

SOME NEW BOOKS.

Abraham Lincoln.

"Youth longs and manhood strives, but age remembers"; so in his autobiography...

power added by the fate, must have profited greatly by contact with "the courteous, suave smile of the one and the keen, daggerlike logic of the other."

The chapter on Lincoln's farewell address at Springfield, February 11, 1861, on his departure for the inauguration, describes the emotions of the moment...

My friends—No one not in my situation can appreciate my feelings of sadness at this parting. To this place and the kindness of its people I owe everything.

On the occasion of their first meeting in 1846, when Lincoln was practicing law in Springfield in partnership with Major John T. Stuart, four years after his marriage to Miss Todd, his appearance was not what it was in the last decade of his life.

In 1842, says the author, "Lincoln's attendance at the Bowling Green funeral brought out some of his characteristics so vividly that I give the scene as I had it from two of Lincoln's most intimate friends who were at the funeral."

The master of ceremonies at the property called Lincoln, who came in and stood at the head of the bier, he looked down a few moments at the face of his friend.

Mr. Rankin's informants assured him that neither during nor after his failure to perform the part assigned to him did Lincoln show self-consciousness or embarrassment.

Books upon Indian thought are multiplying rapidly just now. James Bissell Pratt, who has recently spent many months in India, believes that Christianity must prevail and the salvation of the world.

One hundred years ago this month there was organized in this city that agency for the dissemination of the Scriptures whose labors and achievements are formally recorded by Henry Otis Dwight in "The Centennial History of the American Bible Society."

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It is in naming and valuing the forces of personal relationship that moulded Lincoln's development in his early manhood that Mr. Rankin is best. As Joseph Fort Newton of Cedar Rapids in 1871 introduced the bank, as a young student, to the law office the author saw "the deep and quiet mind of Lincoln contrasting vividly with the swift and facile intellect of his partner, whose conversation was no picturesque and many-colored; but no doubt the founder's mind took something of its color from the older one."

of the common lot of humanity and not merely for the salvation of the individual through a self-centred control. The Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, the following centuries, is attended by bloodshed and persecution on a large scale, and they carried the fire and the sword of the fanaticism through the entire north of India.

From this account we derive that the Indian temperament is by nature speculative and theoretic, but it can be widely averted. The general ideal of the Indian is to be a Hindu, and to be a Hindu is to be a Hindu.

Under British rule in India many problems respecting women have presented themselves. The general ideal of the Indian is to be a Hindu, and to be a Hindu is to be a Hindu.

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right man to tackle the projecting problem. In this case he was Samuel J. Mills, a student at Williams College, Mills, travelling as a sort of missionary explorer in the South and Southwest, was impressed by the combined ignorance and poverty of large sections of the population in the more settled regions, and set to work to correct the condition with so much sense and energy that his efforts led to the establishment of State Bible societies in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and local ones at Nashville and Nashville.

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in reviewing the woman question today it must never be overlooked that we are in the midst of a transitional period. Everything is experiential, and the woman of the day is a question of responsible, educated mothers to decide what effect they will have upon the race.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin insist that there must be a partnership between man and woman, a partnership requiring concessions and sacrifices and effort on both sides. In naming or apportioning these efforts, sacrifices and concessions Mr. Martin makes much of woman's physical feebleness, even going so far as to find something quite indelicate and unpleasing in her being a strong, able-bodied creature, capable of the most arduous labor.

One notable misstatement we find on page 24, when Mr. Martin asserts that in England women are not admitted to the bar, the pulpit or the highest posts in the civil service. One of the ablest clergymen in Leicester, England, of a few years since was a woman, and she was a habitually as vestryman in England.

Mrs. Martin's half of the book is more amusing, more sprightly, perhaps a little less reasonable, than that of her better half. No matter what one's convictions as to woman's rights in the world may be, there is something not wholly noble in the contention of any human being that they belong to an inferior class and kind.

What was it that converted Mr. and Mrs. John Martin, Fabians, socialists, advanced feminists, to all the ideals of the mid-Victorian era?

The reason for writing a new history of Virginia is given by Conway Wright Sams in a volume entitled "The Conquest of Virginia (Putnam) in the introduction. He says that the whole story has never been told. Perhaps he means that it has never been told in one volume or in one series of volumes, for he announces the present book as merely the first of a series dealing with the subject.

The present book is a series of readings and selections taken from Beveridge's "History of the People of Virginia," Newport's "Discoveries in Virginia," Strachey's "History of Travel in Virginia," Smith's "True Relation," and ingeniously connected by a few sentences here and there from Mr. Sams. It is rather a record of his own reading on a favorite topic than an original volume.

The preface, it is only fair to say, is peppered with pronouns hanging in midair with no available antecedents. Sometimes one must look back a paragraph or two, full of names, to find the antecedent which is being referred to. The book is a record of his own reading on a favorite topic than an original volume.

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drunken in the quality of his mind. But the message, in the slang of the day, "did not get across." His subtlety, his psychology, his nuances, his infinite shadings and careful gradations of meaning left the mass of the public unimpressed, as a question of whether it is ever really a part of the genius of the English language to submit to such involutions and complications of structure.

Mr. Howells, who commenced authorship by side with Henry James, has achieved a very different distinction. The style is subordinating to matter. Its beauty is the beauty of great simplicity, utter sincerity of purpose, yet it shows always the master hand in the keen, patient observation of life as the master saw it; it shows the quietude, the humor of the reflective, perceiving mind behind his matter.

It is an interesting coincidence that James Latimer's story "A Cathedral Singer," which is woven about the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, always the best situated in the choir, most exactly corresponds with a real story within the experience of the cathedral staff but unknown to Mr. Allen before he wrote his book. The facts are disclosed by the dean of the cathedral, who is now the dean of the cathedral, who is now the dean of the cathedral.

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William W. Ellsworth, who recently resigned the presidency of the Century Company after thirty-seven years of service with that publishing house, has accepted an invitation from the J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau to deliver, under its management, in different parts of the country, a lecture entitled "Publishing and Literature."

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borg has already gained a reputation as the creator of the new form of verse which he calls "mushrooms." He is the editor of "Others," a magazine of the new verse, which has been in existence for about a year.

Dr. John D. Quinlan, whose book "Body and Spirit" was recently issued by Harpers, is emeritus professor in Columbia University, member of the London Society for Psychological Research, fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine and also of the New York Medical Society and of the American Medical Association, and of the American Psychological Association and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is the author of several books treating of hypnotism and psychic research.

A valuable book on India has just been published by Stokes. It is Dr. F. R. C. "Indian Thought, Past and Present" and gives an account of the hereditary currents of thought among the Hindu Eastern conceptions of the universe and the issues of Indian life today. The work is the outcome of many years of study and observation and the author, besides his degree of scholarship, has had long experience as a scholar and administrator in India.

In his "The Making of Modern Germany" (Macmillan), Prof. Ferdinand Schevill tells why Prussia became a monarchy and the United States a democracy. "Prussia and the United States in the eighteenth century," he says, "were both dedicated to opposing the control. But our independence was just as much the result of special American conditions as the political State of Prussia is the result of special conditions in Germany. It is not as if the American and Prussian peoples in the eighteenth century exercised a free choice in the matter of their government, each selecting certain difficult problems as best suited to the result in one case was the Prussian monarchy and in the other the Government of the United States."

Richard Harding Davis, who completed the revision of his proofs of "With the French in France and Salonika" (Scriner) just before his death, told the publishers that he was greatly assisted in obtaining the material of this book through the impression made upon the French by the author's book "With the Allies." Arthur Hays Sulzberger, who was so delighted with the attitude toward the Allies expressed in this book, that they offered Mr. Davis extraordinary privileges and opportunities for seeing the fighting at close range.

In the preface to his "Bernard Shaw" (Stokes), Augustin Hamon gives an interesting account of Shaw's critical work as a translator of his plays into French. It was in 1904 Shaw's plays had been received enthusiastically in Germany. He began to be appreciated in America and was still ignored in England. Professional literary men and historians of the theatre in France were anxious to translate some of them. Shaw, who was a Frenchman, was not so delighted with the attitude toward the Allies expressed in this book, that they offered Mr. Davis extraordinary privileges and opportunities for seeing the fighting at close range.

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CIRCUIT RIDER TO YEARS OLD. Pioneer Preacher Tells Experiences in Michigan Wilderness. When Dr. Seth M. Reed of Flint, former pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, writes a De Witt correspondent of the Detroit News, he delivers the practical sermon of his own life. He is a pioneer preacher, and his story is a valuable one for the times. He has been a circuit rider for many years, and his experiences are full of interest. He has seen the growth of the West, and he has seen the struggle of the pioneer. He has seen the triumph of the West, and he has seen the triumph of the West. He has seen the triumph of the West, and he has seen the triumph of the West.