

A LONG DUEL.

King and People in the French Revolution.

FROM THE MONARCHY TO THE REPUBLIC IN FRANCE: 1789-1792. By SOPHIE M. MILES. Boston, 12mo, pp. xv, 44. The Macmillan Company.

As Miss MacLachose has already shown in her book called "The Last Days of the French Monarchy," she does not take herself too seriously as an historian. It is perhaps for that very reason that she leaves so good an impression. Her first publication was a singularly clear and practical narrative, and the sequel to it, which she now brings forward, is equally well written. It is nowhere colored by any ostentatiously philosophical theory of the Revolution. It gives simply a straightforward account of the salient events between the King's promise to convoke the States-General and the declaration of a republic; and so skilfully does the author marshal her facts that she succeeds where many more pretentious historians have failed, namely, in making the reader feel that he is assisting at the development of affairs in a critical period of French history. A style which is animated without loss of dignity aids Miss MacLachose in producing her admirable effect.

It is difficult in dealing with the Revolution to avoid putting its more violently dramatic episodes in the foreground. Since all the historians unite in pronouncing it a kind of convulsion of nature, the temptation of every one who attempts to sketch it in outline, as it is sketched in the book before us, is to slip the brush in earthquake and eclipse. Miss MacLachose knows better, keeping close to the King and his people, until the end comes, suggests a duel between two diplomatic adversaries, each sensitive to the point of honor, yet loath to do irreparable injury to the other. It was a duel between privilege and equality, between autocracy and freedom. It was, necessarily, a duel to the death, yet it is well to be reminded, as Miss MacLachose reminds us, that it was long before it caused the streets of Paris to run with blood. In her book stress is laid upon the length of time it took to widen the inevitable breach between the monarchy and the people. At the outset it must have seemed to some observers that there was no reason why the two should diverge. Says Miss MacLachose:

It has been asserted that France made more progress in the course of justice, equality and liberty in the fifteen years of the reign of Louis XVI, which preceded May, 1789, than in the twenty-five years which followed it, and De Tocqueville declares this reign the most prosperous of the old monarchy. The reforms which took place from the year 1774 to the year 1789 are unquestionable. The principle of a taxation which should be levied "without distinction or exception of any kind" was acknowledged; the "corvée" or compulsory labor of the peasant in making public roads and in other public works, was abolished; the suppression of the tithes, the most tyrannical of all the tyrannical rights was attempted, and in a measure carried out; the King freed his serfs; the free circulation of grain within and without the kingdom was decreed, and a system of provincial assemblies, by which taxes could be more fairly apportioned and local matters more quickly attended to, was instituted. The administration of justice, in some need of reform, had some abuses removed. A prisoner, until proved guilty, was exempted from marks of degradation. Prisoners were no longer held in dungeons, and the judges were obliged to specify on what charge a prisoner was found guilty of death, and not merely to state the crime and the punishment. The trial, and instead of execution immediately following on the sentence, a month must elapse, except in cases of treason, before the final arrangements were made which would render civil suits a little less tedious.

Other reforms might be cited from this epoch. The King had done much, and he was willing to do more. Perhaps if Mirabeau had lived the Revolution might have been modified in many of its aspects, for Louis XVI was steadily revising his views of what he owed to his subjects in the last years of his reign. But neither the administrative machinery nor the social fabric under his care could be made over in a day, and when the King convoked the States General that body found itself confronted by issues so grave that it could hardly estimate at their full value the reforms already accomplished. The finances of the nation were terribly out of joint. In many ways the situation was desperate. Wise counsels were needed, and, above all, harmony among those summoned to put the affairs of France in order. How difficult it was to secure harmony it has been Miss MacLachose's special aim to show. In her careful exposition of just what each party stood for in the long struggle lies the chief merit of her book. She shows the nobles and the clergy entering with some good faith upon the reorganization of the State, but talking at thorough co-operation with the people. She shows the latter, in its representative body, patient, but unmistakably stirred by the conviction that the time had come for a drastic change, and therefore bound to kick over the traces the moment the deep rooted antagonism of the privileged class was definitely displayed. She shows, finally, the King in all his deplorable vacillation, endeavoring to do the right thing for his country, but lacking the resources of true statesmanship and incurably weak of will. The details of the negotiations between the court and the country are familiar to be touched upon here. What we wish to enforce is the good judgment with which Miss MacLachose summarizes them, bringing out all that identifies them with the rational political movements of history, and thereby clarifying their significance for the student.

She knows that it is impossible to deprive such an event as the fall of the Bastille of its dramatic glamour. She does not seek to minimize any of the tragic episodes in her story. But she is at pains to indicate the comparatively subordinate relation to which those episodes were for a long time assigned. From some unpublished letters written by a Mrs. Edward Standish, who was living in Paris at the time, she quotes these passages, dating from the very eve of the King's dethronement:

This day has passed very quietly, and I every day think there is less and less danger for a quiet stranger in Paris. Honest Plandrin died with me the other day and told me he expected nothing less in the old régime. . . . Our political horizon, one would imagine, had nearly reached their height; in reality we begin to be tired of talking of them. I cannot conceive it possible to be in a peaceable situation than we are in this very moment, the "république du roi" does not give us the least inquietude.

Within a fortnight the royal family was in the Temple. Its transition thence, and the catastrophe that followed only too soon, are to be explained in great measure by the failure of those political transactions which Miss MacLachose has made it her first duty to describe and to analyze. Yet it is impossible to relinquish her book without reflecting, as every historian of the French Revolution has led us to reflect, that the political ferment of the time was only the expression of passions and ideas subtly influencing the nation everywhere. The stars in their courses were fighting against the old régime.

PET PHRASES OF AUTHORS.

From The Lytander. This was the subject of some entertaining notes in a contemporary a few weeks ago. The writer had collected a number of phrases for which authors showed a special fancy for their frequent use. He even induced some novelists to tell him what words they were most apt to use. Mr. Rider Haggard having the fortitude to plead that atrocity of the penny dreadful: "And then a strange thing happened." Meredith is full of concealing phrases, and even invents some. Words of concealing words are frequent use throughout one particular novel. His favorite mannerism, however, is the spelling of words ending with "ing," where in every case he insists on retaining the "e" as in "piping," in defiance of all of our dictionaries. I remember on one occasion pointing out Stevenson's fondness for the word "disengage." In the pages of a man's personality "disengaging" itself from his writings. This is a word to which all his disciples and many of those who have written about him have taken with avidity.

Such a result, of course, can be obtained only by a system of intensive cultivation, so as gradually to get the harvest up to the maximum. Scientific methods must be employed. The home laboratory, where chemistry, geology, botany, entomology—it is important to distinguish in-

You will find his biographer using it. Mr. Cope Cornford drags it frequently into his excellent critical monograph.

IN TUSCANY.

Charming Sketches, Urban and Rustic.

OLD FLORENCE AND MODERN TUSCANY. By JANE ROSS. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 223. E. P. Dutton & Co.

There is witchery in Mrs. Ross's little volume. The spell is wrought of Tuscan beauty, poetry and the strange and moving histories of ancient fane and crumbling castle, of sunny days in vineyard and olive orchard, and wanderings amid with the stately figures of the past. To bury one's self in these pages is almost—alas, not quite—as delightful as a visit to that land of magic.

Of the Tuscan peasants, Mrs. Ross writes with affectionate warmth. To those who might think her pictures too flattering she can only say that she has lived among these people for thirty-four years, and "that nowhere does the Golden Rule, 'Do as you would be done by,' hold good so much as in Italy." Their hard working lives are lightened by oldtime grace and gentleness not to be found elsewhere. The beautiful Tuscan tongue of the great poets is still spoken by farmers and shepherds and the charcoal burners in the mountains, and round the fire of winter nights they read Tasso and improvise verses of their own. There is poverty enough among the farm lands, but poetry, good humor, honesty and kindness galore. The vintage time is as joyful as it is picturesque and friendly:

No peasant or padrone refuses grapes to any one who asks. They say that "il buon Dio" has given them plenty, and why should they, in their turn, not give to those who have nothing? I suppose, this universal readiness to give is one reason why there is so little stealing here. You see vines full of fruit close to the roads, and quite unprotected by any sort of fence, and yet no one of the country-side ever takes them. . . . At times you see twenty or thirty poor people standing quietly looking on until called up to receive their share of grapes, with their hands held out, and their eyes fixed on the bunches of fruit. At home they will mix water with the grapes they squeeze out of their basket or apronful of such ungraced gifts and make a "sugo" or "aquarella" (water and wine fermented together) for the winter. The same thing is done on a large scale at many "vignate." This mixture of wine and water is distributed to the vines in winter. . . . In Tuscany there are no almshouses or poorhouses, save in the chief towns. Most villas have one or two days in the week when alms are distributed to all who come and ask.

Tuscany still holds to the ancient system of half and half tenure, the proprietor finding the capital and the peasant the labor. There are peasant families who have lived from one generation to another for a hundred and eighty years on certain great estates, and between the nobles in the villa and the people of the farm there are strong bonds of affection as well as of interest. The Tuscan peasant is devoted to the old ways of doing things—many of his methods are those which Virgil describes—and the proprietor who would persuade his rustic to adopt any modern improvements must make his venture gingerly. The vines are planted and trained, the wine made as in Virgil's day, and the thrashing floor is of the same beaten clay. The peasant would find it much more profitable to buy the wheat for his bread, getting his money for the purchase from other crops less hard upon the soil. But his forefathers grew their own grain and he must do the same—"what was good enough for them is good enough for me." Bread is "the chief of his diet," and that its quality is excellent the author assures us. When there is a bad year the proprietor gives the "contadini" what wheat they need and is repaid in wine or olive oil. There is no socialism among those Tuscan peasants.

The making of oil in late November is a less jolly performance than is the vintage, the weather being chilly by day; but in the evening the workers invite their friends to come and eat toasted bread dipped in the new oil, "which is delicious, like a decoction of very aromatic herbs."

The old folk talk about the crops and family affairs, and the young people sing, dance and make love. Girls here never dance out of their own homes or the houses of friends, and on "festa" and saints' days the young men dance together out of doors, and the girls look on. Another odd custom is that a girl who is engaged to be married either does not go to the "festa," or if she goes, she puts on her everyday working dress, and does not wear her best earrings and bright colored jewelry, which she wears only on special occasions. She keeps aloof from the general company, and "fédanato," or "shuffled," does not talk to her.

The evening passes away merrily, for many of the young men play the guitar or the accordion, and almost all sing enough to join in chorus. Some of the old "contadini" are renowned for their talent as story tellers, but these tales are all about real people. Northern Italy has even shewn a fairy or a hobgoblin, and ghosts are scarce and are held in small estimation.

BACK TO THE LAND.

How City Folk May Make the Most of Country Life.

THE COUNTRY HOME. By E. P. POWELL. With twenty-two illustrations from photographs. (The Country Home Library.) Small 8vo, pp. 283. McClure, Phillips & Co.

Mr. Powell believes that the flow of population into congested city life has reached high water mark and is already on the ebb, and advises figures to prove it. He does not think that our cities will grow smaller, but that every year will see an increasing proportion of country dwellers in the United States. Electricity, the distance annihilator, is the active agent in this country turn of the human tide—the telephone, bringing distant neighbors into close communication with one another; the trolley, transporting them quickly to the nearest school and business center, and power, conveyed by wire from the adjacent waterfall, pointing to new co-operative conditions of industry. Add to these the rural mail delivery, facilitating correspondence with the most distant parts of the world, and the disadvantages of country life are minimized and its advantages seen, in comparison, more and more desirable of attainment.

What these advantages are and how to make the most of them, it is the author's purpose to show in his book, and admirably he succeeds in it. He is no theoretizer. He writes from an abundant personal experience, and awakens in the urban reader that latent longing, which few of us are without, for wider horizons and a closer communion with nature. He begins with the selection of a home site, not attempting to dictate in a matter which must always be a question of taste, however restricted by local or pecuniary conditions, but pointing out what is likely to prove most satisfactory, if procurable, and what is to be avoided, if possible, if one is to reap the full measure of benefits obtainable from a return to the land. Above all, he preaches simplicity and an adaptation of the home to the natural surroundings, whatever they may be. His ideal of a country home is a place where a family of moderate income may retire without being compelled to spend anything more for its keep than it pays back in crops.

Whatever may be our income otherwise, five or ten acres of land should be so handled as to pay its own way and yield a surplus. With rent removed, and many of the conventional expenses of city life avoided, a family may live in the country on from \$99 to \$129 a year. This amount can be taken from the sale of crops without sacrificing the beautiful.

Sir Alfred Lyall's "Life of the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava" is in press, and will be issued before the end of this month. The work will be in two volumes, containing much new material and many portraits.

est friends from foes—and ornithology are practically studied, must supplement the use of the plough and the hoe. Thus brain dominates muscle and adds the stimulus of mental activity and aesthetic enjoyment to the healthful employments of outdoor life. Of all the varied interests of such a life there is no point on which the author does not touch with an intimate particularity, interspersing his practical suggestions with many delightful and uplifting reflections. Mr. Powell is an enthusiast, and his enthusiasm is catching, because it is the real thing. The hopes and possibilities that he holds out to others he has already realized himself, and his statements are gauged by the measure of his own successes. He loves the country and all that tends to make it useful and beautiful. He loves the birds and the bees, and he knows how to make them his allies. In his chapter on "Windbreaks and Hedges" he writes:

In all cases it is well to select shrubs and trees that will furnish bird food, or be food, or both. You cannot conceive, until seen, the amount of food furnished by a bush or tree. A windbreak of this tree would proclaim your residence to be a bird paradise. Birds of passage, seeing it, would drop down for breakfast; and the fame of it would go out north and south, until you would every year have new varieties of birds—singing to you songs of co-operative love.

Mr. Powell further points out that birds, which are the farmers' best assistants in the destruction of harmful insects, take also his berries and cherries because they have no other vegetable food provided for them, and that "when we have learned to count them into our families, and to provide for their sustenance as we do for our cows and hens, we shall find the birds do little harm to our gardens." Although he protects his choice cherry trees with mosquito netting, he always makes a point of leaving a few uncooped for his feathered friends. Even the necessary, but to the birds far from harmless, cast must be confined during their nesting time in a large cage, ten feet square. The author gives Professor Hodge as authority for the statement that our household cats are responsible for the destruction of nine-tenths of the most beneficial birds that undertake to nest about our homes. Above all, Mr. Powell pleads for the country as a place to live in, with the fullest accent on the verb. On his own place of nine acres in Central New-York, only about five are devoted to farming, the rest being given over to lawns, drives, trees and shrubs. This, in short, is his creed of the country home:

Your residence should be the whole of your property. This sort of home we shall have by and by, but I must not postpone it. It is a matter of doors, and stay out most of the time—to work outside, play outside, eat outside, sleep outside. Form your sympathies with Nature; till your garden, think of fruit; study bugs and butterflies; then lie down on the sweet sod, under your blossoming flowers, and breathe in the chief town. Who art in the Heavenly, and in the Apple Blossom! And in the Roses, too! Thy Name be hallowed.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

Current Talk About Things Present and to Come.

The house in which Ruskin lived at Venice is to be marked by a memorial tablet, which the municipality of that city has voted to affix to its facade. The date of the unveiling will be the 26th of this month. In the recently published volume of "Letters of John Ruskin to Charles Elliot Norton" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) is one dated October 5, 1870, which is reproduced in facsimile, containing an interesting sketch by Ruskin of the view from the window of this very house. It shows the canal at sunrise, indicating that the author was an early riser.

Mr. Frankfort Moore is writing a romance in which Byron is to figure as the principal character. "Love Alone Is Lord" is to be the title of the book. Mr. Eden Philpotts is soon to bring out another Dartmoor novel.

The first volume of Professor Edward Thanning's new "History of the United States" will be issued by The Macmillan Company early in the spring. There will be eight volumes in all, the initial one being devoted to "The Planting of a Nation in the New World," carrying the story of our country down to the period of the Restoration, which marks a definite epoch in the administrative relations between the English government and the colonists.

Arrangements have been made for bringing out in Italy a translation of Edward Sandford Martin's delightful book of essays, "The Luxury of Children, and Some Other Luxuries," published here by Harper & Bros.

A writer of considerable ability is said to have just come out of India. He is Mr. A. Sarath Kumar Ghosh, and his book is called "1001 Indian Nights: The Trials of Narayan Lal." The hero dares to make love to the daughter of his king, whereupon the infuriated monarch subjects him to one trial after another, to be thrown from a tower, to be sealed up in a well, to pass through a fiery furnace, to drink a poisoned cup, and so on. The tales are said to be effective, in a weird way.

In view of the death last week of Theodore Thomas, A. C. McClurg & Co. have determined to bring out in April the story of the distinguished musician's life, which they have in preparation, and had originally intended to publish next fall. The work will be in two large volumes—the second of which will be devoted almost entirely to programmes—and is to be entitled "Theodore Thomas: A Musical Autobiography." It is in editorial charge of George P. Upton, the well known writer on musical subjects, who was a lifelong friend of the dead musician. Fortunately, Mr. Thomas completed his own contributions to the book a few weeks ago, so that it will lose nothing of incident or authority from his sudden death. The first volume will contain an autobiography written expressly for this work by Mr. Thomas during the summer of 1904 at Feisengarten, his New-Hampshire summer home. It was his original intention to confine the autobiography to the musical events of his boyhood and first public appearances, but as the work proceeded he became more and more interested, and made it complete by bringing it down to the present concert season. The same volume will also contain an appreciation of Mr. Thomas's life as a man and work as a musician, and conductor by Mr. Upton, in which much additional information will be set forth which Mr. Thomas, from his distance for publicity in any sense except the musical, naturally would not touch upon. The second volume will contain all his representative and most significant programmes over ten thousand, and some are repetitions. It will not be attempted to publish them all, but the important groups will be printed entire. This volume will also contain a series of short essays by Mr. Thomas upon "Programme Making," "Encores," "Late Comers" and "The Orchestra Technic."

Sir Alfred Lyall's "Life of the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava" is in press, and will be issued before the end of this month. The work will be in two volumes, containing much new material and many portraits.

The Rev. John White Chadwick, shortly before his death a few weeks ago, wrote a sonnet entitled "Broken Glass," which those who have read it say seems strangely prophetic of his own sudden taking away. The poem will be printed in "Scribner's Magazine" for February.

Mary and Jane Ffindler, who collaborated with Kate Douglas Wiggin and Allan McAlay in writing the successful little quadrilateral romance, "The Affair at the Inn," are now on their way to this country to visit their American

literary partner, who in social life is known as Mrs. Riggs.

Pierre Loti has recently been reported ill at Constantinople, but the latest news is to the effect that he is making a good recovery. It was influenza that laid him low. It is some time, by the way, since we have had a new book from this clever Frenchman's pen.

It is reported by D. Appleton & Co. that the volume on "Practical Journalism," written by Edwin Llewellyn Shuman, the literary editor of "The Chicago Record-Herald," has had a sale in England large enough to demand the printing of another edition, which is now on the press.

The Putnam has in preparation for early publication "The History of English Furniture," by Percy Macquod, the English artist and decorator. The work will be issued in twenty folio parts, and will be fully illustrated.

Mr. C. K. Shorter alludes in "The Sphere" to the late George Glasing as a writer of extremely interesting letters. A considerable mass of his correspondence is in existence. Perhaps it may see the light some day. We hope so.

Henry C. Rowland, author of "To Windward," a novel which had considerable success last season, not only here, but in England and Australia, is spending the winter in the South, where he is engaged in writing another story, which will be published probably in the spring by A. S. Barnes & Co.

Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff will publish two more volumes of his entertaining "Diary" in the spring, thus bringing the work to a close. He will carry his record down to the accession of King Edward.

The Rev. William James Dawson, minister of the Highbury Quadrant Congregational Church in London, has prepared for publication in book form the sermons which he preached not long ago in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. The volume will be issued in the spring by the Fleming H. Revell Company, under the title of "The Evangelistic Note." Mr. Dawson has written an introduction to the sermons, in which he describes the experiences that led him to revolutionize his methods of work in his easy going, prosperous London religious society and to enter upon the evangelizing campaign that brought him to the United States. The latest word from Mr. Dawson is that he has just resigned his charge in London and is coming immediately to this country for a four months' evangelistic crusade.

Brentano's, as publisher, and Waking Dry, as editor, have undertaken the musical education of would-be devotees of Euterpe in a series of handbooks to be entitled "The Music of the Masters." It is announced that "each volume will deal solely with the music of the composer of whom it treats, and will enable the plain man to listen to the works he hears in the concert room with the interest that is deepened and extended by understanding." "Wagner," by Ernest Newman, and "Tchickovsky," by E. Markham Lee, the first two volumes, are about ready, and others will be issued at short intervals, so that a plain man will soon be able to take his best girl to the opera or the concert and really get some enjoyment out of the programme as well as out of the proximity of his companion.

Three works of primarily religious interest are announced for speedy publication by Funk & Wagnalls. They are "The Religion of the New Testament," a translation by George H. Schodde, Ph. D., from the German of Bernhard Weiss, professor in the University of Berlin, which will be issued on January 20; Volume IX of the "Jewish Encyclopedia" due on January 31, and "The Blue Book of Missions—1905," compiled by Henry Otis Dwight, D. D., LL. D., which will be ready some time in February.

The latest volume arranged for in Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s series of Cambridge Editions of the English and American poets is to be devoted to "Chaucer." It will be edited by Fred Norris Robinson, Ph. D., assistant professor of English in Harvard University.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

- BIOGRAPHY. HURRELL FROUDE. By Louise Imogen Guiney. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xix, 429. (The Century Company). Notes about the personal side of the churchman's life, gleaned largely from his letters. Illustrated with portraits and photographs. THE LIFE OF FATHER IGNATIUS O. S. B. By the Baroness de Betchou. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xi, 607. E. P. Dutton & Co. An account of the life of the "Monk of Lanthony." MEMOIRS OF MARY ELIZABETH SARGENT. 12mo, pp. 20. (Published by Franklin H. Sargent). A sketch of the work of a prominent member of the Radical Club, Chestnut Street, Boston, with some extracts from her own work. EDUCATIONAL. HARVARD LECTURES ON GREEK SUBJECTS. By S. H. Butler. 12mo, pp. ix, 298. (The Macmillan Company). NEW SECOND MUSIC READER. By James M. McLaughlin and W. W. Gilchrist. 12mo, pp. 122. (Ginn & Co.). In the "Educational Music Course" series. EL CAUTIVO DE DONA MENCIAL. By Don Juan Valera. Edited with notes by R. Dies de Cortina. B. A. 16mo, pp. 59. (William R. Jenkins). In the "Cuentos Selectos" series. MEDIEVAL CIVILIZATION. Translated and edited by Dana Carlton Murray and George Clarke Seligey. 12mo, pp. 321. (The Century Company). A collection of translations from the works of European writers for supplementary reading. FICTION. IN THE NAME OF LIBERTY. By Owen Johnson. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 498. (The Century Company). A tale of the French Revolution. TIBBY. By Rosetta Luce Gleibert. 12mo, pp. 332. (The Neale Publishing Company). A tale of the West, in which a spiritualist fraud is the cause of untold misery. THE GRIFTHINS. By Mary Stuart Young (Mrs. Lewis C. Young). 12mo, pp. 182. (The Neale Publishing Company). A tale of England and America in the eighteenth century. WHEN YELLOW JASMINE BLOOMS. By Alice J. Calhoun. 12mo, pp. 272. (The Neale Publishing Company). A love story which almost ends in a tragedy. DEAR FATHERLAND. By ex-Lieutenant Bilsa. 12mo, pp. 257. (John Lane). A tale of German army life. HISTORY. HISTORICAL TALES. By Charles Morris. 12mo, pp. 246. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company). Sketches relating some dramatic incidents in Spanish-American history. Illustrated with photographs. ROMAN SOCIETY FROM NERO TO MARCUS AURELIUS. By Samuel Dill, M. A. 8vo, pp. xxiii, 628. (The Macmillan Company). INDUSTRIAL. MODERN INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS. By Charles H. Cochrane. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xix, 647. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company). A summary of the progress made within the last few years in the fields of invention and mechanical construction. Illustrated with photographs and drawings. A TREATISE ON THE INCORPORATION AND ORGANIZATION OF CORPORATIONS. By Thomas G. Press. 12mo, pp. 8vo, pp. xlv, 622. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.). A practical guide to the formation of business corporations under the laws of every State. JUVENILE. THE DOG. By G. E. Milton. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. vi, 298. (The Macmillan Company). In the "Animal Biographies" series. The story of a dog and his friends. LITERATURE. SHAKESPEAREAN TRAGEDY. By A. C. Bradley. 8vo, pp. xi, 498. (The Macmillan Company). Critical studies to "Hamlet," "Othello," "King Lear" and "Macbeth." MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS AND ADDRESSES. By Henry Edgewood. 8vo, pp. vii, 374. (The Macmillan Company). Fifteen papers on literary, ethical and educational topics. MEDICAL. A DIRECTORY OF INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES DEALING WITH TUBERCULOSIS. Compiled by Lil-

Books and Publications.

The Common Lot

Robert Herrick's new novel "The book as a story is absorbingly interesting; as a moral study it is not less than great." —The Interior, Chicago. "It is many a long day since so strong an American novel has appeared." —St. Paul Globe.

Robert Herrick's new novel THE COMMON LOT Sixth Edition. Cloth, \$1.50, is published by THE MACMILLAN COMPANY 66th St. N. Y.

"THE EAVESDROPPERS," BY... ARTHUR STRINGER THE MOST EXCITING NOVEL OF THE YEAR, COMPLETE IN THE MARGARET OF CLEVERNESS FOR FEBRUARY JUST OUT.

The World is Mine! I know what it is thinking and doing I see at a glance its progress I hear the throbb of the 20th century activity I keep step with its onward march BECAUSE I READ THE LITERARY DIGEST WEEKLY—ILLUSTRATED AT ALL NEWS-STANDS 10 CENTS A COPY.

Rare Books and Prints in Europe. FOREIGN BOOKS. For the information of Tribune readers who answer the advertisements of the London Book Show by The Tribune, the mode of ordering books from abroad, the mode of the same as in this country, include foreign money or exchange instead of checks. Books may be ordered by mail and the delivery guaranteed. Catalogues will be sent free on request. Sabin, CHOICE ENGRAVINGS (Mezzotints, Colours, Prints, Americana, &c.) FINE AND RARE BOOKS, VALUABLE AUTOGRAPHS, &c. Picking & Chatter, 67, HAYMARKET, LONDON, ENGLAND. Dealers in Rare Ancient and Modern English Literature, History, Drama, and Fiction. Fine Old English and Continental Bookbinding. Catalogues issued. Old maps and other works with colored plates.

Foreclosure Sales. NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY—American Mortgage Company, Plaintiff against William C. Dawey and others, Defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action and published in the Globe-Wernicke Catalogue, the premises described in the Referee in said judgment named, will be sold at public sale, on the 1st day of February, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Henry B. Fish, Auctioneer, at the City Hall, New York, on the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, running thence southerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet, thence westerly, along the center line of the block, thence westerly, along the center line, ninety-eight (97) feet, thence southerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet, and thence easterly, parallel with the City Hall Street, ninety-seven (97) feet to the point of place of beginning.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE HOLIDAY BOOKS It is leading question in thousands of American homes, whose libraries have suddenly overflowed all the available bookshelves. An easy solution to this perplexing question is furnished in the new series of "Elastic" Bookcases—it is an authority on how to furnish a growing library. Describes the greatest variety of sizes of bookcases—units in the greatest variety of finishes. Every unit or section is equipped with a door equalizer that is a positive guard against binding. See demonstration in our store. 380-382 Broadway, NEW YORK.

Proposals. OFFICE OF THE CONSTRUCTING Q. M. in Burlington, Vt., January 10, 1905.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 2 o'clock P. M., February 9, 1905, for constructing, furnishing, steam heating, and electric wiring, at Pittsburgh Barracks, Burlington, Vt. The following is a diagram of the proposed site, and the Street Numbers being 4 to 10 West Thirty-first Street, in said Borough of Manhattan.