Books and Authors

THE LITERARY OUTLOOK

FIVE BOOKS BY AN AUTHOR WHO NEVER INTENDED TO WRITE A BOOK—FUNNY BOOKS AND THE BEST SELLING BOOKS—NEWS AND VIEWS OF BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

Special Correspondence to The Journal.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Colonel A. K. McClure's new book, "To the Pacific and Mexico," to be issued shortly, is the fifth book that has come before the public from his pen, and strangely enough each one grew into a volume without the intention of the writer when the first chapters were written. His first book was issued in 1869, embracing a series of letters he had written, on an overland journey across the Rocky Mountains. His "Lincoln and Men of War Times" grew out of a series of articles on Lincoln that was inspired by a controversy with John G. Nicolay, one of the secretaries of President Lincoln, and what was originally intended as a series of fugitive contributions to political history ended in a large volume. In 1886 Colonel McClure wrote a series of letters on the political and business conditions of the south, and published them in a volume. A later work, "Our Presidents and How We Make Them," grew out of a series of contributions on political history, and without any purpose of the author to produce a book. The matter which makes up this last volume was written during a recent journey to the Pacific and to Mexico. Two volumes of speeches by Colonel McClure have been issued recently. He has thus become an author of books, all of which have commanded a wide circle of readers, without ever having contemplated the preparation of a volume.

Rufus Rockwell Wilson, whose "Rambles in Colonial Byways" has proved one of the most delightful and welcome travel books of the period, was born thirty-six years ago in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and comes of mingled Puritan, Dutch and Irish ancestry. A favorite uncle was long a potential figure in Pacific coast journalism, and the influence of his example prompted Mr. Wilson to become a newspaper reporter. He soon left off reporting for editorial writing, and for several years was thus employed in Pittsburg and other cities of the middle west. Ten years ago, coveting a more congenial field, he took up his residence in New York and became a contributor to the magazines. He now divides his time between his old home in Pennsylvania and New York, where he is associated in an editorial capacity with a leading publishing house, though devoting his best effort to original work.

There are few authors who produce more material than Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield. She begins a new story as soon as the previous one is completed. Often she has three in process of construction at the same time, and although she claims to be untaught as to methods of preparing matter for publication, she believes herself to be a natural writer. Mrs. Crowinshield, to quote her own words, would "prefer to write a story of some plot that is of interest to myself, than to attend the most charming entertainment that the world affords."

A LIBRARY OF FUNNY BOOKS.

Librarians are often asked to recommend amusing books for invalids and for workers who desire relaxation. The London Library World has compiled such a list, which, although not very complete, as The Acadamy remarks, will serve as a useful basis for the collector of the humorous and funny. The books recommended are as follows:

Adeler.
Elbow Room.
Out of the Hurly-Burly.
Random Shots.
Alden.
Among the Freaks.
Told by the Colonel.
Allen (F. M.)
From the Green Bag.
Andom.
We Three and Troddles.
Martha and I.
Anstey.
Black Poodle
Tinted Venus.
Vice Versa.
Bradley.
Verdant Green.
Burnand.
Real Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.
Cockton.
Valentine Vox.
Daudet.
Tartarin of Tarascon.
Tartarin on the Alps.
Dickens.
Pickwick Papers.
Drury.
Bearers of the Burden.
Habberton.
Helen's Babies.
Other People's Children.
Jacobs.
Many Cargoes.
Master of Craft.
Sea Urchins.
Skipper's Wooing.
Jerome.
Three Men in a Boat.
Jerrold.
Caudle Lectures.
Marsh.
Amusement Only.
Pain.
In a Canadian Canoe.
Shannon.
The Mess Deck.
Smollett.
Humphrey Clinker.
Sterne.
Tristram Shandy.
Thackeray.
Yellowplush Papers.
Twain.
Huckleberry Finn.
Tom Sawyer.
Zangwill.
Celibates' Club.

Best Selling Books.

According to the Bookman for June, the six books which sold best in the order of demand during the previous month were:

1. Alice of Old Vincennes. Thompson. (Bowen-merrill Co.) $1.50.... 181
2. The Visits of Elizabeth. Glyn (Lane.) $1.50..... 164
3. Eben Holden. Bacheller. (Lothrop & Co.) $1.50..... 104
4. Richard Yea-and-Nay. Hewlett. (Macmillan.) $1.50..... 59
5. Like Another Helen. Horton. (Bowen-Merrill Co.) $1.50..... 36
6. The Turn of the Road. Frothingham. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) $1.50 35
   Truth Dexter. McCall. (Little, Brown & Co.) $1.50..... 35

NEW BOOKS

The Crisis—By Winston Churchill, author of "Richard Carvel," etc. New York: The Macmillan company, No. 66 Fifth avenue. Price, $1.50.

Mr. Winston Churchill's new novel is American in every line and incident. The heroine of the tale is Virginia Carvel, great-granddaughter of Richard Carvel, with whom Mr. Churchill made his readers acquainted in the novel of that name. The hero, Stephen Brice, a Harvard graduate and a New Englander, is introduced as a law student in the office of a stern old Judge Whipple in St. Louis, and in contrast with his fine, high-toned character, is Eliphalet Hopper, also a young man from New England, who secures employment in the business house of Colonel Carvel, father of the beautiful heroine. The colonel is a perfect type of the southern gentleman of wealth, who believed, in ante-bellum days, that slavery was a divine institution and interference with it was a damnable crime. Eliphalet Hopper is the sneaking scoundrel of the story.

While the book may be called a political novel, because it portrays with great fidelity and in a deeply interesting way, the political acrimony of the years immediately preceding the war for the union and the period of the war itself, private antagonisms and divisions in families, it embodies one of the most powerful and beautiful love stories which have been published. St. Louis, at the period of which the author treats, was in rather strong sympathy with the southern secession movement, but there was in the community a strong New England or other northern element, which collided with and checked the imperious southern element. The heroine herself and her family were intensely southern and proslavery in their sentiments and sympathies. The haughty Virginia regarded all New Englanders as "abolitionists," all anti-slavery people as mudsills and disputable. She took after her father, who was proud of his lineage and was ready to use his pistol to defend his "honah, sah."

Judge Whipple, friend of the Carvel family, was anti-slavery to the extent of sympathy with the abolition movement. He was a close friend of Lincoln, and to Lincoln many pages of the novel are given, bringing out in a very effective way his characteristics, grave and gay, and showing the true greatness which needed but the dreadful emergency of the struggle of 1861-65 to be manifested to the nation and to the world. The connection of Stephen Brice with Lincoln in this book is such as to reveal every side of Lincoln's character. The Grant of the ante-bellum and war days is interestingly presented, with General Sherman and others. The author is remarkably fair in his dealing with the southern and northern sides in the great arbitrament of arms.

The love episode is presented in a masterly way, Virginia Carvel detesting Stephen Brice as a New Englander, especially as, within a week after he arrived in St. Louis he attended an auction sale of slaves and bought a slave girl and gave her back to her mother and secured her freedom. But as they, at long intervals, meet, she begins to see the nobility of the man and loves him in spite of her prejudices; struggles against her love. The war comes and St. Louis society is scattered, some men going into the Confederate army, others into the union army; but there comes a time when Brice, who has fought bravely through the war, finds "Miss Jinny" has become absolutely essential to him. How they finally arrived at a delicious propinquity and comprehension of the meaning of the heart flutterings of the long years agone, will deeply interest the reader. The author does not go into the fate of others of his characters than Stephen Brice, Virginia Carvel, Lincoln and the excellent Judge Whipple. Through all the war and clamor of the war, however, the reader does not find himself caring much as to what became of the others. Some people might think that Brice is far too perfect a character to have lived. But his goodness was of the robust kind which is pleasant to read about. The scoundrel of the story, however, is a desperately contemptible villain. "Miss Jinny" is a girl one cannot help admiring.

"SO YOU HAVE COME AT LAST, TO TRY A GAIN, MR. BRICE."—"The Crisis," by Winston Churchill.

A Daughter of the Veldt—By Basil Marnan. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Price, $1.50.

This book is a very vivid portrayal of life in South Africa before the Anglo-Boer war. The author is apparently perfectly familiar with the ground, and he writes very strongly and effectively, showing, in a cumulatively dramatic way, the multiform evil consequences, running through the years, of losing the mastery, for a brief period, of the surging passions which wound and kill, if unleashed by the human will. We have the ruin and desertion by an English clergyman of an English farmer's daughter, whose baby is taken from her by an old Kaffir woman and sold to a vicious Dutch family. The girl grows up superior to her environment and is rescued by wealthy English people of quality and influence. The author has quite thrillingly described the way by which, in the course of time, the baby Joyce, "daughter of the veldt," the cruelly abandoned mother and the oily hypocrite, the clergyman who blighted her life, meet and discover, after intensely interesting episodes, their true relationship. The father is spurned by mother and daughter, the mother having years before married a district magistrate of wealth. The girl Joyce gradually discovers her origin and hesitates to marry a man of note and wealth who has won her heart and who loves her devotedly, but finally yields. Joyce is a true "daughter of the veldt"—brave, daring, pure, intelligent, strong in will and purpose. She is an accomplished horsewoman and pedestrian, and performs feats of strength in rescuing her lover, which few men would attempt, and withal bears up bravely under her long-continued sufferings and persecutions. The description of the meeting of Joyce with her mother is finely and pathetically done. The girl's whole being is agitated and thrilled as she realizes that she has a mother, and she draws the sobbing woman into her arms, and "as the hands of the other woman crept around her, fearingly, clingingly, Joyce raised the tear-stained face and whispering 'Mother,' bent and kissed her on the lips." The author in the character of the old Vrau Heissman presents a realistic picture of incarnate vice.

The Money Spinner and Other Character Notes. By Henry Seton Merriman and S. G. Tullentyre. New York: A. Mackel & Co.

There is real wit and pathos in the twenty-three sketches in this book. They show that in life the most lowly and apparently dull, there are many elements of beauty, of generosity, of unselfishness, of self-sacrifice, of patience, of refining love. Here is Farmer John, proud of his son Jack and loving him fondly, quarrels with him and the boy leaves home, and the old man, long unrelenting, calls for Jack when dying, and at the last moment has a touching interview with him, and Jack says, "There's nothing true, except that we've been deuced fond of each other all the time." Peg, the nurse, gives up her trip to her brother, who is dying, to stay with her sick little charge, and so nurses him back to life and health. Here is the tale of the scholar, erudite, surcharged with learning, a fossil, who marries pretty Leonora, with brown curls tied at the back of her head with a ribbon. His love-making was scientific instruction; he knew no other way of courting. Leonora hates science and stops his prosy mouth with a kiss. When he is writing his great work on the paleozoic epoch Leonora plays on her harp and sings sentimental songs. One day she dies and he grows duller and more erudite. He loved Leonora as much as he could. There is a spicy delineation of Novissima, the New Woman, of whom Dr. Kudos says: "Modern young woman! Yes; interesting development of cheap education; but she proves nothing. She has tried to prove that woman's mission is something higher than the bearing of children and bringing them up. And she has failed." Then there is a tale of a little child who found out that "the world is hard, and that love given does not mean love returned, and she sobs hot miserable sobs until she is tired out." Here is Intellecta, who thinks knowledge is "the whole thing," and forgets that "knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers." The tale of the poor old money spinner, who has stacked up money for his heartless, fashionable children to fritter away while he broods in senile dreariness and dies alone, is pathetic enough. And there are suggestive points in "The Practical Woman," "The School Girl," "The Caretaker," "The Beauty" and others.

The Symphony of Life—A Series of Constructive Sketches and Interpretations. By Henry Wood, author of "Ideal Suggestion" and other books. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Price, $1.25.

Henry Wood, in this, as in some other books, emphasizes the school of liberalism, of which W. H. Channing was a leading exponent in the elder day. He would vitalize and energize the work of ministering to the higher aspirations of the soul of man, regarding institutionalism, all social reforms looking to material benefits as by no means fulfilling man's obligations. He insists that the spiritual nature must be definitely fed and that what is without, however refined and harmonized, fails to fill an esoteric and subjective void. The hunger of the higher nature cannot be satisfied under the contribution of modern improvements or literature and fiction which appeal mainly to the lower zone of the complex nature of man. These views sound the keynote of the book and express the more exalted Unitarian position. Notable chapters are "What Is Disease?" "Selfishness and Nervousness," "Thinking As a Fine Art," "Nearer to Nature's Heart," "In the Bush."

Philippines Military Memorandum Book and Map—New York: Captain A. Von Brandis, No. 150 E Sixty-fifth street. Price, $1.

This volume is intended to be a guide to the visitor, explorer or promoter in the Philippines. The map is a fine one, with every detail laid down so far as geographical knowledge has determined, and there are 1,300 geographical notes to aid the explorer and indicate events. The first map shows Luzon and its railways and telegraph lines. The latter are 1,551 miles long, with 160 stations and eight ends of lines enter Manila with four more about to enter. They were erected by the United States signal corps under Colonel Allan, twenty-one officers and 331 men, and were laid three times during the war. All the principal islands are now connected by submarine cables, including Jolo. The geographical notes include the capital cities, provinces, latitude and longitude, distances, etc., and blank pages are inserted for notes by travelers. There is an appendix containing words of military interest in English and Malay, with instructions how to pronounce them. It appears that local and individual pronunciation varies among the Malays themselves. Some terms are pronounced in three ways. Captain Brandis says, however, that the Malay is for every tongue the easiest of all languages to pronounce well enough to be understood. This Military Memorandum Book is a part of a more elaborate book, soon to be published, entitled, "The American in the Philippines."

Robert Royalton—By John J. Leighton. St. Paul, Minn.: Leighton & Co. Price, $1.25.

This book has very decided merit, and the author surely shows himself capable of doing most effective literary work on the same lines. It is the story of a boy's career, a poor lad, born in a log house on an Indiana farm. From this humble and obscure origin the boy, Bob Royalton, rises, step by step, and by his own pluck and perseverance reaches the goal of his ambition—the position of locomotive engineer. The author shows his wisdom by not elevating his hero to a seat in the United States senate or to the presidency of the United States, as most writers of such books do, but is content to show that industry, honesty and perseverance and the acquisition of practical knowledge on every occasion, and adherence to good and faithful training at the home, receive their reward in material benefit. There is something about this book, with its high moral tone and picturesqueness, which very highly commends it. It is a book that should be put into the hands of boys. It tells the story of a real boy.

THE MAGAZINES

The Century contains some notable papers, as ex-President Grover Cleveland's first paper on the Venezuelan boundary controversy, which deals with the origin and continuance of the dispute up to 1893. There are three papers on college life—"Working One's Way Through College," by Anna Katharine Fallows; "College Eating Tables," by President Hadley of Yale, and "Alleged Luxury Among College Students," by Provost Harrison of the University of Pennsylvania, who thinks the sybarite tendency of students has been greatly exaggerated. There is a deeply interesting paper by Walton Fawcett on the workers in the dreadful glow of molten iron and steel in the great metal works. A valuable paper is Dr. McMaster's sketch of Daniel Webster. The fiction of the number is very attractive and there is a real June atmosphere about John Burroughs' "The First of June."

To the Atlantic Goldwin Smith contributes a most entertaining paper on the Duke of Wellington, an old topic, but attractive yet, under Professor Smith's handling. Mr. Bullock's paper on "Trusts and Public Policy" embodies a serious warning against the growth of American socialism, or collectivism, under the private monopolization of industries, the tendency being toward public monopoly and the realization of the socialistic ideal. Mr. McCall's paper on "Washington During Reconstruction" is a calm, cool discussion of a very exciting period of our history, in which the Andrew Johnson unpleasantness is instructively reviewed. Mr. McCall thinks that, although mistakes were made in dealing with the question, "we have at least secured peace and freedom and have witnessed a remarkable improvement in the condition of the negro race." There is excellent reading in "A Hermit's Notes on Thoreau," "Criticism and Aesthetics" and "My Cookery Books," by Miss E. P. Pennell, and the serials by Miss Johnston and Sarah Orne Jewett, continue to attract many readers. Madison Cawein contributes one of his fine interpretations of nature in his "Rain in the Woods."

The Engineering Magazine for June is brimming with valuable reading, of which Mr. Phillips' paper on "Britain and Her Competitors in Iron and Steel Making"; Mr. Watson's "Personal Recollections of Captain John Ericsson"; Mr. Charleton's "Gold Mining and Milling in Western Australia," and Mr. Brocklehurst's "Lessons from the Experience of British Organized Labor" are of special interest. Mr. Brocklehurst discusses the battles of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers around the issues raised with respect to overtime, apprentices, piece work and control over machinery, and in all of which they have sustained defeat. The society has strenuously resisted the introduction of labor-saving machinery unless they could control its working and keep it from doing its legitimate speedy work. They have fought the employers bitterly and have been only partly successful, and the employers, finding they were losing contracts by yielding to the retroactive demands of the labor union, are making a more successful fight to run their shops on modern principles. Mr. Brocklehurst thinks that "time and science are against them; the only issue upon which they can win is the one of wages."

The June utterances of the Critic's Lounger are especially spicy and interesting and we have a third number of William Archer's "Real Conversations," this one with Stephen Phillips, in which Mr. Archer incidentally remarks: "The paragraphist is a serious evil, no doubt. He is more influential than the critic because he has damnable iteration at his command. By his policy of pin-pricks he can tattoo a prejudice upon the public mind that nothing will eradicate." Notable papers are Mr. Brinton's "Art at the Pan-American Exposition," illustrated; Sidney Lee's "Shakspere and Patriotism," and W. J. Rolfe's "How to Travel in Europe."

The Review of Reviews contains two notable illustrated papers on the Pan-American exposition, one by Mr. Hotchkiss on dedication day and one by Ernest Knaufft on "Artistic Effects of the Pan-American Exposition." There is a biographical sketch of the late physicist, Professor H. A. Rowland of Johns Hopkins university, and a very interesting review of the latest triumphs of electrical invention by Professor J. S. Ames of Johns Hopkins university, with portraits of Marconi, Tesla and Pupin. Sylvester Baxter details the progress of the war against consumption, which will be emphasized at the meeting of the British congress on tuberculosis next month, and noticeable is the paper of Chief Day of the United States geological survey, on the new oil fields of the United States. The latest of these are developing in Texas and Wyoming and California. Mr. Day thinks the more important effect of these new discoveries will be the diversion of refining interests abroad again to our own country.

Literary Notes.

Appleton Morgan, who formerly denounced the Baconian theory touching the authorship of the Shakspere plays, seems to have been making a truce with the Baconians, as he announces that "the Baconian theory, so called, has arrived at a point where it can no longer be safely ignored." His idea seems to be that, while Bacon was not the author of the plays he edited with coadjutors, a mass of disorderly material procured by Shakspere and crudely cast into plays by Shakspere and other players of that day. It is not likely that Mr. Morgan can effect a successful "flop" on this question.

At the recent sale of Thomas Jefferson McKee's library, in New York, the works of Ben Jonson, London, 1640, large folio, with paneled sides, brought $100, and a very fine copy of Jonson's "Every Man Out of His Humor," London, 1600, first edition, was sold for $200.

Irving Bacheller, author of "Eben Holden," said in a recent banquet speech that, in his college days his professor in English gave him this advice "You have used too many words; cut out half and make those that remain do double service."

The Americal Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia, has issued the "Handbook of the Academy," containing an historical sketch, charter, by-laws, lists of officers, editors of the Annals and other data relating to the academy. This body has dont a splendid work in enlisting public interest in the progress and philosophy of political and social science. The academy was founded in 1889, in Philadelphia. In it was merged the Philadelphia Social Science Association, and it has been eminently successful in its work of stimulating public interest in great practical questions. The first issue of the Annals was made in July, 1890. To its pages the most distinguished students of political and social science have contributed. The bound volumes of the Annals, consequently, embody the expression of the best thought on this subject.

The library of the British Museum was designed to hold 1,500,000 volumes, and there are now over 2,000,000 volumes and books are coming in at the rate of 100,000 a year, and the trustees, having no place in which to store them, are arranging to erect a large addition to the Museum. There are thirty-nine miles of books in the library.

Mrs. G. R. Alden (Pansy) never fails to delight her young readers, and "Mag and Margaret" (Boston, Lothrop Publishing company), illustrated by C. C. Emerson, is a story which will hold the attention of Pansy's girl readers from the first page to the last. It describes the evolution of a little, hard-worked maid of all work from her down-trodden position to wealth and position, and the humiliation of a proud girl who despised her, not knowing for years that the little housemaid was her own sister. No girl can resist the fascinating quality of this book.

G. W. Dillingham company, Nos. 119 and 121 West Twenty-third street, New York, have issued a revised edition of General Charles King's "Norman Holt," which recently ran as a serial in The Journal. General King's fine reputation as a writer of romances of military life is enhanced by this story of the Army of the Cumberland, which is one of his best efforts. Price $1.25.

A valuable memento of Lincoln is the fac simile reproduction of that great man's note book, containing newspaper clippings, including extracts from his speeches in which he discussed negro equality, with notes in his own handwriting. Some of the extracts are from Lincoln's answer to Judge Douglas, at Peoria, Oct. 6, 1854, during a red hot political campaign. There is an explanatory note by J. McCan Davis, touching the great Lincoln-Douglas campaign, in 1858, for the United States senate. "Abraham Lincoln—His Book," is the title of this interesting book, the only book ever prepared by Lincoln's hand, and it is exceedingly interesting. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

"Love" is the title of a collection of good stories from McClure's Magazine, in a handsome little volume with white, green and gold covers. McClure's always contains good short stories, and there are no better than "Love in a Fog," by Hester Oakley; "The Captain of the Aphrodite," by Elmore E. Peake; "The State against Ellsworth," by W. R. Leighton; "Ottenhausen's Coup," by John W. Harrington, and "Accordin' to Solomon," by Mary M. Mears.

"Montayne, or the Slavers of Old New York" (Philadelphia, Henry Altemus company), is a story of the closing period of the revolutionary war, by W. O. Stoddard, who gives a very lively picture of American privateering and the hideous African slave trade and British arrogance toward the American people. Madeline Montanye is the heroine of the book, a brave and patriotic girl whom a British officer tries to abduct, but is killed in the attempt. Madeline might have been rich had she chosen to take money made by the slave trade. The gold was turned over ot General Washington and the continental army.

Over 100,000 copies of "The Day's Work" have been sold in this country, and half a million volumes of Kipling's other books in authorized editions. Kipling's popularity wanes not.

THE "ALL-BRITISH PACIFIC CABLE"

Pittsburg Dispatch.

It is learned from the latest report upon the construction of what is known as the "All-British Pacific Cable" that it is progressing in a satisfactory manner. It is expected that the first section will be opened in about a year from this time, and that the entire cable will be ready for business in less than two years. It will be admitted that this fact indicates speedy and efficient work in the prosecution of a great British scheme which originally suffered from many obstructions, and the beginning of which was delayed by the negotiations with the Washington government, and the preparations for which were not completed till the end of the year 1899. It will be remembered that when Great Britain sought permission to establish a cable station at Hawaii upon American territory our government refused to grant the privilege for sundry reasons. We then were, and had long been, and yet are, looking for the establishment of an American trans-Pacific cable.

By the laying of the new cable between Australia and British Columbia (at Vancouver) England seeks to subserve her commercial, political and military interests. It was seen years ago that as regards world telegraphy she was largely dependent upon the good will of foreign governments. In the event of war with certain powers the cable lines might be cut, trade paralyzed, British colonies isolated and naval operations interrupted. One of the existing lines went to the far east through Siberia, a second through Turkey in Asia, a third by way of Lisbon and a fourth went round Africa. The dangers thus incurred were forced upon the attention of the government seven years ago by the British Associated Chambers of Commerce, and it has been largely through the influence of this body, persistently exercised, that the Pacific cable is now under construction.

The work of laying this great cable was placed in the hands of a party of large experience, the Telegraph Construction & Maintenance company. The management of the line is to be under the direction of a board of eight members, made up of three official representatives of Great Britain, two Canadians, two Australians and one New Zealander. A dispatch from London says that the board will be established in its offices there this week.

It may be expected that the construction of the "All-British Pacific Cable" will quicken the execution of some one of the plans formed long ago for the laying of an American Pacific cable that will put us in direct telegraphic communication with Hawaii and the Philippines, and that will be of advantage to American interests in all parts of the continent of Asia.

KIPLING'S NICE TALK ALL ABOUT BUFFALO

New York Tribune.

After Rudyard Kipling had spent a day or two in Buffalo in the 80's, he thus described it: "Buffalo is a large village of a quarter of a million inhabitants, situated on the seashore, which is falsely called Lake Erie. * * * Once clear of the main business streets, you launch upon miles and miles of asphalted roads running between cottages and cut stone residences of those who have money and peace. * * When you have seen the outside of a few hundred thousand of these homes and the inside of a few score, you begin to understand why the American does not take a deep interest in what they call 'politics,' and why he is so vaguely and generally proud of the country that enables him to be so comfortable. How can the owner of a dainty chalet, with smoked oak furniture, imitation Venetian tapestry curtains, hot and cold water laid on, a bed of geraniums and hollyhocks, a baby crawling down the veranda and a self-acting, twirly-whirly hose gently hissing over the grass in the balmy dusk of an August evening—how can such a man despair of the republic?"

RURAL ENGLAND RESENTS THE "AUTO"

London Telegraph.

In England the automobile has not yet emerged from the period of thinly veiled toleration. So far as cities and towns are concerned, people have become accustomed to the whizzing cars, but there are many country districts where the appearance of Daimler or Decauville would excite more curiosity and speculation than a traveling menagerie. The "works" are mysteriously concealed, and the bystanders are ignorant for the most part that the petroleum motor now seen in many streets is, after all, only a slight variant of the ordinary gas engine of commerce. Many people apparently resent the appearance of a motor, on the ground that it is a challenge to the methods of locomotion with which they are familiar, and which have so far suited their requirements tolerably well.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY NEW PUBLICATIONS

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TARRY THOU TILL I COME

Or Salathiel, the Wandering Jew

A GREAT HISTORICAL ROMANCE

By GEORGE CROLY. Introduction by GEN. LEW WALLACE.

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Author of "The Ironmaster," "Dr. Rameau," "Antoinetta," "Love's Depths," etc.

An absorbing novel of love and intrigue. The scenes are laid in Paris, London, San Francisco, and elsewhere. Most of the characters are typical of French life, gay and grave. A principal is enunciated at the beginning of the book: the fallibility of human judgment "even in those whose profession it is to pass sentence and who are consequently in a position to boast of special experiences"—thus the possibility of legal error. The plot of the story reveals a sensational instance of such legal error, and the reader is taken through many stirring events, and made to share in many strong emotions. The thousands who have read Georges Ohnet's famous novel, "The Ironmaster," or any of his other books, will appreciate the treat provided in this, his latest novel.

12mo, Cloth, 421 Pages. Half-tone Frontispiece. Price $1.20, net. Postage, 13c.

The Transfiguration of Miss Philura.

A NOVELETTE

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