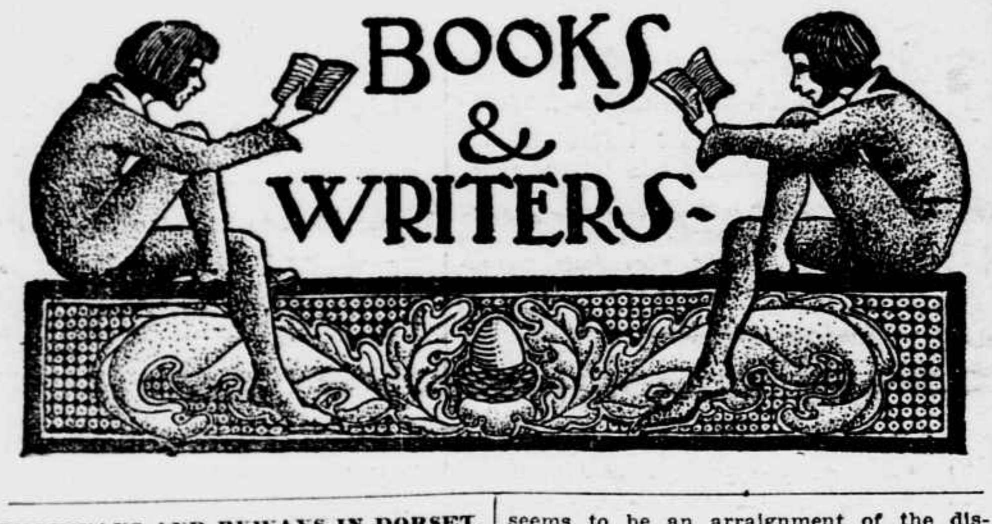

HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS IN DORSET. By Sir Frederick Treves, Bart., G.C.V.O., C.B., LL.D. With Illustrations by Joseph Pennell. New York: The Macmillan Company. Washington: Brentano's.

This is a noteworthy addition to the literature of the highway. The eminent author—for he is "sergeant surgeon to H. M. the king," as well as "lord rector of the University of Aberdeen," and the author of various books—has the zest of the antiquarian, the eye of an artist and the humor of a genial lover of his kind. All these gifts are not always possessed by eminent authors.

Following the itinerary which Sir Frederick Treves clearly traces for him, the reader is carried over the whole of a most interesting county, savoring in turn rich farming land, wild moor and picturesque coast. At the end of the journey he is willing to admit what has been asserted in the beginning, that this one small county contains—in miniature—every aspect of the scenery of southern England. Moreover, by the wayside he has been treated to legend, to incidents in important epochs of England's history, with which the inhabitants of Dorset have managed inextricably to associate themselves, and, above all, he has had the fellowship of a scholarly and ripe personally. "Highways and Byways in Dorset" cannot but prove a storehouse of charm and of information to the casual reader; and to the one who would use it as the basis for like rambles and as a companion in them, a veritable treasure.

What words, however graphic, cannot perfectly accomplish the illustrations of Mr. Pennell succeed in doing. They do more than illustrate, they interpret, both the intent of the author and the ineffable quality of the land over which author and artist appear to have wandered together. Their perfect product is a volume which no booklover can afford to miss.

THE SWARM. From the Life of the Bee. By Maurice Maeterlinck. Translated by Alfred Sutro. With Frontispiece and Decorations by Anthony Euwer. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Washington: Brentano's.

Mr. Sutro has performed a service to poetry in this sympathetic translation. With complete appreciation of the subtlety of coloring, the charm and grace of the original, he has rendered the content of Maeterlinck with fidelity, and given to his English a flavor of the original without in any manner permitting the idea of translation to intrude. One need have neither the fascinations of an apiarist for the bees nor the philosophical trend of mind of Maeterlinck to enjoy thoroughly this contrast he makes of the winged royal republic and the low estate of man.

So redolent is the whole with the glamour of style, the alarum of pealing phrase and the kaleidescope of fancy, that no agreement of the principles expressed is necessary for keen enjoyment of the text. And yet the antitheses are striking, and the poetic insight into the psychology of the bee full of point. Maeterlinck is too sincere a naturalist, too reflective an observer and a man too profoundly impressed with the tragic unreason of humanity not to find in the orderly renunciation of the hive a profound symbolism. His tribute to the unwavering obedience of the honeyed throng to the mysterious spirit of the hive is, however, not merely fraught with human interpretations and luminous imagination; he is at the same time essentially simple in presenting the actual chronicle of the hive, and is not less a scientist in being a poet. The Swarm has the double effect of stimulating the latent love of nature in one, and of satisfying all aesthetic demands. The decorations and frontispiece by Mr. Euwer are conceived in appropriate vein.

THE COLLECTOR'S MANUAL. By N. Hudson Moore, author of "The Old Furniture Book." With 336 Engravings and with Borders by Amy Richards. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

The table of contents of the "Collector's Manual" lists thirteen topics of charm. They are tables and sideboards, English pottery and porcelain, chairs and sofas, antique glassware, chests and cupboards, brass and copper utensils, old-fashioned bedsteads, luster ware, old-fashioned timepieces, desks and secretaries, old pewter, bureaus and cottage ornaments. That there should be no hint of ill-luck in the devotion to a study of the antique a fourteenth section is added in a very complete index. N. Hudson Moore's interest in old china, lace, old pewter and Sheffield plate, as has been shown in a series of excellent books, makes what is said in them authoritative, and the method of presentation is so practical that each becomes a guide to purchase and identification. The present volume is particularly attractive in form, illustrations, decorations and text, and will in its comprehensive scope serve as a valuable aid for lovers of the antique. The chapter on cottage ornaments is new and will prove of exceptional interest to collectors. The book is altogether charming and will appeal to all homemakers.

THE COMPLETE DRAMATIC AND POETIC WORKS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. Edited from the Text of the Early Quartos and the First Folio by William Allan Neilson, professor of English, Harvard University. Cambridge Edition. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

This complete Shakespeare in one volume is thoroughly satisfactory. Not too bulky, on good paper, with clear type, the whole of the great master in easy handling, a long-felt want is completely filled. Beyond these requirements of the general reader, the scholarly independence and scholarly reserve of Dr. Neilson in the selection of the text, which he bases upon a personal examination of quarto and first folio editions, has produced for the student a version of great merit. The management of the editorial features, the chronological order of the poems, comedies and tragedies as produced, and the historical order of the histories, the agreement of line numbering with standard works of reference, the glossary, the biographical sketch, the introductions to each play, the appendix of textual notes—each and all must highly commend the book to the earnest and serious admirer of the poet. Dr. Neilson's is a ripe scholarship, and his book has the merit of being a collocation of all authorities. In the matters of problems of text, punctuation, spelling, elision, meter, stage directions, he has evidently used the nicest discrimination, and the result is a volume indispensable to the student.

IN FOREST LAND. By Douglas Malloch. Illustrated from Photographs by Sidney Vernon Streator. Chicago: American Lumberman.

Mr. Malloch has felt keenly the exaltation of the woods and knows the life of men in the lumber camp. The plains have made him tingle with their romance, and the industries of forest and river have set his pulses throbbing. The drive, the mill, the river and lake traffic, all the accompanying activities of new lands have stirred his imagination and roused his fancy. His volume of poems, most pleasingly set forth in type and illustration, is full of the spirit of the outdoors. One almost resents any chance allusion in his pages to classic lore or books. One wants it all woods.

HENRY NORTHCOTE. By John Collis Snaith, author of "Broke of Covenden." Boston: Herbert B. Turner & Co.

Many of his readers will find it difficult to classify the story with which Mr. Snaith has followed the interest excited by "Broke of Covenden." It is an allegory, extended to the limits of the usual romance, which is yet given a certain gloomy actuality. In its final essence it seems to be an arraignment of the dishonest advocate who uses his undeniable brilliancy for selfish advancement, instead of considering it as a gift to be held in trust for the benefit of suffering humanity. While the thought is often lost as the author follows the eccentricities of a wild and mystical fancy, as a whole the book makes a definite, if somewhat overgruesome, impression. No one could possibly consider it a thoroughly wholesome book, and it may be questioned whether—if Mr. Snaith's purpose be that of a reformer—any good can be effected by anything so distorted and grotesque. He has again demonstrated that he possesses power and the public will wait for something concerning which it need make no reservations.

THE GIRL IN WAITING. By Archibald Eyre. Boston: John W. Luce & Co.

The fact that it is possible for a certain train of events to be set in motion in real life which, in fiction, would be stamped as improbable, is the basis of the very clever plot of "The Girl in Waiting." The author deliberately uses this assertion as a device for establishing an atmosphere of actuality, and in doing so shows that he knows how to employ a skillful device. For the rest the dialogue is unusually light and sparkling and the situations pleasantly fantastic. The element of farce is never suffered to become really broad and the plot has surprises to the very end. Altogether the book is attractive to a rather uncommon degree.

DANIEL SWEETLAND. By Eden Phillpotts, author of "The Secret Woman." New York: The Authors and Newspapers' Association. Washington: S. Kann, Sons & Co.

The peculiar vein which Phillpotts has made all his own in the rural mining district of western England has never been worked to more advantage than in "Daniel Sweetland." Contrasts of types of poachers and tapsters, noblemen and noble maids contribute material for an absorbing story of adventure and mystery, and the divergent elements of England and the West Indian Islands as localities furnish a setting of exceptional romantic interest. The special touch which makes the book of the Phillpotts order, however, is the clever characterization of the wits at the "White Hart" Tavern. Johnny Beer, who has his own public at "Warren Inn," is not the least deserving of these worthies and his poetic gift is a genial touch of realism and humor which would lift any book from the ordinary into distinction.

SIM GREENE; a Narrative of the Whiskey Insurrection. By Richard T. Wiley. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Company.

The whiskey insurrection in southwestern Pennsylvania furnishes the framework for Mr. Wiley's story. It is an interesting development of an incident in American history which is but little known. The part played by "Tom the Tinker," who, while he issued orders to the distillers banded together to resist what they considered an act of tyranny—an impost on their liquor—contrived to so conceal his personality that by many he was considered to be a myth, is historically revealed. The author considers it as well established that this "Tom the Tinker" was John Hollcroft, a prominent citizen in comfortable circumstances, a distiller and an office holder. A portrait of the man is made the frontispiece. In addition to its historical interest the book is the romance of early pioneer life and of youthful matings.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

ON THE SAFEGUARDING OF LIFE IN THEATERS; Being a Study from the Standpoint of an Engineer. By John R. Freeman, president American Society of Mechanical Engineers. An Address Made at the Opening of the Annual Meeting of the Society in New York city, December 4, 1905. New York: Society of Mechanical Engineers.

SALVAGE. By Aquila Kempster. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

ROCKEFELLER BEFORE A JURY. By John A. Zangerle. Cleveland: Privately Printed.

AS YOU LIKE IT. By William Shakespeare. First Folio Edition. Also **THE LIFE OF HENRY THE FIFT.** By William Shakespeare. Edited with Notes, Introductions, Glossary, Lists of Variorum Readings and Selected Criticism by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke, editors of the "Camberwell Browning." New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

HEALTH THROUGH SELF-CONTROL; in Thinking, Breathing, Eating. By William Anthony Spinney, A.M., teacher of mental and physical culture. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company.

THE NAVY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION; its Administration, its Policy and its Achievements. By Challes Oscar Paullin, Ph.D., sometime Fellow (elect) in the Johns Hopkins University. Cleveland: The Burrows Brothers Company.

WHERE THE RAINBOW TOUCHES THE GROUND. By John Henderson Miller. Frontispiece by James A. Kempster. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

INTRODUCTION TO BUSINESS ORGANIZATION. By Samuel E. Sparlin, Ph.D., assistant professor of political science, University of Wisconsin. New York: The Macmillan Company.

JONATHAN UPGLADE. By Wilfrid Earl Chase. Madison, Wisconsin: W. E. Chase.

FRIENDS ON THE SHELF. By Bradford Torrey. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

J. P. DUNBAR; a Story of Wall Street. By William Cadwalader Hudson, author of "The Man With a Thumb," &c. New York: B. W. Dodge & Co.

American Influence in France.

Consul Nason of Grenoble reports that American influence is becoming apparent in business affairs in France. He writes:

"More and more the word 'American' is to be seen in the advertisements of the papers and in shop windows, showing that if American goods are not coming in rapidly there is a slow but steady inflowing of American manufactures of patterns and designs of the practical labor-saving kind.

"The French ideas of 'comfort,' of 'convenience,' of 'dispatch,' of the best and easiest way of 'doing things,' are slow to expand and materialize, especially in the provincial districts; but changes are coming. Competition and outside contact, new wants and opening possibilities, the desire to keep pace with the world, the 'teuff-teuff' of the automobile heard on every side, are awakening new interests and new ambitions, which will quicken the oncoming generations to broader activities and fuller possession of the goods and the good things necessary to the betterment of life's conditions."

England Gallicized.

From the London Opinion.

It is curious how, since the "entente cordiale" set in with severity, France and England have been exchanging national qualities. The English Sunday has crossed the channel; the craze for light French wines, such as clarets, makes further progress in this country every month, and while the bishop of Castlenaudery is protesting against an undraped statue in his diocese, we in London have two music halls crowded nightly by the exhibition of shapely women clad in nothing but white paint and classical atmosphere.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

WRITINGS BY AND ABOUT JAS. BRYCE—NEW BOOKS.

The announcement that Mr. James Bryce is soon to come to the United States as British ambassador directs attention to the man and his writings. The District Public Library has nearly everything written by Mr. Bryce that has appeared in book form. The following list contains all of Mr. Bryce's separate works that are in the library, together with a selection only from his contributions to periodicals and a few of the most important articles reviewing his career and his books. Fuller lists of his magazine articles, his numerous book reviews and references to portraits and sketches of him will be found in manuscript in the reference room at the library.

Books by Mr. Bryce.

American Commonwealth. Ed. 3. 2v. 1894. JT83-B844.

(The library also contains the very valuable first edition of this work, containing chapters suppressed in later editions.)

American Commonwealth: abridged and edited for use of schools. 1906. JT83-B844am.

Constitutions. 1905. JT-B842c. (Republished from "Studies in History and Jurisprudence.")

Historical Causes of the Present War in South Africa. F743-B84. (In Bryce, James, and others. Briton and Boer. 1900. P. 1-46.)

Holy Roman Empire. Ed. 2. 1905. F47-B84.

How We Became Home Rulers. Past and Future of the Irish Question. F425-G452. (In Gladstone, W. E., and others. Handbook of Home Rule. 1887.)

Impressions of South Africa, with Transvaal Conventions of 1881 and 1884. 1900. G74-B84.

Marriage and Divorce. 1905. KWM-B843m. (Reprint from "Studies in History and Jurisprudence.")

Predictions of Hamilton and De Tocqueville. F-J63. (In Johns Hopkins University Studies. V. 5, No. 9.)

Relations of the Advanced and the Backward Races of Mankind. (Romanes lectures.) 1902. PY-B842.

Social Institutions. 1892. H83-B842s. (Reprint from the "American Commonwealth.")

Studies in Contemporary Biography. 1903. E-9B842.

Studies in History and Jurisprudence. 1901. J-B843.

Transcaucasia and Ararat. 1877. G605-B842.

William Ewart Gladstone. His Characteristics as Man and Statesman. 1898. E-G45b.

Magazine Articles by the Statesman.

America Revisited. Outlook. V. 79, pp. 733-40, 846-55. (March, April, 1905.)

Commercial Education. North American Review. V. 168, p. 695-707. (June, 1899.)

Cuba. North American Review. V. 174, p. 445-56. (April, 1902.)

A German View of the United States. Independent. V. 59, p. 719-21. (September 28, 1905.)

Gladstone's Character. Fortnightly Review. V. 77, p. 13-20. (January, 1902.)

Greatest Books of the Century. Outlook. V. 66, p. 789-91. (December 1, 1900.)

The Growth of Navies. Independent. V. 59, p. 605-8. (September 14, 1905.)

Articles About the New Ambassador.

Bryce's "American Commonwealth." E. J. James. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. V. 7, p. 377-410. (May, 1896.)

Character Sketch. J. McCarthy. Outlook. V. 73, p. 118-24. (January 10, 1903.)

(Also in McCarthy's British Political Portraits. 1903. P. 281-306. E-9M128.)

James Bryce. Century. V. 17, p. 470-472. (January, 1890.)

James Bryce. In Great Britain's Literary Government. Critic. V. 48, p. 425-426. (May, 1906.)

James Bryce As a Mountaineer. E. R. Pennell. Chautauquan. V. 11, p. 450-55. (July, 1890.)

Mr. Bryce's Manifesto to the Americans. A. Hillier. Fortnightly Review. V. 73, p. 730-42. (May 1, 1900.)

Work As a Historian. E. M. Chapman. New England Magazine. New Series. V. 22, pp. 130, 150-3. (April, 1900.)

The following new books have recently been added to the library:

Religion.

Brent, C. H. Adventure For God. DS-B758ad.

Chatterton, M. D. Immortality of Man From the Standpoint of Reason. BSS-C398i.

Gordon, G. A. Through Man to God. CZ-G653t.

Maurice, F. D. Kingdom of Christ. 2v. DD45-M447k.

Phillips, T. W. The Church of Christ. By a Layman. CC-P544c.

Ryan, T. C. Finite and Infinite. BGF-R956f.

Biography.

Bowden, J. E. Life and Letters of F. W. Faber. E-F112b.

Brookfield, C. H. Random Reminiscences. E-B7914.

Ellesmere, F. E. Bygone Years. E-G7437.

Canon, George. Story of My Life. E-G156.

Hill, Frederic. An Autobiography of Fifty Years in Times of Reform. E-H5539.

Nohl, Louis. Letters of Distinguished Musicians. E-9N695.E.

Pattison, Mark. Memoirs. E-P278.

History.

Chadwick, F. E. Causes of the Civil War. 1906. (American nation: a history. F83-H258am.

Crequy, R. C. de F. French Noblesse of the Eighteenth Century. F3999-C867.E.

Crimmins, J. D. Irish-American Historical Miscellany. F83991-C866l.

Froissart, Jean. Chronicles of England, France and Spain. F04-F92ch.E.

Harrison, P. D. Stars and Stripes. FVF-H246s.

Hart, A. B. Slavery and Abolition. (American nation: a history). F83-H258am.

Molenti, P. G. Venice From the Earliest Beginnings to the Fall of the Republic. V. 1. F35V-M736.E.

Mowry, W. A. and Mrs. B. Essentials of United States History. F83-M8764e.

Smith, T. C. Parties and Slavery. (American nation: a history). F83-H258am.

Sydney, W. C. Social Life in England From the Restoration to the Revolution. F4599-Sy26s.

Description and Travel.

Heckethorn, C. W. London Souvenirs. G45L-H356l.

Whates, H. R. Canada: The New Nation. G82-W558c.

Wit, Augusta de. Java: Facts and Fancies. G6835-W772j.

Economics.

Armstrong, G. B., jr. Beginnings of the True Railway Mail Service and the Work of George B. Armstrong. HJR-Ar565b.

Clark, V. S. Labor Movement in Australasia. HF21-C549l.

Cunningham, William. Wisdom of the Wise. HV-C917w.

Dewsnup, E. R. ed. Railway Organization and Working. HJR-D517r.

Howe, F. C. The Confessions of a Monopolist. HKS-H833c.

Johnson, W. F. Four Centuries of the Panama Canal. HJC-J638f.

Jones, T. A. Law Relating to Advertisements. HKA-J736l.

Pulsford, Edward. Commerce and the Empire. HK-P965c.

Richards, R. C. Railroad Accidents: Their Cause and Prevention. HKF-R393r.

Staley, Edgcumbe. The Guilds of Florence. HG35-St153g.

Trine, R. W. In the Fire of the Heart. HC-T736i.

Sociology.

Leacock, S. B. Elements of Political Science. J-L462e.

Stang, William. Socialism and Christianity. JH-St164s.

Train, Arthur. Prisoner at the Bar. KF-T686p.

Teaching.

Bates, Arlo. Talks on Teaching Literature. IP-B313t.

Cook, A. S. The Higher Study of English. X-C775h.

Hubbard, G. G. The Story of the Rise of the Oral Method in America. XIP-H862s.

Music and Amusements.

Chapin, A. A. Heart of Music. VXU-C366h.

Foster, R. F. Skat Manual. VN-F813s.

Mottelay, P. F. Bridge Blue Book. VN-M858b.

Literature.

A. Beckett, A. W. Modern Adam. Y-Ab355m.

Allen, F. M. Glimpses of English History. YW-Al536g.

Davidson, Thomas. Philosophy of Goethe's Faust. ZY47-G714d.

Dawson, W. J. Quest of the Simple Life. Y-D328q.

Greene, Robert. The Plays and Poems of Robert Greene. Y-G835p.

Horace. Satires and Epistles in Latin and English. Y36-H5Sf.

Howard, Bronson. Kate; a Comedy in Four Acts. YD-H8817k.

Linthicum, Richard. Ideal Orator. XZ-L655i.

Morris, Sir Lewis. The New Rambler From Desk to Platform. Y-M832n.

Seeley, J. R. Goethe Reviewed After Sixty Years. ZY47-G714s.

Stryker, M. W. Baccalaureate Sermons. Y-St895b.

Yuma's Six Persimmons.

From the Yuma Sun.

Although every county in Arizona helped to swell the exhibits at the fair, Yuma county contributed six Japanese persimmons toward advertising her possibilities to outsiders.

Six persimmons to attract attention to a mining and farming district equal to any in the United States!

Six persimmons to prove that live stock and all the horticultural and agricultural possibilities of the semi-tropic temperate zones thrive to perfection in Yuma county!

Six persimmons to advertise a county in which the United States government is spending millions of dollars in reclamation work!

Six persimmons to attract attention to the finest winter climate the world affords, to say nothing of the beauties of the Colorado river and the surrounding mountains!

Six persimmons from Yuma county! Well!

Joseph Saleeby, a Syrian who travels for a New York firm and whose family resides in Petersburg, Va., is said to have been beaten to death at Drendon, Surry county, Va., by two negroes.

GERMAN TOYS FOR AMERICA.

Greatly Increased Trade This Year—Factory Operations.

Consul George N. Ifft reports from Annaberg, one of Saxony's great toy manufacturing towns, in regard to the annual contribution of Germany to the toy supply of America for this season.

It is estimated that from January 1 to September 1, 1906, a total of 9,895 tons of toys were sent from Germany to the United States, as against 8,716 tons for the same period last year. During the same period 5,498 tons of German toys were sent to England, but as a considerable portion of this class of goods for the English Christmas trade is shipped after September 1 the total export to England will probably not fall far below that to the United States. It is also estimated that toys to the value of 15 to 18 million marks ($3,571,428 to $4,285,714) are required annually to supply the German market.

While usually the second item in value on the list of declared exports from this district, toys constitute less than 10 per cent of the total exports from the Annaberg consular district to the United States. Shipments for the first ten months of the present calendar year were invoiced at $51,673, which is $6,526 in excess of the total toy shipments from the district for the year 1905.

From all centers of the toy industry in Germany a fair demand is reported throughout the entire year, but with this are coupled extremely unsatisfactory labor conditions. The steady advance in the cost of living everywhere in Germany has caused a very general demand for higher wages, and in many districts strikes have been inaugurated to enforce these demands. A strike of toy-factory workmen, extending through a number of weeks and involving many workmen, has just been ended at Nuremberg by the granting of not only higher wages, but also of shorter hours of labor. The toy makers, both the factory employes and what are known as the "house workmen" (those who work at their own homes), are everywhere organizing for mutual protection—to enforce their demands for increased wages from the manufacturers and for better prices from the factors or selling agents.

To these conditions must be added heavy advances in the prices of raw materials, especially in mohair, mohair wool, cotton goods and woolens—in some instances as much as 50 per cent. The result has been a very unsatisfactory condition of the industry, both from the standpoint of the manufacturer and of the workman. Most of the factories engaged in the manufacture of toys for the American market have been kept busy throughout the year, but other factories have suffered many interruptions from the conditions mentioned. All are, however, now working full capacity and some overtime to supply the home demand for the Christmas trade. Just now the centers of the toy industry are busier than they have been, even at this season, for several years past, due in a large measure to the various interruptions earlier in the season.

The toys manufactured in the Erz mountains of Saxony are mostly of wood, and the industry has therefore not been particularly affected by the advance in price of raw materials elsewhere. While there are quite a number of factories, there is a very large "house" industry—work in the homes. The factory employes are perhaps a minority and are not so well organized as at Nuremberg and other points. As a result the industry has been less subject to disturbance, either from strikes, demands for higher wages or unsatisfactory prices. The advance in the cost of living has, however, been keenly felt in the Annaberg section, as elsewhere in Germany. Locally, however, manufacturers and agents at Marienberg, Olbernhau, Grunhainichen, Waldkirchen and Zoblitz have had a good season and a fairly prosperous trade with the United States.

A Deserted British Island.

From the London Tribune.

A few years ago Wallasea Island, on the coast of Essex, which comprises about 3,000 acres of particularly rich land, had a population of over 200, with one or two prosperous-looking farms and a school. Gradually, however, the laborers have been tempted to abandon the necessarily dull life of the island in favor of a more exciting, though probably unemployed, existence in London and elsewhere, with the result that Wallasea is today a dreary, unproductive desert, as witness the following pithy extract from the diary of a lady who recently visited the island during a yachting cruise:

"The school and school house have not been used for some years. The windows are broken. Upstairs we found birds which had got in by the windows and could not get out, dead, and papers dated August, 1898, lying about. Cottages were near and farm buildings, but all uninhabited except by owls and rabbits. We saw a rabbit running on the roof of a cottage and heard rats and rabbits scuttling about upstairs. Altogether it was enough to give any one the creeps in the dark, as the place is absolutely deserted and the floors of the rooms are little rabbit warrens.

"A man and a boy look after 400 acres, on which horses and cattle roam about free. There used to be a hundred laborers on the island; now there are only eight, and only one child to go to school."

The Essex education committee have directed that a small sum shall be expended in protecting the school building from decay, the repayment of the loan by means of which the school was built still having twenty-two years to run.

"Sir" and "Ma'am."

From the San Francisco Argonaut.

A question has arisen in Los Angeles concerning the proper form of address inculcated in the public schools. It seems that the children there are taught to say "sir" and "ma'am." Some of the parents consider this "provincial," and think that they should be taught to add the name of the person addressed. But the Los Angeles school teachers say that children cannot remember the names of many people, and it would be impossible so to burden their memories.

Is the contention correct of those parents who think that "sir" and "ma'am" thus used is a provincial usage? There can be no doubt that this usage is found much more frequently in rural districts than in cities. It is certainly a very old usage. It is etiquette thus to address the King and Queen of England. It is not etiquette to address him as "your majesty," but simply "sir." Among well-bred American men the habit of using "sir" is not common, except in addressing strangers, or possibly men of advanced age, or men for whom great veneration is entertained. Among equals the custom, in ordinary conversation, does not exist. We speak more particularly of city dwellers. There can be no question that the use of "yes" and "no" without any supplementary title is somewhat curt, but there can be no question also that among the educated city dwellers of the United States the custom of using "sir" and 'ma'am" has fallen into desuetude.

Water Hanging Plants.

From the Home Magazine.

Be sure that plants hanging in pots and baskets get all the water they need. Because they are near the ceiling, where the temperature is much higher than at the window sill, they will dry out much more rapidly than ordinary plants. They are also exposed on all sides, and this accelerates evaporation. I have a method of keeping these plants well watered which works well. I take a small can or cup and punch holes in the bottom of it. Make these small at first, until you know just how much water is needed. Fill these vessels and place them on the surface of the soil. Vines can be so trained as to hide them. Observe the effect carefully. If not enough water passes through to keep the so.. moist, you will know that larger holes are necessary. This matter can be regulated to a nicety, with a little experimenting. Fill the cup each morning. A treatment of this kind will enable any one to grow fine hanging plants.

"Society's" Losing Trades.

From the London Truth.

Literature, art, love and sport each has its groups of knaves, who are prospering on the recently acquired knowledge that our "society" is little else than half witted. During the past quarter of a century "society" in England has lost over a hundred millions in the city, and has received sixpence in the pound as a commission on the transaction.

To supply the public schools with teachers the Richmond (Va.) school board has found it necessary to call upon former teachers, who resigned to become brides. A number of married women have been invited to return to the service and many of them have accepted.

RIVALS FOR YEARS

Feeling Between Two Noted French Dancers.

OTERO AND CLEODE MERODE

Both Have Long Been Favorite Stage Beauties.

MYSTERY OF CLEO'S EARS

Otero's Wealth and Wonderful Toilets—How the Contention is Supposed to Have Originated.

La Belle Otero wills to wed.

All Paris is betting that Cleo de Merode must follow suit.

The rivalry between these two beauties of the Parisian stage is so great that one never permits the other to enjoy an achievement without immediately attempting to eclipse it.

It has long been a favorite joke of the gay French capital that if Merode got a hat worth five hundred francs Otero would immediately spend twice that sum for a hat of similar design, only manifestly finer in quality and more luxurious.

If Otero got a dress, Merode drew from her enormous profits in the Congo ventures of King Leopold of Belgium enough money to enable her to cast the creation of Otero's modiste into the shade.

Some years ago an admirer of Otero presented her with an automobile worth twenty-five thousand francs. Shortly after Merode startled Paris by appearing with two automobiles. The first of these was an exact counterpart of the one Otero had recently acquired. It was the identical make, colored the same and furnished in every detail so as to be a perfect reproduction.

In this rode Merode's maid and dog.

A few yards back, in an infinitely finer machine, in fact in what has been said to be the costliest one Paris had at that time turned out, rode Merode.

Otero was so angered by this incident that she sold her automobile for only half what it cost, and with the proceeds bought a dog of the same breed as Merode's, only a much finer specimen.

These instances are fair illustrations of how the two beauties have vied to outdo each other.

It is not difficult to understand how in the first place the contention began. Both made the same bid for popular favor, being dancers and famous beauties. Otero was the first to flash into brilliancy, and she was the adored of the Parish jeunesse doree before Merode had quit the obscurity of a minor ballet place in the Grand Opera House.

But though Merode arrived a little bit late, her activities soon atoned for lost time.

Curious Style of Hairdressing.

Her curious style of hairdressing—the arrangement of her lovely locks by bands so that they encircled her face, but kept the ears completely covered, piqued curiosity. Some of her critics whispered that she had been born without ears, and produced photographs to show that even at the age of ten, long before she had dreamed of going on the stage, she dressed her hair in the same bandeaux.

La Belle Otero, then in the zenith of her glory, is given credit for spreading the report that the closely bound tresses of the younger woman concealed a horrible deformity, which, if revealed, would immediately dispel any claims that the new dancer had to beauty.

This bit of criticism, whether true or false, naturally did not have the effect of endearing Otero to Merode, and from that time an unceasing rivalry has existed.

A great artist pictured Otero as the spirit of "Terpsichore." It was a masterful piece of art, and immediately Merode felt a tingling to have her beauties reproduced.

Two famous artists obliged. Alfred Grevin put her in his group, arranged for the waxworks, "Behind the Scenes at the Opera," in company with such celebrities as Gounod, Rose Caron, Felix Faure and other great ones.

The sensation this picture made was nothing to what followed when a few years later the eminent sculptor Falguierre, almost raised a riot with his life-sized nude of Merode, in pink marble, which was exhibited at the Paris Salon.

This was a notable triumph for Merode, which she enjoyed to the full, and the point of it was in no sense spoiled by the saying of Otero's that she too might be similarly presented, but that her decency was too great for her to consent.

Otero Revelled in Wealth.

While Merode, though famous, was still struggling along on a comparatively small income, Otero revelled in wealth and her wonderful toilettes were the despair of the younger woman.

Merode had admirers, but none who could maintain her on the luxurious scale in which Otero lived.

None—until the King of Belgium came along.

The venerable monarch was quickly attracted by the slender dancer of the Grand Opera, and by a still greater marvel con-

even after his visit to Paris had ended.

Merode revelled to the full in her opportunity to pay back with interest all the slights she had suffered at the hands of Otero.

The king, recognizing her genuine business ability, gave her liberal interests in his infamous rubber ventures in the Congo Free State, and Cleo managed these with such consummate financial skill that they doubled in value, until now it is said she is somewhere near being a millionaire in her own right.

Cleo has handled this wealth with excellent prudence, and has refrained from any prodigality.

Only in matters involving her undying dislike for Otero has she cut loose from caution, and with malicious joy she has made it a point to duplicate every purchase of Otero and add just enough additional to go her rival one better. But then some admiring masculine has usually paid the bill, so Cleo's fortune has not suffered.

It must be admitted that Cleo, worsted at first, had reached a few weeks ago a point where she had clearly the better of the battle. She is younger than Otero, and her fortune is greater, therefore her chances of future popularity better. Moreover, the prestige of her connection with the King of Belgium has ever been a thorn in the side of Otero.

Situation Has Changed.

But now the situation has undergone a sudden change.

Otero has made a new and unexpected play that temporarily puts Merode in the shade.

The older woman is going to have a husband.

Moreover, he is an enormously wealthy husband, one Rene Webb, an Englishman.

Otero was a long while making up her mind to play her last card and give her hand to this British suitor, for as she frankly admits the humdrum of being an English matron does not attract her.

But Webb's importunities won the day, and now Otero is scornfully asking what man ever wanted to marry Merode, especially a man who was fitting in every particular, a gentleman and a man of wealth and taste?

Mr. Webb has already spent a fortune on Otero in jewels, help for her family, contributions to charities in which she is interested, and in a magnificent palace which the pair will inhabit.

Otero will not withdraw from the footlights. This might give Merode a chance to say that the charms of the older woman have waned so that the public no longer wants to see her. She will continue to dance, but in the future she will be known as Mrs. Webb, her husband having insisted on this deference to his name.

Merode faces the most critical stage of the long rivalry. Otero is giving out all details of the magnificence of the new life into which she will pass, and insinuating that in the future she will only appear in public when she pleases, and that the receipts of her performances she will give to charity. "An act of generosity, which other dancers are either too poor or to selfish to perform," as she puts it, thinking meantime only of Merode.

Half a dozen suitors, who have long vainly wooed the beautiful Cleo, are hoping that to get even she will likewise take a life partner. Paris thinks she will.

Famed French Writer Once a "Clacquer"

Special From a Staff Correspondent.

PARIS, December 12, 1906.

It is not generally known that M. Ferdinand Bruetiere, editor of the "Revue des Deux Mondes," who died the other day with the well-merited reputation of being one of the most erudite and accomplished of French writers and critics, was at one time a "clacquer." That was in the early days of his struggles against poverty when no one dreamed that he would become one of the most influential of the immortals. He loved the drama, but he could not afford to pay the price of a good seat. At the Theatre Francaise he made friends of the "chef de clacque," the influential functionary whose business it is to lead the artificial applause. He used to let M. Brunetiere a seat in the pit for one franc for which he would have had to pay two and a half francs at the box office. But there is little doubt that his contributions to the applause were inspired by genuine enthusiasm, for the plays which he attended were by his favorite seventeenth century authors and were rendered by an admirable cast.

M. Brunetiere was a shining example of the valuelessness of pedagogic examinations as a test of genuine intellectual ability. Born at Toulon in 1849, the son of a poor naval officer, he went to Paris when eighteen to prepare for admission to the Ecole Normale, the great training school for French professors and schoolmasters. But he failed two years later to pass the entrance examination which many other young men of mediocre ability passed with ease.

* * *

The trouble with young Brunetiere was that he was afflicted with an insatiable intellectual hunger which refused to be satisfied with the accumulations of bald facts with which the examination papers were concerned. He read Darwin and Comte and drank deep at the well springs of contemporaneous thought and philosophy. This live knowledge crowded out the dry-as-dust stuff with which candidates for the Ecole were crammed. In consequence he was "plucked," and found himself at twenty stranded and alone in Paris. Time brought him a fine revenge. Seventeen years later he became the professor of the French language and literature at the institution which had rejected him.

But he had a long and hard fight to lift himself out of the slough of poverty. For a time he managed to keep the wolf from the door by giving lessons. Then came the war with Germany and he abandoned teaching for fighting. Throughout the siege of Paris he served as a soldier in the ranks. The declaration of peace brought him only a renewal of his fight with poverty. He took up teaching again and just managed to support himself by the practice of the severest economy. It was through his old school-mate, Paul Bourget, that he first got his foot on the ladder of fame and prosperity. Bourget introduced him to the editor of the "Revue des Deux Mondes." The editor told him to write something and he would "consider it"—the usual thing which so often leads to nothing. But in this case it led to prompt publication and a request for more which proved even more satisfactory. A masterly review by him of Wallon's "Saint Louis et son Temps," attracted widespread public notice and soon afterward he was made a regular member of the staff. Then he and poverty parted company for good.

* * *

M. Brunetiere was a man of strong convictions, with the courage of them in full measure. It is these qualities which made him such a powerful influence in French literature. He lived through several literary movements—the realistic, the naturalistic—to quote the phrase invented by Zola—the art for art's sake and the symbolistic. But none of them exercised any influence over him. He abided by his own opinions and passed judgment upon them all with unsparing severity. Like some literary monk, he dwelt apart, unmoved by the ebb and flow of popular applause, thinking hard thoughts of the sinful, ungovernable world outside his monastery walls.

Brunetiere took literature seriously. Writers who wrote merely to entertain and catered to ephemeral feeling, he scorned. Like Tolstoi he had to be satisfied as to the moral purpose of a book before he could be brought to praise it. He was a prolific but most conscientious writer and a man of prodigious industry. He was only fifty-seven when he died. Though twenty volumes of it had been published, his greatest work, the manual of French literary history, he left uncompleted.

Dish of Swan.

From Food and Cookery.

Among the many dishes which custom has decreed shall appear upon the royal dinner table at Christmas is a dish of swan. This bird, which has long been regarded as the emblem of grace, is generally kept for ornamental purposes, and yet its rich brown flesh eats so short and tender that it holds a high place in the favor of gourmets.

CUBAN MENU CARDS.

Experimenting With the Digestion in Havana.

From Harper's Weekly.

The restaurants of Havana make very little appeal to the American palate, but the bills of fare are a treat to the soul. They are made up of good Spanish on the left side, but on the right the translations of the names of the dishes are done in weird words after the best manner of English as She Is Wrote.

The list of soups always includes macaroni a l'Italienne. Order it, and you receive not soup but a solid dish of macaroni. No one can explain why they treat solid macaroni as a soup, but the custom is universal throughout the island of Cuba.

The fish are fine—if they are very fresh. Salmonetes—which, by the way, are not at all like salmon; cabrillas and guaguanchos are delicious little fellows about the size of our perch and quite dainty.

When you have finished with the fish it is best to eat eggs or chops. Roast beef, which comes under the general classification of Roats and is always presented as roatsbif, is a snare and a delusion.

If you care for steak, wait till you get back to the United States.

The most popular restaurant in Havana furnishes this gem:

ROATS

Tenderloin	Steak	Veal chops	Tenderloin
Veal chops	Muttan	" "	Petit Pois
" "	Pork	" "	orly

Asparagus is solemnly paraded as Sparagus. Among the other vegetables are potatos sate and potatos White sauce do, whatever that may mean.

The most popular wine bears on its label this ingenuous legend:

"I, Francisco Lainez, knowing the temperament of the Americans, advise them to drink no other wine than this."

Pray observe these drinks:

Wisqui, piper-mit (creme de menthe), Inglesa negra (dark American beer), poter (porter), and Saint Louis y Leon, which gives you your choice of St. Louis lager or the product of a New York brewery. The cocktails are listed as cotails. They are called mauhatam or manujaten. Jin-fis and, above all, the Jin-riq are also listed as cotails. The average American would hardly suspect from their spelling what they really are.

Scenery and the Play.

From Stage.

It seems to us that managers, audiences and critics attach rather too much importance to the matter of mounting. We never knew a really poor piece to be saved by the scenery.