Books and Authors

IN THE FIELD OF LITERATURE

Where Lusk Failed—The Booming of Books—Author of a Famous Song Discovered—What Italians Think of D'Annunzio.

THE BOOK BUYER prints the following extract from a private letter written by Charles H. Lusk, author of "The Federal Judge," to a friend: "My life has been free from adventure of any particular sort likely to be of value in an advertising light. I know I really should have been a war correspondent, or lived in a tree somewhere, or have done something that would have been of commercial value. I have an idea that the fact that a man is a newspaper man is rather a detriment when he appears as a novelist. At once the astute critic discovers his newspaper style—whatever that may be. Again, it conveys the impression that he is young, because it is mostly the young newspaper men who write books—they know better when they get older."

Mr. Lusk is of La Crosse, born there in 1861, when Brick Pomeroy was declaring "democratic principles" with a chip on each shoulder. His newspaper work has been on the Chicago newspapers.

W. L. Alden, in a letter to the Philadelphia Times, from London, referring to the booming of books by ingenious and seductive advertising, says: "If publishing is hereafter to be conducted upon the theory that he is the best publisher who devises the most original and striking methods of advertising, it will be useless for authors to trouble themselves about the merits of their books. All they need to do will be to cover a certain number of sheets of paper with typewritten manuscript, and then apply to the leading book-advertisers to provide their works with, at least, ten consecutive editions. The publisher—or, perhaps, the author—who has the most money to spend in advertising will provide us with our successful novels; and Kipling and Meredith, provided they do not avail themselves to the utmost of the resources of advertising genius, will find that they and their books are forgotten by the public."

The Philadelphia Times prints this interesting item touching the song, "The Homespun Dress," in "Stringtown on the Pike:" "Sarah C. Mason, of this city, has provided some interesting information to admirerers of John Uri Lloyd's 'Stringtown on the Pike.' Readers of that novel surely recall the song entitled 'The Homespun Dress,' beginning, 'Oh! yes: I am a southern girl.' Mr. Lloyd, during the civil war, heard the song, and, desirous of incorporating it into his novel, made diligent search for information regarding it, offering a reward of $100 to the first person providing him with the correct ballad and the name of the author. He easily secured the words of the song, but he was confronted with no fewer than forty-eight names of persons claiming the authorship. In his dilemma he offered an additional reward of $50 to anybody who could establish proof of the real authorship. A committee decided that the ballad was written by Carrie Bell Sinclair of Savannah, Ga. Mrs. Mason is a sister of Miss Sinclair, now dead. For a long time the latter lived in this city, of which she was a resident at the time of her death, in 1883. Back in 1860, Miss Sinclair published a volume of her collected poems. The MS. she had prepared for a second volume was stolen sometime after her death."

Henry Sedgwick, writing of D'Annunzio in The Atlantic, says: "It is hard to tell what the Italians think of D'Annunzio. His last novel, "Fire," has caused very much talk. The story, as a whole and in its parts, is forbidden by every rule that affects the conduct of an American gentleman, and shuts us out from the right of criticism. Many people hate D'Annunzio, and are greatly ashamed to have foreigners think that he represents Italy; some say that his much-praised style is mere tinsel; others admit that there is an element of poetry in his work, but think he has exhausted it; his admirers are a band of young men who cry him up as a great poet. I tried to explain to a young Italian a Yankee opinion of D'Annunzio, and that in our country he would not be allowed to land; that he would be smothered in the hold, or thrown overboard, or whitewashed and returned. He looked at me and said: 'You Americans don't care for poetry. We Italians love it; we love the stars, flowers, music and poetry.' "

Henry F. Keenan, writing of Marie Bashkirtseff's voluminous and emotional literary remains, and especially of the latest output, says: "When the first journals were published and the world made known its interest in the dead heroine, the hint was given out that there was still another crop in the same garden, but that the blossoms were so full of thorns of personality and criticism that it wasn't judicious to take the world farther into the young girl's confidence until death had removed the victims. As Guy de Maupassant is the only personage who figures in the later grist, it is inferred that there are still stores of the letters and other volumes of the journal. Certainly, Marie Bashkirtseff must have been as diligently industrious as she was gifted, for as she died while a very young girl, her volumes already published would have been accounted a very fair intellectual output for even a George Sand at her age. In the earlier journals she was seen working determinedly at art and achieving no small measure of success with at least one of her canvases. With this she mastered music to such a degree that the virtuosi pronounced her equal to the finest masters of her day. Even the journals would suggest something of this mastery, for on every page you feel the suggestion that the writer is, as it were, translating the diviner accents of music into the bodlier forms of prose, though that prose is instinct with poetry in almost every phrase."

It is said by the London correspondent of the Literary Era that the Dante Society of that city has undertaken to establish a special Dante library, and Poet-Laureate Austin and other distinguished gentlemen have consented to act as trustees of the fund. More books have been written on Dante and his works than on any other subject in literature except the Bible.

Richard Henry Stoddard, at 70 years, has mind and heart fresh and young and still emits lyrics. In his youth he worked at most everything, including an apprenticeship in iron works, pouring and handling hot metal by day and studying English poets by night. His first venture was a volume of poems entitled "Footprints," which, in 1845, brought him into notice, and he got into the guild of American poets in New York and got a position in the custom house in 1853, which he held until 1870, meantime doing much literary work. After being city librarian awhile, he went into journalism and is now doing literary work on the New York Mail and Express.

The death of William J. Stillman has followed speedily the publication of his very interesting "Reminiscences," a book which details his extraordinarily active, varied and useful career. After his graduation at Union college, Schenectady, he studied art under Church, the great landscape painter, and, in subsequent visits to Europe, became intimately acquainted with art and literary people of the highest distinction and of whom he talks delightfully in his last book. He founded The Crayon in New York, where he had a studio frequented by men distinguished in art and literature; was United States consul at Rome and in Crete from 1861 to 1869, and wrote a book on his Cretan experiences during the insurrection of 1866; was correspondent of the London Times in Rome and prosecuted his art and archaeological studies in Greece and Sicily and made a fine collection of photographs, and wrote several interesting books on the results of his investigations. His literary style was finished and fascinating. He resided in England during the latter years of his life and died there at his home in Surrey.

NEW BOOKS

Mills of God. A Novel. By Elinor Macartney Lane. New York: D. Appleton & Co., No. 72 Fifth avenue. Price, $1.50.

This is a decidedly strongly written and dramatic novel, but why couldn't the author have used her fine talents writing on other themes than gross marital infidelity and youthful indiscretions and impurities? It is a Virginia story of the latter part of the eighteenth and first part of the nineteenth century. The heroine, Elinor Grafton, married to an English baronet, is seduced by a visiting English lord, a brazen scoundrel, who outrages the hospitality of the husband. The deplorable consequences and the heartlessness of the seducer and the tribulation which came through the illegitimate son, are set forth with harrowing detail. How different this novel is from Mary Johnston's American romances of the early day! It certainly cannot be necessary for the sale of a novel for an author to place herself in the realm of the fleshly school. This is her first novel, too. And it is not a proper novel to put into the hands of a young girl! This is the literature which plays havoc with the moral sense and dulls it. And yet there are people who call any objection made to such fiction on moral grounds, "prudish." It would be well if there were more of this kind of prudishness in the world!

Familiar Trees and Their Leaves. Described and Illustrated by F. Schuyler Mathews, Author of "Familiar Flowers," "Familiar Life in Field and Forest," "Familiar Features of the Roadside," with Illustrations in Colors and Over 200 Drawings by the Author and an Introduction by Professor L. H. Bailey of Cornell University. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price, $1.75, plus 18 cents postage.

The public demand for books of nature study is very strong just now and it is bringing out a very superior literature of natural history and observation of nature, through the great facilities furnished by photography, so that the camera has become a part of the equipment of all intelligent naturalists. There are twelve reproductions of the author's sketches in water color, showing the mass and character of the foliage. These include such trees as sassafras, white birch, chestnut, white oak, sugar maple, hickory, red spruce, etc. The introductory chapter relates to the leaf and a plan for identification of leaves is a feature of the book. The simpler forms of leaves as those of magnolia grandiflora, properly called by the author "the most magnificent flowering tree of our country," the cucumber, umbrella, sour gum, Judas and other trees, are first considered; then follow lindens, buckthorn, wild plum, black cherry, witchhazel, elms, willows, hawthorns and others with simple alternate leaves; compound alternate, compound opposite growing leaves and evergreens of the pine family. A useful feature is the systematical index of the names of the trees of the eastern United States, including their botanical names after the determination of Professor Asa Gray and Professor C. S. Sargent. The book will be a treasure to all students of nature who will agree with the author's words: "It is a blessed privilege to know the trees, the flowers and the leaves by direct contact and close sympathy with them. It is not enough to behold a tree with our eyes and never touch it with our hands. Some of us are imperfectly aware of the personality in a tree or flower, and we think nature reveals herself to a select few. What a foolish error of judgment! It is ourselves who accomplish the revelation, whatever that may be; it is our own fault if we do not succeed. We do not admit nature to an intimacy which it is the privilege of some cherished friend to enjoy, and we charge her with being unfathomably mysterious and enigmatical. I believe we may possess, not only a share, but a fullness, of this understanding, if we will spend less time in the drawing-room and more in the woods."

A Princess of the Hills. An Italian Romance. By Mrs. Burton Harrison, author of "The Anglomaniacs," "A Bachelor Maid," etc. Boston: The Lothrop Publishing company. Price, $1.50.

In this romance of Italian atmosphere, Mrs. Harrison has certainly done her best work, and she has done well to get out of the well-worn rut of New York society life for inspiration. The same plot appears in some other novels, but in none has it been developed as effectively. An American artist, who is engaged to a pretty, blue-eyed American girl, quarrels with her in Venice and betakes himself to the wild and beautiful scenery of the Dolomite Alps of northern Italy. There his troubled spirit is soothed and, meeting an English friend who has fallen in love with a beautiful Cadorean girl, a peasant, and who has been summoned to Venice on business, he occupies his quarters in Piave and is charmed with the scenery and with the beautiful Signorina Fiore, his friend's sweetheart. Life was idyllic for a while; but Bowdoin, who had employed Fiore for his guide, learns that the beauty has many lovers, and is pledged to marry a brutal-looking scrub of an Italian. In the course of time his attention to the girl awakens the fierce jealousy of her Italian lovers, and the English lover does not return. Bowdoin, pursuing his nature studies with Fiore as guide, is stabbed by a jealous Italian and lingers between life and death for months, awakening to find Fiore bending over him and his English friend furious at what he supposed was the perfidy of his autochthonous lady love. In gratitude to Fiore, as the savior of his life, Bowdoin at once proposes marriage and is accepted. Why the wedding didn't reach consummation is told in the most thrilling passage in the book, and the hoc fabula docet is that young Americans strolling through rural Italy should be very careful not to fall in love too hastily with languishing, dark-eyed Italian peasant girls. The book is illustrated by Orson Lowell. Mrs. Harrison is very happy in her descriptions of Italian mountain scenery. The book has a very strong Italian atmosphere. Signora Gemma is a fine bit of Italian character sketching.

The Seal of Silence. By Arthur R. Conder. New York: D. Appleton & Co., No. 72 Fifth avenue. Price, $1.

The author of this book, Mr. Conder, is one of that recent group of authors who, after writing their first books and securing their acceptance, died before they could finish reading the proof. This is his first novel and it certainly shows a high degree of aptitude for fiction writing. The plot is not original, but he has developed it with pleasing originality. The hero, Curty Cloud, dissipated and tough, pays incessant attentions to Clara Wemyss, widowed sister of Bernard Prankhead, schoolmaster, who insists that "Curt" shall marry her and be responsible for her and her little daughter by her late husband. The dashing Curt, under threats, marries the lady and then disappears in South Africa. There he weds, after many adventures, the daughter of a miner, winning her away from one Winfred Rutherford, who vows vengeance. The girl dies and Curt comes back to England to look after his property, having made a fortune in South African gold mines. Arrived at the old home he is, afterwhile, advised by a lad who had just returned to England from South Africa of the vengeful tracking of Rutherford, and it is not long before that gentleman visits the old homestead, not knowing that the lad who had warned Curty Cloud had just died of heart rupture and his body was in the room under a cloth, while he talked with Curt. Rutherford demands satisfaction on account of the South African woman and shoots at Curt, who falls to the floor apparently dead, pulling the lamp with him as he falls. Rutherford goes away with a load of guilt upon his conscience, and, after proceeding a few miles a terrific explosion is heard, which shakes the whole neighborhood. It proves to be a dynamite explosion in Curt's house, which is partly destroyed. Only fragments of flesh are found, which were supposed to be the remains of Curt. Here begins the deep interest in the story, and the "Seal of Silence" holds Rutherford's lips and he lives a sad, tortured, hermit existence for years, falling in love, meantime, with the pretty daughter of Curt's deserted wife, but trying to check his passion because of his dreadful situation as an unsuspected murderer. The author most thrillingly shows how Rutherford was relieved of the crime of actual murder by the resurrection of Curt, and how Curt happened to be in the flesh, and what he had done with himself during the years of his disappearance. A character admirably sketched and who plays an important part in the story, is Robjohns, the vicar. The love incident is almost drowned out by adverse occurrences, but it emerges into sunshine finally.

The Magazines.

Gunton's Magazine contains a very lively article by Professor Gunton on "Mania for Tariff Agitation," in which he shows the irrational character of the demand for free trade as against the scientific policy of protection, and detailing the effect of free trade on England. "How Reformers Use Facts" is a paper pointing out some of the weaknesses of the theory that the "tariff holds the consumer while the trust picks his pockets." Child labor legislation in the south is discussed by Leonora B. Ellis, who shows that substantial progress is making in that section toward the protection of little children from man's inhumanity. A paper on the railways and the postoffice deficit by S. Washburn, embodies an argument to prove that the deficit arises, not from exorbitant railway charges, which seems to be very sound. Mr. W. will discuss the subject of second-class matter, in this connection, in a future article. An interesting paper is George Walsh's "Mortgaged Nations." He points out how China, Persia, Portugal, Turkey and certain South American states are tending to or have actually arrived at bankruptcy through foreign loans and manifold foreign claims, their financial disintegration being more insidious in its work than the forces leading to moral or physical downfall.

The International Social Review devotes considerable space to a paper entitled "A Socialist Wedding," embodying a description of Rev. George D. Herron's alleged marriage with Miss Carrie Rand. Dr. Herron is called "the tried and true comrade," and the ceremony is characterized as the "more complete consecration to socialism." No doubt Dr. Herron is regarded as socialism's chief apostle and champion of the overthrow of marriage. In the same number is an article by Charles Dobbs, who ladles out his blackguardism and abuse of newspapers and newspaper men in a style agreeable to Johann Most. The International Socialist Review is published by C. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago, and that firm make a business of printing and disseminating cheap socialist literature, to win converts to theories like that entertained by Herron on marriage.

The Open Court (Chicago: The Open Court Publishing company) devotes much space to "The Legends of Genesis," which is classed, according to the canons of the "new thought," as a book of "folk lore." Mr. Gunkel does not tell us where the legends stop and the history begins (he refers to the historic books of the Bible) and he ought to have explained how it is that these "legends," as is the case with no other legends, are presented in a strictly historical style and in strictly rational terms. An article of some interest is Mr. Fitzpatrick's "Rome," wherein he discusses that harrassing question, the restoration of the temporal power of the papacy and the establishment of harmony between Vatican and Quirinal. He sees small hope for either and shows why.

The World's Work covers a wide area of inquiry and of facts accomplishing. Everything in it is up to date, as a glance at the "March of Events" shows. There follows a fine tribute to Governor Odell of New York as a "business-like executive." Dr. Tolman entertainingly describes the Cadbury village community, near Birmingham, Eng., which is a fine example of the good results of fair treatment of employes and how to win their loyalty and make them contented. There is a valuable illustrated paper on tropical fishes, and J. D. Whelpley pleads for liberal trade relations with Canada. Professor Bailey sets forth the beneficent revolution science has accomplished for farming, and Sidney Brooks discusses the French republic optimistically, having more confidence in its permanency than most people have. There is a valuable illustrated article on "Trees and Civilization," by Gifford Pinchot, forester of the agricultural department, who, in the most practical manner, shows the necessity for the organization of a government forest service under trained men, and the application of expert skill to forest problems in the west. The three articles, "The Machinery of Wall Street," "James R. Keene, Manipulator," and "A Day's Work of a Stock Broker," portray all the storm and stress, the struggle of master minds in speculation, the romance and glamor of the stock exchange and ticker, in a way most entertaining.

In the International Journal of Ethics, H. R. Marshall discusses "Our Relations with the 'Lower Races,' " and argues that the true policy is not the destruction or repression of the inferior races, but the development of the individual life among them, by inter-racial organization which will promote the development and strengthening of their full capacities with the utmost freedom, consistent with the necessity of subserving the ends of organic growth. Other articles of note are "The Propaganda of Civilization," by J. MacDonald, who has special reference to British civilization; "Imagination and Judgment," by W. P. Ker, and a very clever paper by E. G. Dexter on "Ethics and the Weather," an attempt to solve the problem of human conduct.

Literary Notes.

"Australasia, Old and New," by James Grattan Grey, will be published this month by E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

Silver, Burdett & Co., New York, announce "Business Law," by Thomas Raeburn White, who aims to present the elementary principles of the law relating to the more common business transactions.

Callaghan & Co., Chicago, announce "The Law of Combinations," dealing with monopolies, trusts, scope of federal and state anti-trust legislation, etc.

"Sketches of Booksellers of Other Days" is the title of a volume of sketches of famous London booksellers from 1644 to 1815, by E. Marston, now the oldest London publisher and bookseller.

George Kennan, who did up the czar and his people a few years ago, so that his czarenity used much Russian profanity, has arrived in St. Petersburg to resume his studies in Russian life and literature. No doubt the detectives have their orders about Mr. Kennan.

Mrs. Amelia Barr's summer home is on top of Storm King mountain, two miles above Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. It is called "Cherry Croft," because of the numerous cherry trees around it. She devotes nine hours a day to literary work and retains the elasticity of youth at the age of 69.

D. Appleton & Co. will publish in August the American edition of the late Sir Walter Besant's "The Story of King Alfred," which he wrote in honor of the Alfred celebration this year.

Colonel T. Allston Brown's "History of the New York Theaters," on which he has been engaged for forty years, will be published by Dodd, Mead & Co. on subscription. The history begins with the first dramatic performance ever given in America, in 1730.

The Macmillan company announces "Main Currents in Nineteenth Century Literature," by George Brandes.

Elbert Hubbard, of the Roycroft Press, East Aurora, N. Y., has taken time from his aesthetic studies to write a novel, entitled, "Tune and Chance."

The late Felix Gras, poet and novelist, of south France, obtained his recognition as a literary artist in England and in this country before he had recognition in Paris. The Appleton's were the first publishers of the manuscript of "Les Rouges du Midi," a rarely good novel, which has been noticed in these columns. The French publishers began to publish Gras' books after he became well known.

Robert N. Stephens was induced to write novels by Mr. Page, of the Boston publishing-house of L. C. Page & Co., who, having attended a performance of Sothern's play, "An Enemy of the King," thought it could be successfully novelized, and got Mr. Stephens to write the novel of that title, which was so successful that Stephens abandoned the stage and took up literature as a profession.

Max O'Rell, in his London letter to the New York Journal's Saturday review, says: "A good Browning story is included in Herman Merivale's forthcoming "Reminiscences." Browning had asked his friend, the late Lord Coleridge, chief justice of England, to read the proofs of a new book. A fortnight later, the two friends met. 'Many thanks for reading the proofs,' said Browning. 'How do you like the book?' 'Very much,' said Lord Coleridge, 'but, to tell you the truth, I only understood about half of it.' 'Did you understand half?' inquired the poet. 'That's about all.' 'Well,' said Browning, that's very good for you.' "

A new edition of Alexander Smith's poems has been published in London. A good many of the present rising generation do not know who Alexander Smith was. He is a generally forgotten poet; but, something like forty years ago, Smith's "Life Drama" was read affectionately by sentimental young folks in England and the United States. Somebody in England got Smith a position as secretary of something, with a good salary, and that seemed to quench the spark of poetic genius in his mind. He died young. Had he been left to struggle in a garret, he might have written himself to distinction.

Carson & Simpson, Philadelphia, announce "The Classic and the Beautiful from the Literature of Three Thousand Years. By the Authors and Orators of All Countries," edited by Professors Henry Coppee. There are over 1,500 authors and orators represented in the work, which will contain over 3,000 octavo pages, embracing the whole field of ancient and modern literature.

L. C. Page & Co., Boston, announce "Arline Valere," by Joseph Hallworth, the peculiar feature of the book being that it is printed entirely from fac simile plate of the author's own handwriting and marginal illustrations.

Richard Le Gallienne, with kidlike enthusiasm, says: "The Summer Girl and Literature! You might as well ask: What is the effect of the summer girl upon palaeontology? Yet an effect she undoubtedly his, though I have usually found it to be negative in its nature. When the summer girl comes in at the door your book fies out at the window. Naturally, for who wants to read when he can talk with a fragrant, radiant being, fresh as Venus from her morning dip, and with some little diaphanous foam in the shape of summer muslins clinging about her fair young form?"

The August number of Everybody's Magazine will contain Aguinaldo's own account of his capture by Funston, followed, in September by Funston's personal narrative of the same performance.

There is mourning in London among the adorers of relics over the demolition of the old grocery store in Great Cheyne Row, Chelsea, where Tom Carlyle used to buy "garden sass" and cheese for himself and Jane.

There is something like a Dryden revival coming. At least rare editions of his works are in good demand. His first book, "Lacrymae Musarum" (1650), sold recently in New York for $127.50. This was Dryden's first poem. His poem to Hoddeson was sold at a French sale recently for $100. A copy of his poem on the death of Cromwell brought $105 last year and his "Astrae Redux" (1660), written immediately after the restoration, brought $40 in 1895, and could not be had for that price now.

McClure, Phillips & Co. announce for autumn publication an illustrated reprint of "Christopher in His Sporting Jacket," by the distinguished John Wilson (Christopher North), author of "Noctes Ambrosianae," "The Isle of Palms," "The City of the Plague," "Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life" and many other tales. The papers in Blackwood's Magazine, under the titles "Noctes Ambrosianae" and "The Recollections of Christopher North," were the talk of the reading English world at the time. John Wilson died in 1854.

The late Rev. Joseph Cook was notable as a lecturer. He had a fine command of language and could please the Bostonians by his redundant transcendental terminology which he could easily drop in other localities. He lectured 135 times in Great Britain and traveled found the world lecturing. In Japan he addressed native audiences through an interpreter many times. He devoted many of his lectures to the defense of the Bible and Christianity. His lectures have been published in eleven volumes and he left manuscripts for two or three more.

The American Book company has issued "The Story Reader," a book of pleasant tales for children, beautifully illustrated, with suggestions for their practical application by teachers (30 cents); also a volume of selections from the poems of Ovid with notes and vocabulary, edited by Professor F. J. Miller of the University of Chicago. The selections are from all Ovid's works, with notes on the character and contents of each work. ($1.40.)

Conan Doyle is writing a portly sequel to the adventures of Sherlock Holmes in conjunction with Fletcher Robinson, an English newspaper man, the Bookman says.

Mary W. Tileston's "Daily Strength for Daily Needs" has sold to the extent of 200,000 copies. As the volume is largely made up of quotations from the Bible and outside sages of religious thought, such demand does not look as if religion is "dying out," as some wiseacres say.

Small, Maynard & Co., Boston, have issued in the Beacon Biographies series, edited by M. A. De Wolfe Howe, "Ralph Waldo Emerson," by Frank B. Sanborn, with a portrait of Emerson engraved from a crayon sketch by Rouse in 1858. Only three prints were made, one of which was sent to Hermann Grimm in Germany. The facts in the book were drawn from Emerson's correspondence with Carlyle, Cabot's biography and his son's memoir, "Emerson in Concord," and from Scanlon's "Memoir of Bronson Alcott" and other sources. Mr. Sanborn had a very intimate acquaintance with Emerson for thirty years, and is well qualified to write his biography, and this volume, while comparatively brief, embodies a rarely good sketch of this remarkably gifted man.

The July Bookman publishes portraits of the distinguished Swedish novelist, Selma Lagerlof, Rider Haggard, Burton Holmes, Israel Zangwell, Russell Sturgis, Major Pond, Maud Peterson and a new portrait of Anthony Hope Hawkins. Miss Peterson, who wrote "The Potter and the Clay," is a lovely, intellectual looking woman.

Pan-American Stamps.

While having under consideration the special issue of postage stamps to advertise the Pan-American exposition, certain transportation companies claim to have been consulted by the postoffice authorities as to the various styles of stamps.

While no suggestions in this respect were requested from us, nevertheless the government did not lose sight of this great factor in the national railroad world, and in recognition of our importance as a transcontinental system, did honor to this company in the following manner:

The one-cent stamp represents one of the palatial steamers connecting with the Soo Line trains to and from the great exposition; the two-cent stamp, the Empire State Express, connecting with the Soo Line for New York; the four-cent stamp, the automobile, representing our modern transfer service; the five-cent stamp, the Niagara Falls bridge, past which Soo Line passengers travel to and from the exposition and where stop-overs are permitted; the eight-cent stamp, the lock at Sault Ste. Marie, located on the main line, and spanned by the great International bridge; the ten-cent stamp, the ocean steamers by which the Soo Line tickets passengers, and with which the "Atlantic Limited" connects at Montreal, New York, Boston, Portland, St. John and Halifax.

It must be a matter of great pride to the residents of the northwest to know that the Soo Line merits such high honor from the United States government.

Minneapolis to Buffalo, N. Y., and return, $20. Soo Line Ticket Office, 119 3d st S.

Baptist Young People's Union, Chicago, July 25-29, 1901.

For this international convention the Chicago Great Western railway will, on July 23-24-25, sell excursion tickets to Chicago, good to return July 30 (or Aug. 31, by payment of 50 cents extra), at one fare plus $2 for the round trip. For further information inquire of A. J. Aicher, city ticket agent, corner Nicollet avenue and Fifth street, Minneapolis.

$13.50 to Chicago and Return.

July 23-24 and 25th, account of Baptist Young People's Union, via the
A good opportunity to go to Buffalo.
Chicago Great Western Railway.
A good opportunity to go to Buffalo.
For further information apply to A. J. Aichers, City Ticket Agent, Cor. 5th St. and Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis.

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Telephone your wants to No. 9, either line. You will be told the price and you can send the money.

Sabbath-School Lesson.

FOR JULY 28, 1901.

God Calls Abram—Gen. 12: 1-9.

By John R. Whitney—Copyright, 1901.

Golden Text—I will bless thee and make thy name great; and thou shalt be a blessing. —Gen., xii., 3.

For five weeks our attention will be fixed on incidents in the history of Abraham, the most remarkable and the most honored son of Adam that ever lived. From him sprang the most important people that the world has ever seen—a people that had the high distinction and advantage "that unto them were committed the oracles of God" (Rom., iii., 2) —and a people as indestructible in the upheaval of nations as have been the oracles committed to them. And he was not only the head of this great world-nation—but as Adam was the federal head or representative of all mankind, so was he made for all ages the spiritual head, or representative of all of faith's kind—"the father of us all." (Rom., iv., 16.) Each incident in his life presents some special phase of faith, but the foundation of them all is the phase presented in this lesson.

The story of "Noah and the flood" revealed to us the solemn fact that God "will by no means clear the guilty." (Ex., xxxiv., 7.) But this is the revelation of only one side of God's character. Men needed in the time of Noah, and they still need, to know the other side—even that He is the Lord God, merciful and gracious, long suffering and abundant in goodness and truth." (Ex., xxxiv., 6.) This is the great truth taught in the life of Abraham, and in the relation which it bears to God's promises.

"Now to Abram and his seed were the promises made." (Gal., iii., 16.) And our commentator in "The Epistles to the Hebrews," says that "by faith he sojourned in the land of promise, as in a strange country, dwelling in tabernacles with Isaac and Jacob the heirs with him of the same promise, for he looked for a city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God." (Heb., xi., 9, 10.) This is the brief epitome of his whole life. Thus, whilst Noah believed the threatenings and his life emphasizes the wrath of God, Abram believed the promises and his life emphasizes the grace of God.

To believe the promises of God and to recognize that he is a God of mercy, requires a very much higher grade of faith than any that we have as yet considered. It is comparatively an easy thing to convince men of the fact emphasized in Adam and the creation, that there is a divine creator. The very heathen recognize this. The faith of Abel is but a step higher, that sinful man cannot come into the presence of this divine creator without an acceptable offering. Even the heathen recognize this also. And the faith of Noah, men can easily understand, for if man is a sinner, and feels that he needs a sacrifice by which to come before his maker it is because he believes that God will surely punish sin. Even the heathen, in a great degree, recognize this also.

But when a man realizes that he is a sinner; that he stands condemned before God, and is under the sentence of his righteous law, and is then told that "God is love," that he is "merciful and gracious," and that he calls him to himself that he may pardon his iniquity; yea, that he so loved him that he gave his only begotten son to die in his stead, it is very hard, indeed, to persuade that man to believe it. For there is nothing in his nature that is able to comprehend it. His experience may tell him that God is good, but he cannot understand how he can be gracious. He can be convinced only by God himself. In some way "the God of glory" (Acts vii., 2), who appeared to Abram, must also appear and speak to him, for it is written: "No man can say that Jesus is the Lord but by the Holy Ghost." (I. Cor., xii., 3.)

When the people again multiplied after "the flood," as they increased in numbers, wealth and physical comforts, they again more and more turned away from God. At no time, however, did he leave himself without some family to witness for him in each generation, both before "the flood" and after it. The number of such families in each period was the same. They were as follows: (Gen. v. and xi.)

Before the Flood.	After the Flood.
1. Adam.	1. Shem.
2. Seth.	2. Arphaxad.
3. Enos.	3. Salah.
4. Cainan.	4. Eber.
5. Mahalaleel.	5. Peleg.
6. Jared.	6. Reu.
7. Enoch.	7. Serug.
8. Methuselah.	8. Nahor.
9. Lamech.	9. Terah.
10. Noah.	10. Abram.

Whilst the judgment of God against sin thus culminated with the ending of one series in Noah, the mercy of God toward the sinner began to manifest itself with the ending of the other in Abram.

In history, therefore, Abram occupies a very unique position. Looking back from his time about 2,000 years, we see the advent of "the first Adam," "of the earth, earthy," made "in the image of God." (Gen. i., 27.) Looking forward from his time about 2,000 years we see the advent of "the last Adam," "the Lord from heaven" (I. Cor., xv., 45-47), "made in the likeness of men." (Phil., ii., 7.) He thus stands midway between the ending of creation and the beginning of redemption, and is the pivot upon which the history of the world turns. For, not only was he the founder of the great Jewish nation, but in "the book of the generation of Jesus Christ" he is the progenitor of the world's Redeemer.

By birth and training Abram was an idolator. The record concerning him to Israel is: "Thus saith the Lord God of Israel, your fathers dwelt on the other side of the flood in old time, even Terah, the father of Abraham, and the father of Nahor, and they served other gods. And I took your father Abraham from the other side of the flood." (Josh. xxiv., 2.) He was born in "Ur of the Chaldees." (xi., 28.) It was the chief city of "Mesopotamia." (Acts vii., 2.) It was rich, populous and idolatrous—the center of the worship of "The moon god, Hurkie." In this place of worldly prosperity and forgetfulness of God, Abram passed his youth and early manhood. He was the youngest son of his father, Terah, the first born being Haran, and the next Nahor. (xi., 26.) All were identified with the interests of the city in which they dwelt, all of their affections were centered in its people and its pursuits, and all, having no right knowledge of Jehovah, "served other gods."

But in process of time "The God of glory" appeared unto Abram, "and said unto him, Get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred, and come into the land which I shall shew thee." (Acts vii., 2, 3.) How "the God of mercy" appeared to him, we are not told, but it is evident that, by that appearance, a new and grand conception of the character and claims of the true God took possession of him. The fascinations of idolatry, the luxuries of wealth, the pleasures of old companionships, no longer satisfied either his mind or his heart. He felt convinced that there must be one great supreme being to whom he and all others were responsible, and to whom he and they owed implicit obedience.

With such convictions concerning God, and concerning himself, he did not hesitate in determining what course to pursue, even though the call was as yet exceedingly indefinite. All about him, probably, thought it was only a foolish fancy, proceeding from an overwrought imagination, and rebuked him for giving it any attention. Worldly wisdom always does this. But to him it was full of meaning. It lay upon his mind as an imperative command which he could not disregard. He must leave his father's house, and all of his kindred if necessary, for he could now "have no followship with the unfruitful works of darkness." (Eph., v., 11.) He must go out into a new land, and new scenes, new associations, and a new life.

There were also wonderful promises attached to this call. They must have impressed him very deeply. For when "the God of glory" uttered it, he also said "I will make thee a great nation, and I will bless thee, and make thy name great; and thou shalt be a blessing." (v. 2.) He was not, therefore, called to give up all the attractions of Ur as a great sacrifice. Neither were they to be taken from him as a punishment. He was to leave them only that he might be blessed. In Ur he might have life, life full of all sensual indulgences and enjoyments, but in the land which God promised to show him, he would have "life more abundantly."

Although the youngest son of Terah, as soon as Abram received this call he became the leading member of the household. He had grown to manhood and married Sarai (or Iscah), the daughter of his oldest brother, Haran. (xi., 29.) His brother, Nahor, the second son of Terah, had married Milcah, Sarai's sister—another daughter of Haran. When Haran died, besides these two daughters, he left one son, named Lot. Sarai and Lot, therefore, stood in the relation of brother and sister, but Lot was the elder, older, in fact, than Abram himself.

After the death of his oldest son, Terah broke up his home in Ur, and, probably through the influence of Abram, "took Sarai, his daughter-in-law, his son Abram's wife; and they went forth with them from Ur of the Chaldees to go into the land of Canaan." (xi., 31.) Now "Canaan" in the scriptures is sometimes the type of the heavenly inheritance promised to believers and sometimes it is the type of that peace of mind and growth in grace which are foretastes here of the heavenly inheritance.

The route which they took to Canaan was not westward across the desert, although that was the most direct and the shortest, being only about 500 miles. But they went northward up the valley of the Euphrates. The first place at which they made any stay was Haran, reached probably by a journey of 200 or 300 miles. There they tarried until the death of Terah. (xi., 32.) Then Abram, taking the leadership of the family, prepared to continue the journey. Leaving Haran, the route must still have been to the northward and northeast in the valley of the Euphrates, until they reached the foothills of the Taurus mountains. Then they turned west, through the pasture lands at the foot of these mountains, for several miles, and then southward through the still richer region of Damascus, until at last they reached the beautiful plain of Esdraleon and encamped in "Sichem." (v. 6.)

This route was not all "desert." Neither was it all flowers and pleasant pasture lands and refreshing springs. Very much of it was through rugged and dangerous mountain paths. Many streams had to be crossed, and many spurs of desert land ran up into the fruitful fields. Then, through it all, the weak and the sick and the timid had to be cared for and encouraged. Besides, Abram's party was large, its property valuable, and on every side were hostile tribes watching every opportunity to rob it. To meet all of these difficulties and danger and responsibilities must have greatly taxed his faith, and that not for a day, but through many weary months. Moreover, the promise on which he relied did not say, as yet, that God would give him the land to which he journeyed, but only that he would "shew" it unto him.

Still he went on without hesitation of delay or fear. For he could never know the fulness of the promised blessing until he should personally enter into Canaan. If he had not, therefore, been fully satisfied that what was before his was worth vastly more than all that had been left behind, he could never have pressed on as he did. But faith satisfied him.

The whole story is a beautiful illustration of God's call and promise to the sinner. For the Old Testament "go" is the equivalent of the New Testament "come." God's call always involves a going out; a going on; and a going in. Spiritually, the going out is marked by repentance and faith. The going on is "perfecting holiness in the sight of the Lord." The going in is to that rest which "remaineth for the people of God"—the entering into the fulness of all of God's promises. The three steps from Ur to Canaan—from earth to heaven—are, therefore, justification, sanctification, everlasting rest.

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Train Time

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Electric Lighted—Observation Cars to Portland, Ore., via Butte, Missoula, Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma.....	* 10:10 am	* 1:45 pm
Pacific Express Fargo, Jamestown, Bozeman, Helena, Butte, Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland.:.	* 11:15 pm	* 7:05 am
Fargo and Leech Lake Local St. Cloud, Little Falls, Brainerd, Walker, Bemidji, Fargo..	† 9:05 am	† 5:10 pm
Dakota & Manitoba Express Fergus Falls, Wahpeton, Moorhead, Fargo, Crookston, Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg..............	* 8:40 pm	* 6:40 am

"DULUTH SHORT LINE"

Leave		Arrive
†8:15 am *2:00 pm *10:30 pm	DULUTH & SUPERIOR	*7:55 am †3:30 pm *7:00 pm

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

TICKET OFFICE—19 NICOLLET BLOCK.

MILWAUKEE STATION, Minneapolis. UNION STATION, St. Paul.

THE GREAT NORTHERN

Office, 300 Nic. Phone, main 860. Union Depot.

Leave.	*Daily. †Ex.Sun. ‡Sun. only.	Arrive.
† 9:00am	St. Cloud, Fer. Falls, Fargo	† 5:15pm
† 9:00am	.. Willmar, via St. Cloud ..	† 5:15pm
* 9:50am	Flyer to Mont. and Pac. Co.	* 2:00pm
† 9:43am	Willmar, Su F., Yan., Su City	† 5:02pm
† 5:10pm	Elk River, Milaca, Sandst'ne	† 9:35am
† 6:10pm	..Wayzata and Hutchinson..	† 8:55am
* 9:03pm	..Minn. and Dak. Express..	* 7:00am
* 7:40pm	Fargo, Gd. Forks, Winnipeg	* 7:12am

EASTERN MINNESOTA.

† 9:20am	...Duluth, West Superior...	† 6:00pm
*11:50pm	...Duluth, West Superior...	* 6:10am

Sleeper for 11:50 train ready at 9 p. m.

NORTHERN STEAMSHIP CO.'S SAILINGS.

Steamship Miami leaves Duluth Wednesdays and Saturdays, connecting at Mackinac island with steamships North West and North Land for Milwaukee, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo and Pan-American exposition.

LAKE MINNETONKA TRAINS.

Leave Minneapolis—*2 pm, *5:05 pm, †9:15 am, †6:10 pm, ‡10 am, a9:25 pm, b10:40 pm. Returning, Leave Spring Park—*1:30 pm, *5 pm, †7:25 am, †8:14 am, ‡9:20 am, c9 pm, d10:45 pm. a Except Saturday; b Saturday only, c except Friday and Saturday; d Friday and Saturday only.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. THE MILWAUKEE LINE

Office, 328 Nic. Phone 122. Milwaukee Depot.

Leave.	*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Arrive.
* 7:50am	Chicago, La Crosse, Milw'kee	*10:50pm
* 3:00pm	Chicago, La Crosse, Milw'kee	*12:30pm
* 6:25pm	Chicago, La Crosse, Milw'kee	* 3:20pm
*7:30pm	Chicago-Pioneer Limited	*8:20am
* 3:45pm	Chc'go, Faribault, Dubuque	* 9:20am
† 3:00pm	.Red Wing and Rochester.	†12:30pm
† 7:50am	LaCrosse, Dub., Rk. Island	†10:50pm
* 7:50am	Northfield, Faribo, Kan.Cy.	* 6:15pm
† 9:00am	... Ortonville, Milbank ...	† 5:45pm
* 7:35pm	Ortonville, Aberdeen, Fargo	* 6:55am
† 6:50pm	Northfield, Faribo, Austin	†11:05am
† 4:40pm	....Hutchinson, Glencoe....	† 9:45am

Trains for Hotel St. Louis, Minnetonka, leave Milwaukee Station: †6:15 am, *9:30 am, *1:30 pm, †5 pm, *6 pm, *11:45 pm. Returning, leave Hotel St. Louis: †7:20 am, †8:20 am, §9:30 am, †1 pm, *4 pm, *6 pm, *10:45 pm.

NORTH-WESTERN LINE C. ST. P. M. & O. RY.

Ticket office, 418 Nicollet Av., Phone, 240 Main

†Ex. Sun. Others daily.	Leave	Arrive
Badger State Express— Chi'go, Milw'kee, Madison	7:50 am	10:45 pm
Chicago—Atlantic Express..	10:40 pm	11:55 am
Chicago—Fast Mail.........	6:25 pm	9:00 am
North-Western Limited— Chi'go, Milw'kee, Madison	7:30 pm	8:15 am
Wausau, F. duLac, GreenBay	6:25 pm	9:00 am
Duluth, Superior, Ashland..	†8:10 am	†5:20 pm
Twilight Limited— Duluth, Superior, Ashland	4:00 pm	10:30 pm
SuCity, Omaha, Deadwood..	†7:10 am	8:00 am
Elmore, Algona, DesMoines	†7:10 am	†8:05 pm
St. James, New Ulm, Tracy	9:30 am	8:05 pm
Omaha Express— Su. City, Omaha, Kan. City	9:30 am	8:05 pm
New Ulm, Elmore..........	4:20 pm	10:35 am
Fairmont, St. James.......	4:20 pm	10:35 am
Omaha Limited— Su. City, Omaha, Kan. City	8:00 pm	8:00 am

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.

"The Maple Leaf Route."

City Ticket Office, 5th & Nicollet, Minneapolis. Depot: Washington & 10th Ave. S.

†Ex. Sunday; others daily.	Leave For	Arrive From
Kenyon, Dodge Center, Oelwein, Dubuque, Freeport, Chicago and East..	7:40 am 7:35 pm 10:45 pm	10:35 pm 8:25 am 1:25 pm
Cedar Falls, Waterloo, Marshalltown, Des Moines, St. Joseph, Kansas City.	10:00 am 7:35 pm 10:45 pm	8:00 pm 8:25 am 1:25 pm
Cannon Falls, Red Wing, Northfield, Faribault, Waterville, Mankato.	7:40 am 5:30 pm	†10:35 pm 10:25 am
Mantorville Local	5:30 pm	10:25 am

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R.

Office Nic. House. Phone 225. St. Louis Depot.

†Ex. Sunday. Others Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Watertown & Storm Lake Express	†9:20am	†5:21pm
Omaha, Des Moines, Kansas City, Mason City and Marshalltown	†9:35am	†6:50pm
Estherville Local	5:35pm	9:40am
St. Louis & Chicago Limited	7:35pm	8:05am
Omaha and Des Moines Limited	8:35pm	7:25am

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie

Office, 119 Guaranty Building. Telephone 1341. Depot, 3d and Washington Aves. S.

Leave.	*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Arrive.
* 6:40pm	....Pacific Coast Points....	* 9:10am
* 6:35pm	...Atlantic Coast Points....	* 9:30am
	Depot 5th and Washington Aves N.	
† 9:40am	...... Dakota Express	† 4:20pm
† 8:15am	.... Rhinelander Local	† 5:45pm

Burlington Route. Office, 414 Nicollet Ave. 'Phone 543. Union Depot

Leave for	Terminal Points.	Ar. from
7:30am	Chicago — Except Sunday.	1:20pm
7:30am	St. Louis—Except Sunday.	....
7:20pm	Chic. and St. Louis—Daily.	8:25am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

Office, 230 Nicollet. Phone 1936. Union Depot.

Leave.	All Trains Daily.	Arrive.
7:25am	..Chicago and Milwaukee..	8:50am
7:05pm	..Chicago and Milwaukee..	5:35pm