INSANITY MRS. BRADLEY'S PLEA

CAUSED BY HER TREATMENT BY THE MAN SHE SHOT.

Her Attorney Indicates That the Defence Will Seek to Show That There Was a Struggle in Which the Revolver Was Discharged and Brown Was Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Temporary insanity will be the defense of Mrs. Anna M. Bradley in her trial for the murder of ex-Senator Arthur Brown of Utah. George Hoover of Mrs. Bradley's counsel made that plain to-day in his opening statement to the jury in Justice Stafford's court following the announcement by the Government that its case was closed. Mr. Hoover rejected the unwritten law.

Scores of women, drawn there by curiosity, heard Mr. Hoover's statement. He told the story of Mrs. Bradley's relations with Brown, and some of the pictures he drew were strongly reminiscent of the Thaw case. Max Brown, son of the former Senator by his first wife, sat throughout the recital of accusations of inhuman conduct against his father and heard Mrs. Bradley's attorney declare that the pistol with which the prisoner killed Brown had been given to her by Brown to shoot Max Brown's mother if she caused trouble.

It was a dramatic story told by Attorney Hoover, filled with pathetic features and revolting details. He declared that Mrs. Bradley was insane when she killed Brown and that she had previously suffered from temporary insanity on account of Brown's ill treatment. Some of her relatives were insane also, he asserted, and the prisoner had suffered from recurring mental disturbance due to a blow on the head received when she was a child.

According to Attorney Hoover, Mrs. Bradley when she entered Brown's room at the Raleigh Hotel on the day of the shooting found there "a letter from a woman making an assignation date with Brown in New York." When Brown found her in his room he became enraged, Mr. Hoover said, and he indicated that the defence would seek to show that there was a struggle in which Brown was killed.

Mrs. Bradley sat with bowed head throughout the recital, seldom showing agitation. Her attorney told of the birth of the children of whom Brown was alleged to be the father and charged that Brown had performed criminal operations on the prisoner. Mrs. Bradley seemed dazed while this part of her story was told. Mrs. Bradley will take the stand in her own defence.

The prosecution in concluding its case produced witnesses to show that Mrs. Bradley had made threats to kill Brown.

The morning session had been devoted mainly to hearing witnesses for the Government from Salt Lake.

Dr. White, physician in charge of the Emergency Hospital, testified as to the conditio of Brown while he was in the hospital just before his death. The Government t en introduced the first witness from Salt Lake, Albert H. Kelly, who testified that he had known the prisoner for twenty years. He told of a conversation he had had with Mrs. Bradley in Salt Lake in 1906. Said the witness:

"I asked her what she was doing and she said she was working. I told her I thought Senator Brown was putting up for her. She replied that he only did so when he wanted to. I told her I understood he was ready to put up any amount of money for her. She replied that she did not want his money, she wanted him, and that if he did not acknowledge the parentage of her second child she would kill him."

"How did she say she would kill him?"

"She said she would shoot him—shoot a hole through him," replied the witness.

James Rowan, employed by the late Senator Brown as night watchman at the latter's residence in Salt Lake, testified to two visits made to Brown's residence by Mrs. Bradley. On the first occasion, early in November, 1906, about a month before the shooting, Mrs. Bradley tried to enter the Brown house, and witness stopped her. She insisted on entering, and said:

"I am Mrs. Brown and it is strange if I cannot go into my own house."

"I told her," the witness said, "that Mrs. Brown was dead and she could not enter." Witness said the prisoner then asked if she might not sit on the steps and that he allowed her to do so. After a few minutes she rang the door bell. The butler opened the door, but refused to admit her, shutting the door in her face. She had inquired for Mr. Brown.

"She then took a pistol from under her coat," continued Rowan. "'What are you doing with that pistol?' I asked. She replied that it was for Arthur Brown. I asked her if she would shoot an innocent man. She replied she would not unless they interfered between her and Mr. Brown and if they did they would get the same!"

Witness testified that she did not have a revolver on her second visit. She departed without resistance when he finally told her she must go, and said on leaving, "I will not bother you any more. I will take some other method of seeing Mr. Brown."

Max Brown, son of the late Senator Brown, took the stand long enough to testify that he was with his father at the hospital prior to his death. He was excused without cross-examination.

At this point the Government's counsel announced that the case was closed and the defence asked for adjournment until after lunch.

When court convened after the recess the room was crowded to overflowing. There were probably a hundred women present.

Attorney George Hoover, acting for the defence, outlined in all its details this afternoon the story of the relations of ex-Senator Arthur Brown and Mrs. Bradley. He cast the "unwritten law" to the winds and planted the defence squarely on the ground of temporary insanity. He asserted that the defence would be able to prove that Mrs. Bradley was insane when she fired the two shots; that she had previously suffered from temporary insanity on account of Brown's mistreatment of her; that two of her aunts, relatives by blood, had been insane, and that she suffered a stroke on the head as a child which had resulted in recurring mental disturbances since.

Mr. Hoover explained that the defence would show that when Mrs. Bradley arrived in Washington she was suffering from a physical ailment and that her condition of mind, resulting from the physical weakness, would be shown by the jail physician and a Washington specialist who had attended her in jail. He declared that when Mrs. Bradley entered the room of the former Senator she found a letter lying on his dresser "from a woman in New York," and that this so unnerved her that she left the room and walked the streets for several hours, during which time her mind was a blank. Later she returned to Brown's room.

When Brown saw her he became white with terror and demanded to know why she came. "I want to know if you intend to do the right thing by the children," she is alleged to have said, whereupon the defence will seek to show, the former Senator rushed at her in a rage.

Attorney Hoover said the defence will attempt to prove, presumably by the defendant herself, as she is the only person who has any knowledge of the facts, that there was a struggle, during which the revolver was discharged, and that the defendant does not remember whether one or two shots were fired.

At the conclusion of Attorney Hoover's opening statement for the defence court adjourned until Monday by agreement of counsel.

Appeals From "No Seat, No Fare" Decision.

Notice was served on members of Jersey City's law department yesterday that the Public Service Corporation has appealed to the Court of Errors and Appeals from the decision of the Supreme Court upholding the "no seat, no fare" trolley car ordinance.

MARRIED BY THE TOWN CLERK.

Young Couple Prominent in Boston Society Create a Surprise.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—There was surprise in Boston society to-day when it became known that Nathaniel F. Emmons and Miss Elizabeth P. Lawrence were married last night by the town clerk of Groton. The bride, who is a daughter of James Lawrence of Groton, took advantage of a social gathering late in September to personally announce her engagement to Mr. Emmons, a son of Nathaniel Henry Emmons of Commonwealth avenue. It was expected that the wedding would take place about Christmas time and that Bishop Lawrence, a relative of the young woman, would perform the ceremony.

Yesterday Mr. Emmons went to the City Register's office and took out a marriage license for himself and Miss Lawrence, and last evening they were married by the Groton town clerk.

Both the young people come of old families, for generations known as among the leading social and financial figures of New England. The bridegroom is 24 years old, seven years the junior of his wife. Both are leaders in the younger social set and Mrs. Emmons is a talented artist. Prescott Lawrence is her uncle, and her grandfather was once United States Minister to the Court of St. James's. For some years the Lawrences have spent the social season in London, and the young woman has been a favorite there. This year the Lawrences were the guests of Ambassador Reid at Dorchester House.

Mr. Emmons is a Harvard man. Mrs. John Parkinson is one of his sisters, and another sister a year ago married Irwin Garfield, a son of the late President Garfield. Mr. and Mrs. Emmons are to reside at Concord, Mass.

POST OFFICE IMPROVEMENTS.

Congress Commission Investigates—Will Hire More Room.

The commission appointed by Congress to investigate the need for additional postal facilities in this city returned to Washington yesterday afternoon. The members, Senator N. B. Scott of West Virginia, Representative Richard Bartholdt of Missouri, and Assistant Superintendent George L. Wood of the salaries and allowance division of the Post Office Department, representing Postmaster-General Meyer, held a long conference with Postmaster Morgan in his office most of the day.

What was done at the conference Mr. Morgan declined to say other than that the commission would report as soon as Congress convened.

Though none of the commission would make any statement there is reason to believe that the report to Congress will urge the appropriation of $100,000 a year to provide immediate relief from the present overcrowding. Additional space as near as possible to the General Post Office will be rented, and minor improvements in the building itself be made. What the report will say in regard to the permanent improvements to be made neither Postmaster Morgan nor the members of the commission would tell. It was learned, however, that the commission felt it impracticable to erect a one story building at the Grand Central Station or elsewhere in view of the large space which such a building would require and the high price of land.

Postmaster Morgan said that his views and those of the commission were harmonious.

HORACE FLETCHER NO WEAKLING

A Pretty Fit Individual Without His Chew-Chew Habit.

A man who knew Horace Fletcher, the chew your food faddist, intimately until Fletcher was 35 years old—he is now 58—has this to say:

"Like all faddists, Fletcher throws all the bouquets he can to his fad, even those which properly belong to himself. You would suppose to hear him talk that his remarkable strength and powers of endurance result only from his practice of chewing his food until it becomes a thin paste in his mouth.

"Until he was 25 years old certainly Horace Fletcher was an accomplished amateur tumbler, acrobat, strong man, trick rifle shot, all round athlete. He was notably temperate in his habits, always at the training table, so to say, always ready at a moment's notice to take many and and important parts in the San Francisco Olympic Athletic Club's exhibitions. He was never out of training. He was a man of naturally genial temper, wealthy, no cares, lived out of doors much of the time, popular—why, great Scott! if Horace Fletcher bolted his food like a hungry hound he ought to live to be a hundred.

"But the dear old chap insists upon giving credit to his chew-chew fad to explain why he can row all even against a Yale oarsman in a rowing machine. The next time you meet Jim Corbett ask him what kind of a punch Fletcher had at 40."

VACCINATED CHILD DIES.

Brooklyn Girl Succumbs to Lockjaw Seventeen Days After Inoculation.

Ethel O'Keefe, the six-year-old daughter of Peter R. O'Keefe, a tobacco merchant, died on Thursday at her home, 66 Berkeley place, Brooklyn, of lockjaw following vaccination.

She had been vaccinated seventeen days previous by a woman inspector of the Health Department prior to her admission to Public School 4, near her home. She got along well until Sunday last, when she became suddenly ill and was seized with convulsions. The doctors at first were much puzzled as to the cause of the illness, and when the unmistakable symptoms of tetanus appeared it was too late to apply the antitoxic treatment.

Coroner Brower, to whom the case was referred, said that there had been no carelessness on the part of the medical inspector and that the vaccine virus used was pure and fresh. It is possible, he thinks, that the child may have introduced some foreign substance into the scar on her arm and thus contracted the malady. There was a similar death of a child in Brooklyn two months ago.

The Seagoers.

Sailing to-day by the Cunarder Lusitania, for Queenstown and Liverpool:

Mrs. Alexander R. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Bostock, P. F. Collier, Horace Day, George Drewry, Bishop S. D. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Fleischman, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Forbes, Baroness Goto, Mrs. Mark Hambourg, Mrs. George Hyde-Clark, E. Phillips Oppenheim, Mrs. William Osler, A. C. Peary, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin N. Sisson, T. G. Spalding, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Thatcher, J. L. Tillotson, Mrs. Henry L. Townsend, Sir Peter Walker and William Watson.

—Passengers by the Hamburg-American liner President Grant, off to-day for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg:

Lieutenant-Commander Reginald R. Belknap, Mrs. Belknap, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Husted, Mrs. E. D. Hodgson, Dr. Alexander Lang, Dr. and Mrs. N. T. B. Nobles, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Osgood, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Perkins, Dr. Theodore F. Riggs, Dr. Lewis F. Smead, Dr. Herbert E. Smead and the Rev. George L. Smead.

Sailing for the Mediterranean by the North German Lloyd steamship Koenigin Luise:

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Churchman, the Rev. E. J. Fox, Dr. and Mrs. L. C. Kline, Mrs. L. E. Longstreet, Edward C. Roor, Mrs. Elsie G. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Thomas and Mrs. Anna H. Wright.

Aboard the Atlantic Transport liner Minnetonka, for London:

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert V. Dike, A. E. Lockyer, the Rev. Edward G. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Spencer and Mr. and Mrs. John Graham.

Passengers by the American liner Philadelphia, for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Southampton:

S. F. B. Biddle, John C. Bridges, Thomas L. Fields, Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Brown and E. D. Robbins.

NEW BOOKS.

Continued from Seventh Page.

Sand and Her Lovers" (Charles Scribner's Sons) has appeared in English; twenty years ago or perhaps less it could not have been published, but manners have become amazingly lax of late. This is no literary history, hardly a biography even, for the later industrious years of George Sand's life are passed over hurriedly, but precisely what the title says, an account of her successive "love" affairs. These Mr. Gribble relates entertainingly, fairly, but with an outspoken frankness and a freedom from prejudices that are still uncommon in English. From her portraits it is difficult to comprehend the passions George Sand aroused, but then no famous beauty's attractions can be judged from portraits, and she certainly bewitched two geniuses in Alfred de Musset and Chopin. It is harder to understand a passionate "love," however, which if it cast aside social conventions, managed to turn itself into "copy" industriously and regularly. She might wear trousers and smoke, but she wrote as steadily as Anthony Trollope, keeping count of the number of words. She was prosaically businesslike as a writer, except when she looked for material. That side comes out strongly, without his intending it, in Mr. Gribble's investigation into her relations with men.

There is a rather absurd inclination among the admirers of the late Lafcadio Hearn to turn him into another Stevenson and substituting his Japan for the other's Samoa. The tone of adulation spoils what is otherwise an interesting collection of miscellanies edited by Milton Bronner. "Letters from the Raven" (Brentano's). Those written to a friend in Cincinnati, who helped him in his hardest times, are unaffected and good, and the comments on his life at that time are interesting. So are a few articles rescued from old Cincinnati newspapers. Some "letters to a lady" are consciously literary and of little consequence unless the reader cares to try to build a romance on them.

From an extraordinarily large mass of autobiographical material Elizabeth Sheldon Alling has put together an entertaining volume of "Recollections of My Life," by Hermann Krüsi (The Grafton Press). Prof. Krüsi was a Swiss, the son of one of Pestalozzi's assistants. He came to America before the war and after teaching in various places was attached to the Oswego Normal School for a quarter of a century, dying recently at the age of 85. His recollections cover nearly three-quarters of a century; they record many interesting changes in this country, tell of many people of importance that he met, besides European experiences of his youth and of visits made in after years. There is much that is of general interest aside from the memories that will please his former pupils and his neighbors in Oswego.

Much entertaining antiquarian lore will be found in "Fitz Randolph Traditions," by L. V. F. Randolph (The New Jersey Historical Society). This is an effort to connect the New Jersey family of Randolph with the Fitz Ranulfs of the Norman Conquest. As is the case in all such investigations, to the layman some links in the chain may seem rather weak. To him the ascertained American genealogy may be fully as interesting as the Norman or English portions of the chain. These involve many celebrated persons and curious extracts from records. Of the author's ingenuity and industry the reader will have no doubts.

Ik Marvel.

It is a pleasure to think that Donald G. Mitchell at a patriarchal age is able to see the handsome definitive edition of his "Works" that Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing and to write for it an introduction that shows all the charm of his earliest writings. In it he points out that the first preface to his "Fresh Gleanings" was written sixty-one years ago. What that means in American literature will be understood if we remember that when it was written the "Scarlet Letter," the "Biglow Papers," "Hiawatha" and the "Autocrat" were still in the mists of the future.

A very different America it was that Ik Marvel belonged to and that he has lived in throughout his eighty-five years; the normally developed land of the days before the war, when hustle did not rule and healthy leisure was possible; when men had time to know each other and themselves and to feel attached to the soil they were born on. It still lives in the memory of old people and the memory has been kept alive in them by reading and rereading their Ik Marvel. Time has changed New Haven from a delightful country town to a prosperous and commonplace manufacturing city; it has turned the Yale College of homely brick and elms into a treeless university of marble and brownstone, but it has passed Edgewood by and left it untouched in its beauty.

This new "Edgewood" edition of "The Works of Donald G. Mitchell" will be in fifteen volumes, of which eight are now ready. The catalogue of the titles alone awakens pleasant recollections. They are: "Fresh Gleanings," "Reveries of a Bachelor," "Dream Life," "Wet Days at Edgewood," "Pound Together," "My Farm at Edgewood," "Out of Town Places" and "Dr. Johns." The "Seven Stories and an Attic," with the volumes of "English Lands" and "American Lands," are to come. They are all full of a Europe and an America unspoiled by progress and of the delightful musings that touched young and old.

It has been Mr. Mitchell's fortune to become a classic in his lifetime. Who has not read and loved the "Reveries"? His old admirers will be glad to get his books in this handsome edition, and the younger generation brought up on present day fiction may discover through it something fully as interesting and much more satisfying, at any rate the English that gentlefolk once used.

Completion of a Notable Work.

With the two volumes of indexes (XXXI. and XXXII.) is completed the admirable series of "Early Western Travels, 1748-1846," edited by Prof. Reuben Gold Thwaites and published by the Arthur H. Clark Company of Cleveland. It is an important contribution to American history, for, though there is no question in it of bringing to light unknown original authorities, the whole body of descriptive books of any value, which formerly could be found with difficulty and inconvenience, is now brought within easy reach of all scholars and all persons interested in their own country.

The limitations of the series make it of chief interest to those dwelling within the Mississippi watershed, that "Middle West" that objects to the name and insists that it is the centre of the United States. The topographical details and descriptions appeal most closely to the local antiquary. The narratives, however, are of hardly less interest to dwellers in the East and West, for in them is the story of the expansion of the United States.

As they appeared the separate volumes were noticed and commended. The editing has been excellent and the introductions and annotations have shown admirable judgment. The typographical dress of the volumes is very handsome. Editor and publishers have displayed pluck and enterprise in pushing the long series to completion. The elaborate index in two volumes now at hand displays the care and scholarship that have marked the series. It is really a digest of the history, topography and ethnography of the region, and will be found especially valuable for the thoroughness with which all matter relating to the Indians is catalogued.

Two Books of Travel.

It was really needless to subject Mr. Richard Harding Davis to the perils and discomforts of the Congo voyage. As will be seen from "The Congo State and Coasts of Africa" (Charles Scribner's Sons), he had made up his mind about wicked King Leopold and Belgian iniquities before he started. A glance sufficed to show him he was right. He forced himself to make a trip up the river and back in pretty nearly record time. He hardly expects his statements about the resources of the country and the atrocities on the natives, however, to be accepted from his own observations and so falls back on the Liverpool speculators and their mouthpiece to back him up. He nowhere hints at the comparative humanity of the British system of extermination of the natives and the effort the Belgians are making. He has much to say about his experiences on shipboard and remarkably little of what he saw on shore in this part of the volume. In the chapters at the end, written apparently earlier and before he had forgotten his newspaper training, he gives some description of ports on the African east coast.

A readable account of a recent trip into Mexico has been written by Mr. Nevin O. Winter in "Mexico and Her People of To-day" (L. C. Page and Company). It would have been improved if the author had limited himself to his own experiences; he has preferred to express philosophic views about the condition of the country, where the personal element becomes of much less importance. It is dangerous to generalize from the impressions derived from a short stay, even when backed up by books. The author's eyes are rather jaundiced when he looks at Mexican Catholics, for instance. The book is illustrated with excellent photographs.

Art Books.

A delightful trait in the modern American woman who writes is the confidence with which she approaches any subject that may be suggested to her. There has been of late a revival of interest in the French caricaturist Daumier. A good monograph on him and his work was published not long ago by an art magazine with excellent reproductions of his pictures. It may seem to some people, of course, that his artistic importance is exaggerated and that ideas are put into his cartoons of which he himself had no conception. Be that as it may, those pictures gave a fair and adequate presentation of his art. Now comes Miss Elisabeth Luther Cary with "Honoré Daumier" (G. P. Putnam's Sons) to introduce him to a holiday public. Miss Cary is more conscientious than most of her sisters, and writes better English. Her introduction as an effort at popularization may pass, though more Daumier and fewer generalizations would have improved it. The selection of pictures is one-sided and lacks character; there are about 150 of these, and they are not well reproduced. The letter press under them seems modelled after the "Portuguese Guide Book"; it may lack meaning for the ordinary public, but will fill with glee those who understand French.

Another "History of American Painting" has been written, this time by Mr. Charles H. Caffin (Frederick A. Stokes Company). It is, as usual, an account of painters who happened to be Americans rather than of American painting. The author is cautious in his estimates and would inspire more confidence if he theorized less and if he were not so lavish in his laudation. There are many illustrations, marked by quantity rather than by quality. They generally help little in the understanding of a painter's characteristics.

Other Books.

The outpourings of the professional jester should be judged charitably, for he must suffer even more in the concoction of his witticisms than his public in reading them. In justice to Mr. Gelett Burgess it should be pointed out that "The Maxims of Methuselah" (Frederick A. Stokes Company) were not perpetrated at one sitting, but were spread in magazines over a number of years. Humor in the shape of Biblical form and diction was not uncommon in the eocene period of American literature; woman too, the object of Mr. Burgess's wit, has had much sarcasm hurled at her since Adam's mean accusation. Much of this will be found in Mr. Burgess's collection. It provides an unlimited quantity of the "bromidic" remarks for which he has lately acquired a distaste, but which the class he contemns will find amusing.

Anthologies serve at least the purpose of showing that tastes differ. With the larger number of selections in Mr. Richard James Cross's "A Hundred Great Poems" (Henry Holt and Company) no fault can be found, and the inclusion of several long poems might make it in a way supplemental to that monument of exquisite literary taste "The Golden Treasury." Some of the inclusions and omissions, however, seem rather eccentric, for instance in the case of Wordsworth and Coleridge and Tennyson. Would any one call Horace Smith's "Ode to a Mummy" great, or the poems by Arthur O'Shaugnessy and Henry Sidgwick that the editor's personal preference includes?

Five tiny volumes of British manufacture, prettily made up, are published by Mitchell Kennerly, New York. There is the inevitable "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam," there is "The Song of Songs" and there is a reprint of "The Early Poems of Dante Gabriel Rossetti." The other two contain novelties: a pretty Italian legend by Vernon Lee, "Sister Benvenuta and the Christ Child," and the poems called "A Shropshire Lad," by A. E. Housman, a poet who writes poetry for its own sake.

A remarkable and exceedingly interesting book, the "Memoirs of a Huguenot Family," compiled by Ann Maury, is reprinted after an interval of more than half a century. The main portion consists of the autobiography of the Rev. James Fontaine, a refugee from France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. So full of adventure is this that it is not surprising that the "Memoirs" were looked upon as fiction when they first appeared. Fully as interesting are the refugee's subsequent experiences in England and Dublin and the journals and letters of American Fontaines and Maurys. They give a vivid picture of life in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The family is that of a great American, Matthew Fontaine Maury. Miss Maury added a careful translation of the text of the Edict of Nantes.

A pleasant and appreciative description has been written by Mr. Stopford A. Brooke in "The Sea Charm of Venice" (E. P. Dutton and Company). The spell of Venice is over the author, yet he contrives to express his admiration without breaking into rhapsodies. It will delight every one who has been there and will increase the desire of those who hope to see Venice some day.

The lecture on "Abraham Lincoln" by Robert G. Ingersoll appears in a new edition (John Lane Company). No reason is given for the issue of the edition, but this finest example of Ingersoll's oratory could not be presented in more attractive typographical dress. It does honor to the University Press at Cambridge, Mass.

To short natural history rhapsodies on the several months of the year Mr. William A. Quayle has given the title "God's Calendar" (Eaton and Mains, New York). It is a holiday book and illustrated with thirteen beautiful reproductions of photographs from nature, which will make the reader overlook the faults of the text.

Recent financial disturbances have roused the law book publishers to their opportunities. An excellent and valuable little manual, Mr. Augustus Peabody Loring's "A Trustee's Handbook," is published in a third edition (Little, Brown and Company). Though simplified for the use of business men and the general public there is no deviation from strict legal accuracy, so that the book will prove a convenient saver of time in any lawyer's office.

Much more elaborate is Dr. Albert S. Bolles's "A Treatise on the Modern Law of Banking," in two volumes (The George T. Bisel Company, Philadelphia). This is a compendious exposition of the law as it stands now in all its details. The chapters toward the end dealing with what may be called the pathology of banking will attract special interest just now. The text of the national bank act with its amendments is prefixed to the treatise. Prof. Bolles's familiarity with the economic and financial sides of banking adds value to his careful explanation of the law on the subject.

Books Received.

"William Pitt, Earl of Chatham." Three vols. Albert von Ruville, translated by H. J. Chaytor. (William Heinemann; G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"A History of Milan Under the Sforza." Cecilia M. Ady. (Methuen and Company; G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Napoleon." Dr. Max Lenz, translated by Frederic Whyte. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Across Persia." E. Crawshay Williams. (Edward Arnold; Longmans, Green and Company.)

"A Princess of the Old World." Eleanor C. Price. (Methuen and Company; G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"The Court of Philip IV." Martin Hume. (Eveleigh Nash; G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"The Ghosts of Piccadilly." George S. Street. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"The Science of Ethics." Leslie Stephen. (Smith, Elder and Company; G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"The Pulse of Asia." Ellsworth Huntington. (Houghton, Mifflin and Company.)

"Reminiscences of a Soldier's Wife." Ellen McGowan Biddle. (J. B. Lippincott Company.)

"The Sorceress of Rome." Nathan Gallizier. (L. C. Page and Company, Boston.)

"The Salon." Helen Clergue. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"The Tree Doctor." John Davey. (The Saalfield Publishing Company, Akron, Ohio.)

"The First Secretary." Demetra and Kenneth Brown. (B. W. Dodge and Company, New York.)

"Feminine Finance." Frances Crouch. (B. W. Dodge Company.)

"The Cricket's Song and Other Melodies." H. E. Warner. (J. B. Lippincott Company.)

"Sin and Society." Edwin A. Ross. (Houghton, Mifflin and Company.)

"Home, School and Vacation." Annie Winsor Allen. (Houghton, Mifflin and Company.)

"John Greenleaf Whittier." Bliss Perry. (Houghton, Mifflin and Company.)

"The Jessop Bequest." Anna Robeson Burr. (Houghton, Mifflin and Company.)

"The Woman in the Rain." Arthur Stringer. (Little, Brown and Company.)

"Out of Chaos." Prince Michael Trubetzkoi. (Edward Arnold; Longmans, Green and Company.)

"In the Harbour of Hope." Mary Elizabeth Blake. (Little, Brown and Company.)

"The White Man's Work in Asia and Africa." Leonard Alston. (Longmans, Green and Company.)

"Essays Out of Hours." Charles Sears Baldwin. (Longmans, Green and Company.)

"Betty, the Scribe." Lilian Turner. (The Saalfield Publishing Company.)

"Folk of the Wild." Bertram Atkey. (J. B. Lippincott Company.)

"The Little Green Goblin." James Ball Naylor. (The Saalfield Publishing Company.)

"The Teddy Bears." Adah Louise Sutton. (The Saalfield Publishing Company.)

"Santa Claus' Twin Brother." Frances Trego Montgomery. (The Saalfield Publishing Company.)

"Billy, Whiskers and His Chums." Frances Trego Montgomery (The Saalfield Publishing Company.)

"The Queen's Company." Sara Hawks Sterling. (J. B. Lippincott Company.)

"Tales of a Small Town." (J. B. Lippincott Company.)

"Three Girls from School." L. T. Meade. (J. B. Lippincott Company.)

"Children's Books and Reading." Montrose J. Moses. (Mitchell Kennerley, New York.)

"Sonnets of a Budding Bard." Nixon Waterman. (Forbes and Company, Chicago.)

"Toasts and After Dinner Stories." (Brewer, Barse and Company, Chicago.)

"That Affair at Elizabeth." Burton E. Stevenson. (Henry Holt and Company.)

"Words to the Wise and Others." Ellen Burns Sherman. (Henry Holt and Company.)

"The Story of Christina." Mary Harriott Norris. (The Neale Publishing Company, Washington.)

"The Cotton Picker and Other Poems." Carl Holliday. (The Neale Publishing Company.)

"Stella Hope." Emily Woodson Barksdale. (The Neale Publishing Company.)

"The Ivory Gate." Armistead C. Gordon. (The Neale Publishing Company.)

"A Long Time Ago." Alice Maude Ewell. (The Neale Publishing Company.)

"When Hearts Were True." Willoughby Reade. (The Neale Publishing Company.)

"Princess Pocahontas." Mittie Owen McDavid. (The Neale Publishing Company.)

"Selected Poems." William J. Grayson. (The Neale Publishing Company.)

"Elisha Franklin Paxton." John Gallatin Paxton. (The Neale Publishing Company.)

"Haiti. Her History and Her Detractors." J. N. Léger. (The Neale Publishing Company.)

"The Heart of Old Virginia." Alice Maude Ewell. (The Neale Publishing Company.)

"Kentuckians in History and Literature." John Wilson Townsend. (The Neale Publishing Company.)

"The Law and the Gospel of Labor." Luther Hess Waring. (The Neale Publishing Company.)

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