first period | The purpose of his life was to build a naone learns that the Marchioness de Gu-r- | tion upon this continent, with human freecheville, the first patroness of American | dom and equality as its foundations. Yet,

throughout France for her beauty and wit. I onles had he been in this country while its Many tales are told of the power of her adoption was pending. He was a man of charms, which extended even to the King | many inconsistencies, but these he acoccupy a less honorable position in his States' rights man, going so far household. She therefore repulsed his gal- | rection as to write the nullification resolulantries with spirit, and repeatedly left | tions adopted by the Kentucky Legislature Lady de la Tour, fighter, voyager and leader of men. And so one is made acquainted | self. with the remarkable women of the different periods in the growth of the colony. After the arrival of the King's girls, or contract wives, towards the close of the seventeenth century, an element of lightness and frivolity was introduced in society. "The annals of the times," says the author, "tell of many severe measures resorted to by the clergy to keep the maids and young matrons within the established bounds of decorum. At one time there was a law that all girls and women should be shut up in their houses at 9 o'clock at night, and those who violated this injunction and attended a masked ball were dragged from their beds at midnight by officers of the town and whipped. Women of quality were forbidden to wear lace, and those who wore their hair in a topknot were refused the privilege of the communion.' It is curious to find these counterparts of Puritan strictness in a community that was both French and Catholic. The author has a clear and pleasing style and has produced a work that throws much light on the history of Canada from the earliest

### FIGHTING UNDER THE SOUTHERN

It is too true of Americans to be altogether creditable to them that they know little and care less of the history, topog-The author, who, by the way, has already | raphy and geography of the South Ameripublished an interesting book, "Highways | can countries and almost nothing of their and Byways in North Wales," has evident- peoples and their methods and mannerly devoted conscientious and careful at- isms. So when a writer comes who knows tention to his present work, and gives evi- | these things and has the will to tell them and the capability to tell them well and tunes of his hero and of the people who interestingly, it is a distinct gain for the so long and so bravely, and at so great | sum of our national knowledge. Such a odds, struggled to preserve their freedom | book, told by such a man and in such a remarkable. He feared war and a public and to regain it when lost. His style is way, is "Fighting Under the Southern clear and concise, and shows how history | Cross," by Claude H. Wetmore. It is primay be made to glow and to inspire to high | marily a story for boys, and as such is and noble deeds. The book will recom- told in simple language, which makes its mend itself to every lover of history. The | narrative of adventure by sea and shore

The scenes of this story are laid on the strength and sea-girt territory, possessed | west coast of Peru during the Chilenothe national spirit and tenacious courage | Peruvian war of 1879. Primarily, the cause of Wales, who knows but that she might of this war was the nitrate beds of Bohave vindicated her right to a separate livia, which for years Chile had been anxnationality by the only test admissible in lous to obtain. Having an offensive and medieval ethics-that of arms. Geography, defensive alliance with Bolivia, Peru was at any rate, in her case was no barrier to | compelled to take up arms against Chile. an independent existence. \* \* \* But ge- As the struggle was waged entirely on the er authorized the President to purchase ography irrevocably settled the destiny of sea, and as Bolivia was an inland state. Wales, as it did eventually that of Scot- the entire conflict was carried on by Peru. land. \* \* \* Yet, with all these centuries | The incidents of the story are largely the of close affinity to England, the Welsh, in incidents of the war, and the heroes are three Americans boys living in Callao, who are introduced to the reader during a regatta on Callao bay, as the medium or the north, and in so doing have lost noth- through which the facts are learned concerning the controversy that culminated in | he asked it to give him \$80,000, basing the the declaration of war. The history of this | claim on his public service, which it also war, in many respects without a parallel | declined to do. ful element in the molding and developing in the world's history, has been rarely of the Welsh nation. New York: G. P. told, and still more rarely in story form. Not alone because it is a vivid picture

of the war between Chile and Peru is the book an interesting one, but as a portrayal of the countries themselves. But it is The pioneer women who disembarked on story from beginning to end, and the histhe shores of Massachusetts in 1620 have torical and other facts, while introduced been celebrated ever since in romance and in perfect chronology, are not allowed to hardships and perils of a land of which torical personages, Grau, Matajente and little was known except its dangers. Of a dozen others, are not permitted to decourse they deserved all the praise they tract from the leading positions of Louis Washington, Andrew Jackson, Lincoln that period. Now he comes with two handhave received, but there are others. Twelve and Harvey Dartmoor and Carl Saunders, and Grant, but so crowded with contradic- some volumes containing his opinions and years before the pioneer women of Ply- around whom the story centers, but rather mouth colony landed a French colony had serve as an altogether admirable setting been planted on the headlands of Quebec, against which they and their adventures foes assail, and the reader is in grave doubt in one of the Harper periodicals, attracted

from the mother country. These pioneer this story, as he lived in Peru during the women of Canada played as important a war period, and was familiar with all the part in its growth and are as worthy of characters upon whose shoulders the reeternal remembrance-at least some of sponsibility for the war rested. A map of Callao bay and a pronouncing vocabulary of Spanish terms used add greatly to the value of the book. This volume will be followed by another, taking up the events of the closing months of the war and the trying time of reconstruction. "Fighting Under the Southern Cross" is an attractive volume of 333 pages, bound in cloth in the national colors of Peru, red and white, and is from the press of W. A. Wilde & Co., Boston and Chicago.

### THE TRUE THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The publication of "The True Biographies" is a happy conception of the J. B. Lippincott Company, of Philadelphia. "The True George Washington," "The True Benjamin Franklin" and "The True William Penn" have preceded "The True Thomas Jefferson," which has just been published. If the succeeding annual volumes shall be as conscientiously and intelligently written as have the volumes already issued, the many readers who desire to know something of the personal characteristics of the men whose names survive the ravages of time will find the series of "true biographies" most entertaining and valuable. The series is intended to be the true portrait order of biography, in contradistinction to those biographies which are eulogles, when written by friends, and detraction, when the work of enemies.

"The True Thomas Jefferson" was written by William Eleroy Curtis, known as one of the most accomplished newspaper correspondents in the country. Of Jefferson, the statesman, both friends and foes have written, while his published works are the most voluminous which any public man in this country has left behind him. He was a genius, a philosopher and the creator of a great party. He was not an orator, or even a fair public speaker, but he was master of the pen. But if he could not speak, he could inspire others to champion the cause he espoused. He was the greatest party leader of his time and, it may be added, one of the three or four great party leaders this country has seen. He played the fiddle, he kept minute accounts of his in Canada; Mother Marie Guyard; Jeanne | expenditures, he found delight in classic music and patronized the cheapest shows. of their contemporaries. The women of He wrote the immortal Declaration of Inthe fourth period, including those who dependence and learnedly and profoundly heroic and less elevated type than their or his daily journal, were the most odious

missions, was clearly identified with the until he was President, he was hostile to early history of the colony, though she ber- | the national idea, as entertained by Washself did not immigrate thither. She had been | ington and the authors of the Constitution one of the belles in the earlier days of of the United States, and would have ding Henry's reign and was famed fought its ratification by the different col-

in eluding her royal admirer this time also. | the negotiation of the Louisiana purchase. Professing an ardent attachment to Washa religious enthusiast and connected with I ington, while he was Washington's secremissionary work in Canada. Of a different | tary of state, he employed a scurrilous writer as a clerk to assail Hamilton, the administration and even Washington him-

Jefferson's was a most remarkable intel-

lect; it never rested, but worked inces-

santly, and the result is treatises on polltics, morals, agriculture, architecture and whatever attracted his attention for the hour. Always with pen in hand, he wrote the impressions of the hour regardless of what he had previously put on record, proceeding on the maxim that "a wise man often changes his mind-a fool never." The result is that in many controversies Jefferson is now quoted to sustain both sides. Mr. Curtis gives some interesting statements concerning the contest in the House when there was a tie between him and Burr for the presidency. In his journal he tenders of votes to secure his election if pose the Federalists holding office. He also notes rumors that Burr's friends attempted to secure Federalist support by promises of official favors, thus showing that in "the earlier and better days of the Republic" patronage was as precious in the eyes of political men as now. It will do no good, but Mr. Curtis explodes the popular story, so often told to sustain Democratic simplicity, that Jefferson, when first inhitched his horse to the fence and went in told to a credulous Englishman as a joke, an English paper. He offended foreign ministers by receiving them in slippers and dressing gown, and made no provision for the seating of guests, according to rank, at his state dinners, but permitted those invited to find seats if they could.

Beyond the Louisiana purchase, Jefferson did nothing to make his administration debt. He would not build up a navy or perbargo act and ruined the merchant marine. When he was confronted with war with France and Spain, he decided upon two policies, one public, to satisfy the warlike spirit of the people, and the other secret, by which he expected to reconcile his foes. gress and framed two replies, which he wished Congress to return to him. One pledged the lives and fortunes of the American people to protect their rights; the othpeace at any price. The insults of England and France were ignored, and he left to his successor conditions which led to war. He retired from office feeling that the people had not appreciated him. His estate was bankrupt, and to raise the mortgages he asked the Virginia Legislature to authorize him to establish a lottery. Refusing this,

Jefferson, like most genuises, was a character of contradictions. He proclaimed the wisest theories and the noblest sentiments; on the other hand he was an intriguer. His public works will always be read with profit because of their wisdom diary, called "Anas," is a monument of human malice, doing more to harm his reputation than all the assaults of his foes. was sincere and honest in his purpose to

#### QUEEN VICTORIA, HER LIFE AND EMPIRE.

This book contains the story of the life of Queen Victoria by one of her sons-inlaw, the Duke of Argyll. Its chief interest is in the fact that it is the biography of the woman and the Queen, rather than history of her rule and her times. It is not an attempt to show the influence this remarkable and self-contained woman had upon Great Britain, but the story of the birth, education and life of the woman herself, full of color and warmth because it is the record of a natural life. Some portions of the Queen's diary are transferred to the book. Not the least valuable portions of the work are the illustrations made from paintings. The coronation ceremonies are described at length, a feature which derives an interest from the coming coronation of Victoria's son, Edward VII. Published by Harper Brothers.

# A Health.

Here's to the man who reads my "sluff," I would it were less dreary, And never seems to weary; Of manuscripts most heary, He reads them all without a fear, To find a novel story.

Here's to the man, and blessings rest Upon his heart so tender; His anguish is by me unguessed Though I am his defender; His paper is protected, How oft his noble soul is ground To write the word "rejected."

Here's to the man, a health to him And have the printed slips to show His head grows never dizzy.

Good luck to him, long life, good health! A julep or a sherry! Ten thousand for a year is wealth To madden or make merry! And he who always holds his tongue Or prints his words in pity-From out my aching breast is wrung For him this gentle ditty.

Oh, may he never "reck the rede" As doth his poor adviser! How often must that poor heart bleed Which is the world's assizer! For still they come, and still they write, Ten thousand strong, O beaven! Oll up the press, turn on the light-Would writers were "but seven!"

# INDIANA'S GREATEST DRY GOODS EMPORIUM. Books for Christmas Time

HE POPULARITY of books for presents leads us always to make our Holiday book stock the best that it can possibly be. Everything that can be done has been done. We make mention below of some of the new books to aid you in your selection. Come while there is plenty of time to examine carefully and

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# BELLES-LETTRES-

HEROINES OF FICTION.

By CROLY.....

Mr. W. D. Howells has favored the public with but little fiction this year, a volume containing half a dozen short stories-all of and exalted sentiments; yet his official them extremely good, by the way-comprising his offering in this line. He has, however, within that time, published his volume of delightful reminiscences of his life There can be no difference of opinion as to in Boston and Cambridge and of the group the honest purpose and patriotism of of literary celebrities that dwelt there at tions was the life and the writings of Jef- estimates of numerous "Heroines of Ficferson that to this day friends praise and tion." These papers, as they first appeared at times, even if he comes to the conclu- the attention of many readers and were sion finally that if often inconsistent, he frequently commented on, not always with approval, for Mr. Howells is frank and establish a government of the people in the honest, and if his views upon any point are not those that prevail he is not afraid to for young children, even for those in the set them forth. Consequently he occasionally rouses protest. But in the main, most readers will probably find themselves in agreement with him in regard to these women of fiction, and whether they do or not they will none the less appreciate his analysis of the characters of novels and his discriminating comments on the books themselves. His range is wide. He begins with Fanny Burney's "Evelina," goes on to Maria Edgeworth, Jane Austen, Scott, Bulwer, Dickens, Trollope, Hardy, Black-on down to Henry B. Fuller's and Mrs. Humphry Ward's heroines. Could there be a wider distance between two members of womankind than between "Elizabeth Bennet" and "Marcella?" To read these essays not only inspires one with a desire to re-read the old novels, but with a wish, when he does return to them, to review again that this keen but kindly and honest critic has said of them. The volumes are a contribution to permanent literature. and should find a place in the library of every real lover of books. They are not to be read through chapter by chapter, like fiction, but dipped into here and there and returned to when any of the "heroines" mentioned there is encountered. For what Mr. Howells says about these creations will always be of interest; even if his authority least well worth considering as that of a man who has given much study to the subject. The books are uniform in size and binding with his "Literary Friends and Acquaintances," and are embellished with many fine illustrations by Christy, Keller and others. Published by Harper & Broth-

> THE WORLD BEAUTIFUL IN BOOKS. Many are familiar with the three volumes, "The World Beautiful," by Lillian Whiting. These books comprehend the world as disclosed in manifold form to the senses and also to the inward, spiritual intelligence. "The World Beautiful Books," by the same author, may well be The motto on its title page, from Fenelon, my feet in exchange for my love of reading spirit which has sent forth this volume present and the past whose thoughts have been expressed through all the varied forms of literature. As a prelude to the book the author quotes from William Ellery Channing thus: "God be thanked for books! They make us heirs of the spiritual life of past ages. They give to all who will faithfully use them the spiritual pres-

No matter how poor I am, no matter though the prosperous of our own time will not enter my obscure dwelling, if the sacred virtues will enter and take up their abode under my roof; if Milton will sing of paradise, and Shakspeare open to me the worlds of imagination and the workings of the human heart; if Franklin will enrich me with his practical wisdom, I shall not pine for want of intellectual companionship, and I may become a cultivated man, though excluded from what is called

the best society in the place where I live." The volume is separated into five parts, named, in their order, "As Food for Life," "Opening Golden Doors," "The Rose of Morning," "The Chariot of the Soul" and "The Witness of the Dawn." The drift of the teaching is the necessity of choosing nursery, fine literature, of beautiful ideas and simple expression, and thus preparing them to start on the upward way toward the region where pure thought and lovely pictures of the imagination will become second nature to them, and thus be a preparation for continual culture and happiness. Fine selections throughout, from the best authors of the past and present, illustrate the "Beautiful in Books" and serve to awaken a desire in many to re-read the books with which they have considered themselves familiar. They also must have a tendency to induce many who have not yet formed a habit of reading and of making choice of the best within their reach to begin at once to seek for the beautiful in the printed page, and thus to obtain contentment and companionship even in soli-

The poet, the philosopher, the novelist. the dramatist, the scientist, the clergyman are represented and quoted. The volume is one to attract holiday buyers who are looking for something outside the field of fiction. Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

### SWEETNESS AND LIGHT.

Matthew Arnold's famous essay, entitled "Sweetness and Light," wherein he sets forth a definition of culture and tells what are its uses and what its place in the social is not invariably accepted, his opinion is at life, makes its appearance in a dainty booklet issued by the H. M. Caldwell Company, Boston. It is printed from new plates, has an original etching frontispiece by Marcel, is bound in limp leather cover and is altogether a volume to be welcomed by admirers of this cultivated writer-many of whom look upon this essay as best representing the author's thought and charm of manner. It belongs in the publishers' series of remarque editions of literary master-

### MABIE'S SHAKSPEARE.

About one year ago the Macmillan Company issued, in a handsome volume, Mr. Hamilton Wright Mabie's studies of "William Shakspeare, Poet, Dramatist and Man." So much has been written about the Bard of Aven, so numerous have been the I would spurn them all," explains the historians investigated his career, that it would seem at first that nothing remained and which appears in its pages. It is a | to be said; yet each student approaches the call to book lovers from one familiar with | subject from a new direction and is likely the thoughts of the finest minds of the to add something worth while to the literature that has gathered about it. Mr. Mabie theme and offer something fresh and suggestive, his scholarship, his familiarity with the Shakspearean text, the fact that he has lived in Shakspeare's country, his fine literary taste, combining to make his impressions worth the setting down and the Shakspearean country of the present, worth the reading by others. For "im- The book is a desirable addition to any li--Charles W. Stevenson. I ence of the best and greatest of our race, bressions is an he undertakes to have he biary.

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