

UNDER OLD ROOF TREES. What American Liberty Cost Our Colonial Forefathers.

The Hills Over Which Paul Revere Galloped in the Moonlight.

Recalling the Revolutionary Battle-fields in Historic New England.

As Senator George F. Hoar has eloquently said: "Surely that people is happy to whom the noblest story in history has come down through father and mother and by the unbroken traditions of their own fireside." It is this story and these traditions of the New England towns and hamlets, where the fires of the American Revolution were first kindled, that have inspired Abram English Brown in writing the volume "Beneath Old Roof-trees." The book is one of a prospective series, and treats of only a small portion of the towns identified with the opening of the Revolution. It is the author's purpose to consider the other towns as they appear in the widening circle from which came the ready response to the memorable alarm. His motive is to arouse in the young a keener appreciation of the cost of our National heritage, conducive to a higher standard of citizenship beneath its star-spangled emblem.

"The revival of interest in Napoleon Bonaparte," says the author, "inclines many to long to visit the scene of his fatal conflict. But Waterloo, described and painted by pen and pencil over and over again, when viewed in connection with its results to the world, is not comparable to the battle-field of Middlesex. "Good citizenship is patriotism in action. It is not necessary that one should face the bullets of the enemy on the field of battle in order to evince true patriotism. He who loves his home, his native town, and his country, and is ready to make sacrifice for their honor and welfare, is the good citizen. "This is seen in the great company of intelligent people who make pilgrimages every year to Lexington, Concord, Bunker Hill and other places of historic interest. Each recurring anniversary emphasizes the fact. No true citizen can cross the green sward of Lexington Common, gaze upon the bronze 'Minute Man' at Concord or press the turf of Bunker's height without feeling the blood course more rapidly in his veins as he makes new resolutions of better citizenship."

"Within easy access of New England's metropolis are many existing reminders of that most significant uprising, and the person for whom a recital of the 'soft-told tale' of the battle of the clouds is a tedious may find enough of interest in the story of things and places that existed when the wild crash of musketry broke the stillness of the dawn on April 19, 1775. The author, with true New England pride, reminds young people that while he would not abate one 'jot or tittle' from the accumulated honor justly due Lexington and Concord, he is not less certain that 'the only limit to the alarm' was the primitive means of spreading the alarm." The author has availed himself, through years of patient labor, of a large amount of precious tradition obtained from the widows of those who were personally in the army, or from children who had the story of sacrifice from fathers who suffered in field, camp or hospital; and while widows and children of soldiers of the Revolution are scarce, he has often met grandchildren who had received indelible impressions of the struggle of the colonists while fondled in the arms of those who were actors in the Revolution. In tracing his work in the general way, the author says: "One hundred and twenty years have passed since the embattled farmers struck the first blow for liberty, but many reminders of that day are yet to be seen. The hills over which Paul Revere galloped in his midnight ride have been carried into the valleys through which he made rapid passage. The hills are still glorified with the banners of patriotism; the hills of a thrifty owner, who rejoices that the same roof which protects him sheltered his grandfather, who at the same door gave a parting blessing to wife and children as he hastened to the scene of conflict. Such homes, possessed and cared for as they are, remind us of the story of personal experience from honored sires, are monuments to which should gladly be turned the eyes of all other reminders of the footsteps of the patriots have their lessons of good citizenship for all.

The volume, which contains 340 pages, is prettily illustrated and is dedicated to "the societies organized to perpetuate the honor of the brave men and women, through whose sacrifices the American colonies attained their freedom." It is certainly a welcome and valuable contribution to our Revolutionary War literature, in which, it may be observed, a more intense interest is now manifest than has previously been the case since the Civil War. [Boston: Lee & Shepard, publishers. For sale by Whittaker & Ray Company; price \$1.50.]

THE UNCLASSED. Well worth the reading is this new novel by that clever English author, George Gissing. The hero is a literary man who undergoes a world of experience in love affairs and narrowly escapes the snare of a siren, but is preserved by a providential turn to make happy the long-misplaced heroine. There are many characters in the book, and the interest is well sustained. Here is one of the interesting paragraphs concerning a subject on which nearly everybody at one time or another has philosophized. The hero is the speaker: "What is follow to do to get money? I'm growing sick of this hand-to-mouth existence. Now if I had a bare competency, what glorious possibilities would open out. I mean money, money, like most vulgar sayings putting the thing just the wrong way about. 'Money is time,' I prefer to say. It means that time is money. Why don't you write a poem on money, Cass? I claim feel capable of it myself. What can I claim precedence, in all this world over hard use it is the typically of all that follows. I nourish the fruit of the tree of life; it is the very principle of human activity. Upon it certainly a welcome and valuable contribution to our Revolutionary War literature, in which, it may be observed, a more intense interest is now manifest than has previously been the case since the Civil War. [Boston: Lee & Shepard, publishers. For sale by Whittaker & Ray Company; price \$1.50.]

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purchase the passionate devotion of any freehearted woman the world contains. While the reader may take exception to the hero's utterances some times, yet there is no getting around the fact that he talks eloquently, and the further fact that he often hits upon cold truth. [New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. For sale by the book department of the Emporium; price \$1.25.]

NEW EDITION OF THOMAS PAINE. The publication of a new edition of Thomas Paine's "Age of Reason" (London: A. and H. B. Bonner), like Mr. Conway's interesting biography of Paine, is a reminder not only of the great influence exerted by Paine, but of the vast and silent changes which have passed over society since his time.

Most adult men now living can recollect the name of Paine being mentioned with bated breath, and the "Age of Reason" being spoken of in much the same terms that the late Lord Shaftesbury used regarding "John Bull," as "the worst book ever vomited out of the laws of the gods." A good deal has happened since the "Age of Reason" was written in Paris during the Reign of Terror. Not only has a century passed, but a mighty intellectual revolution has been and is still proceeding in men's minds.

The Revolution itself emancipated men from the superstitions of the old monarchial regime, when the person of the king was looked on as sacred, and he was believed to be a special representative of God on earth. Republican government has extended itself since then, and where kings remain, as they still do in the greater part of Western Europe, they are regarded solely from the utilitarian point of view as being useful means of preventing undue difficulties about the executive. But even greater than the political changes which the Revolution effected has been the intellectual change wrought by new discoveries, new conceptions of the order of nature and new philosophic ideas embodied in modern literature. We are, in short, living in a new world from that of our grandfathers.

The mythical Paine of raw head and bloody bones associations vanishes, and we find instead a serious thinker who addresses himself to the real evils of his country and his time with a suggestiveness and perspicacity rarely equaled in the history of political literature. This impression deepens when we turn to the "Age of Reason." How is it, we ask, that such a fury should have been roused by this book? We read page after page, and we think we have heard our clerical friends even say something not very unlike what we here read.

When we recall the writings of Colenso, the sermons we have heard from university pulpits, and such books as "Essays and Lectures," "The Mind and its History," and the series of theological works published here and in America during the last twenty years, we marvel at the horror which greeted the work which Carlyle's "rebellious mediocrity" gave to the world a century ago.

But we must remember, says the London Chronicle, that Paine lived in the bad old times of "Farmer George," when all the awful mysteries of religion were drawn out into formulas, were literalized and deified, were robbed of the spiritual and converted into hard dogmas for the express purpose of propping up a corrupt system of politics and an impossible order of social life. It was a period when, as Cowper put it, "the symbols of atoning grace" were made "an office-key, a picklock to a place."

THE SCIENCE OF MONEY.

While this is by no means a new book (the first edition having been published in 1885), it possesses considerable value to students of economics at this date. Its author is Alexander del Mar, who was formerly director of the Bureau of Statistics and the Mining Commissioner of the United States Monetary Commission of 1876. He has written several other notable works treating of financial matters— notably a history of the precious metals and one dealing with monetary systems in various States.

An extract from the preface to the second edition shows the scope of the present work, at the same time stating that "The practical world," says Mr. del Mar, "wants a working theory or explanation of money as it now stands in law and fact; a theory which explains precisely what money does, and precisely how it does it." Those who place their trust to a great extent upon precedent are dismissed in these effective words: "Practical science knows nothing about first causes. The remora of custom may be with advantage be left to the researcher who is not content with being left to commerce, chance and political contention, the great panics of 1851, 1852, 1857, 1873 and 1893 might have very successfully been averted.

The whole work is, as we have said, of real value to students of economics. It forms a solid argument for the regulation of money, Mr. del Mar arriving at the conclusion that it has been so long instead of being left to commerce, chance and political contention, the great panics of 1851, 1852, 1857, 1873 and 1893 might have very successfully been averted. [New York: The Century Company, for sale by the book department of the Emporium; price \$2.25.]

DARTMOOR.

Maurice H. Hervey, in his new book, "Dartmoor," has given us a sensational story of love and crime wherein the pugilistic training of the hero ultimately and unexpectedly serves him in most excellent stead. Morley Griffin is that hero, and impulsive and somewhat flighty at the start. He has a rival in love in the person of Hugh Darrell, who poses as Morley's friend and helper. Darrell and a Dutch money-changer conspire to ruin Griffin. The latter is the bulk of his fortune in horse-racing, and being of splendid, muscular build, he resolves to train and make an effort to win back riches in the fistic arena. He is already in first-class trim when the plot against him is set on foot, and he is sent to prison for a crime of which he is innocent. He escapes from prison along with a desperate convict, who attempts the life of a beautiful girl in the house that has yielded shelter to the fugitives. Griffin's mission is to rescue the girl, for whose sake he is compelled to strangle the desperado. The papers applaud Griffin's act, and a pardon is the result. The conspirators meet with dire and just punishment. Griffin marries the girl who happily forever after. The moral is that evil oftentimes turns to good, and that bitter trials may be the prelude to enduring happiness. [New York and London: The Century Company, for sale by the book department of the Emporium; price 75 cents.]

A ROGUE'S DAUGHTER.

Adeline Sergeant is the author of this new novel. The heroine is Delia Vansittart, whose father, as secretary of the Orinoco Mining Company, embezzles funds as a result of his craze for gambling, and flees the country. His son and daughter suffer on account of his misdeeds. His son is employed by a wealthy bachelor named Cyrian Harcourt, but young Vansittart's wife commits a crime, for which her husband loses his position, and is confined to prison. Then Delia assumes another name, and Harcourt falls in love with her and marries her. Delia's father returns in disguise to England, where he suicides when he finds the bloodhounds of the law closing in on him. Harcourt then discloses her real identity to Harcourt, who is shocked to think that he has been tricked by Julius Vansittart's daughter. He thinks they must go through life with



AN ORIGINAL DESIGN FOR A MODERN ART POSTER, BY A "CALL" ARTIST. SOME VERSES FROM THE CURRENT MAGAZINES.

PARTING.

My life closed twice before its close: If yet remains to see If immortality unveil A third event to me, So huge, so hopeless to conceive As this that twice befel: Parting is all we know of heaven, And all we need of hell. EMILY DICKINSON, in June Scribner's.

LIFE AND LOVE.

Life and Love at the crossroads met, One for a holiday: Cried Love, "Sweet Life, thy cares forget, 'Tis Love who bids thee stay, Come, journey on without regret, Through summer hours away." A rose-white bird against the sky, Crabapple blossoms blow; The drifting swallows homeward fly To the pleasant slopes below: And Life and Love in laughter vie As on their way they go.

Paul's pipes sigh 'neath a crescent moon, Like cowbells float and stray; Night moths seek the white flowers soon, 'Tis the daffodil month of May: And the pilgrims sing a merry tune, They are comrades true for aye. To Glad's rose-hidden portals led, His love his comrade true, "Now we must part," was all Life said, "And fare alone, for who Finds Love and June and roses red?" NANCY MAHN WADDLE in June Ladies' Home Journal.

A SUMMER BARGAIN.

I'm young and very handsome. I have heard a maiden say She thought me quite a wonder in my own peculiar way. I'm what a novelist would call a person debonaire;

BRIDE FROM THE DESERT.

The volume of which this is the title-story contains three of Grant Allen's charming tales, "A Bride From the Desert," "Dr. Greatrix's Engagement," and "The Backslider." They are just the thing for summer reading, and a couple of hours could hardly be passed more pleasantly than in their perusal. In the first-named story Private Moyle's exploit in saving from an awful fate on the African desert a party of English ladies, rouses such enthusiasm and admiration in England that the boy is enabled to redeem himself from past mistakes, secure promotion from the ranks and wins for his wife one of the ladies whom he had borne from the gates of death to home and friends. [New York: R. F. Fenno & Co., publishers. For sale by the book department of the Emporium; price 50 cents.]

BOOK OF VERSE.

"Poems," by Caroline and Alice Duer, make up a 60-page volume, which is neatly printed. Some of the verses are decidedly clever, and a few of the love songs especially are happy in their expressions of English feeling. Caroline and Alice certainly have talent in the way of verse-writing. [New York: George H. Richmond, publisher.]

JUNE MAGAZINES.

The second paper containing the "Impressions of South Africa," by James Bryce, M. P., appears in the June number of the Century. This takes up the question at the bottom of most of the complications which have made that country the subject of international dispute. Mr. Bryce describes the differences between the Boer farmers and the British Government of Cape Colony, that led to the great trek of the former into the Transvaal. In the same number the "Life of Napoleon" deals with Napoleon's de-

And when I'm in the dancing-hall no maiden seeks the star.

I've genius for flirtation; there are twinkles in my eye That you will find most fetching, even though you're very shy; And I was told one evening, promenading in the park, My glances were so snapping you could see 'em in the dark. I two-step "just divinely"—you'll observe I merely quote— Drink her cup and eat her bread, Walk her paths and share her bed, Be the last to say goodnight, Greet her first at morning light, Go with her through all her ways, To the ending of her days.

This is hers at last; to know Life has dealt its heaviest blow, Showing me that I must tread; All her bitter tears are shed, Pain has now no poisoned dart, That she fears may reach her heart: Neither day nor night can bring Any untired suffering.

It is something, just to rest Of this dreary peace possessed; Just to slip the long control Of her pride-encased soul, And to let the days move on In accepted monotony: Not to more anticipated, This severest blow of fate; Not against its doom to pray, Any more by night or day, Not to fear its deadly blight, Any more by day or night.

As the storm-tossed mariner Finds the desert island fair, After all the storm's wild stress, So she, too, is almost glad, In her night and life more sad; What have been her strife and loss, Her despair and pain and cross, Who at last can almost bless Such a hopeless happiness! CARLOTTA FERRY in June Lippincott's.

I'll dance with you, I'll walk with you, I'll sit upon the stairs; I'll dash off lovely verses to your dimples and your hair; I'll flirt with you; I'll bait your hooks when you perchance would fish; In fact I'll be as fine as any one could wish. So hurry, summer maidens, haste and get your wigs; If you a lovely cavalier for August meet you will win;

verse from Josephine, his marriage with Maria Louisa and the birth of his son, the King of Rome. An artist that will attract the especial attention of all interested in art is "Sargent and His Painting," by William A. Coffin. It contains nine pictures by John S. Sargent and sketches, portraits by Carroll Beckwith and Augustus St. Gaudens. Elizabeth Robin Pennell contributes a fine bit of descriptive writing, "Lights and Shadows of Goroletka" (illustrated by H. E. Lynch); "The Greatest Painter of Modern Germany," by Charles Waldstein; "Through Inland Waters" (illustrated by the author), by Howard Frye; "The Ouaniche and Its Canadian Environment" (illustrated by E. T. D. Chambers); "The German Struggle for Liberty," XII (illustrated), by Poulitney Bigelow; "The Battle of the Cells," a popular discussion of the germ theory of disease, by Andrew Wilson. The fiction of the number includes the first part of "A Rebellious Heroine," a humorous tale, by John Kendrick Bangs; "Evelina's Garden," by Mary E. Wilkins, a romance of considerable length, with a New England background; "A Wall-Street Wooing," a New York love story, by Brander Matthews; and "The Thanks of the Municipality," a study of metropolitan life and politics, by James Barnes. The poems of the number include "The Sea," by James Hervey; "Priestess," by Madison Cawein; and "Lipp-Service," by Louise Betts Edwards.

The June number of McClure's Magazine is an excellent one. Perhaps the most notable article is a little battle story by Stephen Crane that, in its way, is more dramatic and striking than even "The Red Badge of Courage," the novel by Mr. Crane which is now attracting so much attention both in America and England. It shows, unmistakably, the hand of genius. Another bit of distinguished fiction is Rudyard Kipling's "In the Rukh"—one of Kipling's earlier stories, but also one of his best, relating how that ever-entertaining orphan of the jungle, Mowgli, made acquaintance with white men and became a lover. Then there is Cy Warman's marvelous true tale of "The Locomotive That Lost Herself," and an installment of Anthony Hope's "Phroso," fairly bursting with love and adventure. The Lincoln paper in this number exhibits Lincoln (mainly by new reminiscence and

For there are indications 'mongst some helresses I know

To corner all the stock there is in this especial town.—"Editor's Drawer" of Harper's Magazine.

HER HAPPINESS.

Since that day, of which no word From her lips is ever heard, She has known that at her side Sorrow evermore must bide, The drink her cup and eat her bread, Walk her paths and share her bed, Be the last to say goodnight, Greet her first at morning light, Go with her through all her ways, To the ending of her days.

This is hers at last; to know Life has dealt its heaviest blow, Showing me that I must tread; All her bitter tears are shed, Pain has now no poisoned dart, That she fears may reach her heart: Neither day nor night can bring Any untired suffering.

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anecdote) as a father, friend and neighbor, on his return to the practice of law at Springfield, after serving a term in Congress. Of quite extraordinary interest is a series of portraits of Mark Twain—fifteen of them, covering a period of thirty years, and almost putting a circle round the globe in the variety of localities in which they were taken. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps provides some very entertaining reminiscences of James T. Fields, her publisher, and of Harriet Beecher Stowe, her intimate friend and at one time neighbor in Andover. Will H. Low writes biographically and critically of the picturesque group of English painters known as the "Pre-Raphaelites," and his paper is illustrated with reproductions of the best pictures of Rossetti, Holman Hunt, Burne-Jones and others.

FRANK LESLIE'S. In the June number of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly is a paper by Colonel John J. Gannett of the Confederate States artillery on "The Seven Days' Campaign Near Richmond," which describes the second battle of Manassas, the first invasion of Maryland and the battle of Antietam. The article is handsomely illustrated with battle scenes and portraits of General Lee, Stonewall Jackson, General Johnston and others. Then there is an interesting article about Sarah Bernhardt, "The Genius of Tragedy," by W. de Wagnette, with a number of portraits of the great actress in her various characters. Then there is a description of "The Ladies of the Harem," telling of their life, amusements, etc., and beautifully pictured. Other features are: An account of a visit to Dalmatia, by Robert Howard Russell; "In the Grand Canyon of the Colorado," by Edith Sessions Tupper; "In the Land of St. Francis," by Marie D. Walsh; an entertaining article on public affairs, by Colonel Fryduse, by John Paul Bocoek; and the first installment of a new department for young people, containing a serial story by Horatio Alger Jr., and a short bicycle story by Henry E. Haycock. Besides these there are some excellent stories and poems.

SCRIBNER'S.

Henry Norman contributes an interesting article to Scribner's Magazine, "In the Balkans, the Chessboard of Europe." A few months ago Mr. Norman made a visit to this region, and this article is the first presentation of the impressions then gathered of Roumania, Servia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Bulgaria and Montenegro. The crisis brought about by the Armenian question is of course intimately related to affairs in the Balkans, and Mr. Norman's article is a clear presentation of the exact situation of the whole Eastern question as it appears at the present moment to a trained observer. The second and concluding paper by Mrs. Isabel Strong, giving reminiscences of

Robert Louis Stevenson in his Home Life, a devoted to the last year of his life, which was, as appears from this chronicle, one of his happiest and freest from ill. Hamilton traces his account of "The Evolution of the Trotting Horse" with much that is interesting about Stony Ford, Palo Alto, Robert Bonner's farm at Tarrytown and other great stock farms. A full-page engraving of the late Theodore Roosevelt's Navy and the picture entitled "On the Sun"; a frontispiece by S. W. van Schaick entitled "The Troubadours," and the second of Weguelin's illustrations of Elizabethan songs.

The complete novel in the June issue of Lippincott's is "From Clue to Climax," by Will N. Harben. It is a tale of murder and hypnotism, in which an extremely able detective and a physician of the new school join forces to clear the innocent and bring the guilty to earth. A new name in fiction is Edith Brower, perhaps the only author who can write readable stories about the coal region. H. C. Stickney in "Timely" tells of some "ways that are done" among the Chinese of San Francisco. The "End of the Road" is briefly described by Harry Irving Horton, was that of a male fillet. I. J. Wistar supplies an instructive article on "Criminal Jurisprudence." Owen Hall discusses the prospects and conditions of "Naval Warfare in 1896," giving the facts and figures as to the world's various navies, and concluding that Great Britain is likely to hold her color as a result of special microscopic studies, presents facts that are largely new. Dr. Charles C. Abbott offers some observations on the "Changes in the Spleen," which are of interest to the general reader. Dickens writes on "Youthful Reading of Literary Men." William Trowbridge Larned makes some remarks "After Seeing a Poor Play." "Woman in Business" is discussed by Mary E. J. Kelley, and the second of a new series of Mrs. Washington, by Anne Hollingsworth Wharton, deals with their official life. Like its predecessor, it is abundantly illustrated. The poetry of the number is by Catharine Perry, Grace F. Penny-packer and Charles G. Roberts.

ST. NICHOLAS. An inspiring article in the St. Nicholas for June is "What the Bugle Tells on a Warship," by Lieutenant John M. Elliott, U. S. N. The illustrations are by G. Varian. "Grizzly Phil" is a story to make the hearts of boys and girls beat faster, for it is a heroic deed of a boy named Colorado schoolboy. The history of Marco Polo's travels, by Noah Brooks, has been begun and is to run through several numbers. It is the kind of youthful literature that interests the elder members of the family as well.

LITERARY NOTES. A volume of short stories by Henry James is shortly to be published by Macmillan & Co., under the name "Embarassments." The studies are entitled "The Figure in the Carpet," "Glasses," "The Next Time," and "The Way it Came," and are sketched in Mr. James' usual minute and clever manner. Macmillan & Co. have in preparation "The Introduction to Public Finance," by Professor Carl C. Plehn of the University of California. It treats of public expenditure, public revenues, public indebtedness and financial administration. The book will probably appear in August.

The circumstances in which Harold Frederic's new novel came to have one title here and another in England (as was the case with Hawthorne's "Marble Faun") are set forth in the London Chronicle. A curious accident was the cause. The author had written a story which he had sent to this country as long ago as 1856. For the purpose of identification it bore the "Damnation of Thackeray," which was the name of a story which he had written after the final choice of "Illumination" had been made no one remembered until it was too late that the American publisher had not been informed of the de-

scribers of "Pierre and His People" will be glad to know that Stone & Kimball are about to publish a new volume of short stories by Gilbert Parker under the title of "An Adventurer of the North," being the first of his final adventures of Pierre and his people. A summary of the recent legislation on questions of State and local government by the various States is given in the paper by E. D. Durand and C. R. Smith, of the Library, published by the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and entitled "Political and Municipal Legislation in 1895."

Macmillan & Co. announce for immediate publication Leibnitz's "Critique of Locke: New Essays on the Understanding," translated from the French by Alfred G. Langley, A. M., with an appendix containing a number of Leibnitz's shorter pieces not included in the translation. Ex-President Harrison's articles have proved such an enormous success with the Ladies' Home Journal, adding over 100,000 to the circulation of the magazine, that the original limit of the subscription has now reached the treatment of "The President's Official Family" in his series, describing the relation which each Cabinet member holds to the President. Then he has written a paper on "The President's 'How Congress Legislates'—each in a separate article.

Messrs. Lemperly, Hiliard & Hopkins of Cleveland, Ohio, and this city, announce the publication of a new volume, "Gold and His Cabinet," by Charles A. Dana, with portraits of Lincoln and Mr. Dana, and a reproduction of Frank B. Carpenter's painting, "The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation." The edition of the book is limited to 500 copies.

The fifteenth annual report of the United States Geological Survey contains, among much scientific matter of great value, a "Preliminary Report on the Geology of the Colorado River and its Tributaries," by Professor N. S. Shaler—a subject that is timely and of great popular interest. This is the last report made by Major J. W. Powell as a director of the survey, and he had the charge of the work for twenty-five years.

Rudyard Kipling was asked recently whether he enjoyed writing poetry or prose most. He remarked that the pleasure of creating a poem was the greatest intellectual delight he had ever experienced. Stephen Crane's new novel, "George's Mother," which will be published by Edward Arnold within a fortnight, was written more than a year ago. It is a tale of East Side life in New York, and is said to be unusually realistic. Mr. Arnold will publish Mr. Crane's new books in London.

Appleton's Popular Science Monthly for June contains a series of letters by Herbert Spencer on "The Metric System," which has recently been before both Congress and Parliament. Mr. Spencer vigorously opposes the further extension of the system and points out the advantages of one based on the number twelve.

Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co. announce for early publication "Camilla," a tale of society life in Stockholm, translated from the Swedish and Danish of Richard von Krafft-Ebing, by Victoria Woodhull, a Nantucket idyll, by Imogen Clark, and "The Social Meanings of Religious Experiences," by Dr. Herron.

"The Purple East," that little volume of poems, is now on its way to the printer, and is expected to be issued by Stone & Kimball. It is a tiny volume, its size being quite out of proportion to its importance. The first presentation of the impressions then gathered of Roumania, Servia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Bulgaria and Montenegro. The crisis brought about by the Armenian question is of course intimately related to affairs in the Balkans, and Mr. Norman's article is a clear presentation of the exact situation of the whole Eastern question as it appears at the present moment to a trained observer. The second and concluding paper by Mrs. Isabel Strong, giving reminiscences of

THEY KNEW HOW TO DIE.

A Tale of the Exploits of the Marseilles Battalion.

The Motive Is a Defense of Those Whom History Has Slandered.

Felix Gras' Interesting New Book Entitled the "Reds of the Midi."

The inspiring episode of the French Revolution with which Felix Gras deals in "The Reds of the Midi" is the march to Paris and the exploits there of "that Marseilles battalion, made up of men who were sworn to 'cast down the tyrant' and 'who knew how to die.'" A leading motive with the author was to do justice to a body of men that history had treated unfairly. For more than a century, declares Thomas A. Janvier in an introduction, the Marseilles battalion which took so large a part in precipitating the French Revolution has been very generally slandered. French and English historians, with few exceptions, have united in describing it as a band of outcasts and thieves, in part made up of runaway galley slaves from Toulon, and in part of international scoundrels from the slums of Marseilles. Carlyle in his time was almost alone in doing partial justice to those patriots, yet even to him they were vaguely defined heroes, and he suggested: "If enlightened curiosity ever get hold of the Marseilles Council-books, will it not perhaps explore this strangest of municipal procedures, and feel called to fish up what of the biographies, creditable or discredit, of these 517 (sic) the stars of France, who were not only allowed?" Nearly fifty years after Carlyle's suggestion was made this obscure passage in history was completely cleared up by Joseph Pollio and Andrew Macdonald, who have explored the Marseilles council-books, but carried their search for facts deep and far; and the result of their investigations was the documentary history, "Le Battalion des 'Rouges,'" that has placed the Marseilles Battalion honorably before the world. As the records show, the 517 men comprising it, drawn almost wholly from the National Guard of Marseilles, "were carefully chosen as being those who were probably the most reliable, guaranteed by the twelve commissioners named by the Council-General," and the few volunteers from neighboring towns who were accepted under the same conditions, had the highest approval of the purpose for which they went to Paris, the battalion returned to Marseilles, where it was received with civic honors October 22, 1792. Gras has painted these men of Marseilles, who first gave currency to the republican motto, in living colors, in living colors—as "simple, honest patriots, stern only in the discharge of the great duty which they believed was theirs." The hero of the story is a peasant boy, Pascalet, who, after the battle of Arvison, in his old age he mightily entertains a group of eager listeners in the shoemaker's shop at Malesmart, by telling, "from thread to finished seam," the march of the Marseilles Battalion up to Paris to besiege King Capet in his castle. The author was one of the interested group. As a child of 10, he says, he was so enchanted by Pascalet's beautiful stories, that he longed to be a soldier in the ranks of the army, and forever to the stories old Pascalet would tell during all the long evenings to come." In the bad old times before the Revolution Pascalet and his parents lived near Malesmart, a market town in the department of Arvison, where the army of King Capet was all that was left of the old world. There was but one room in their house, and it contained "two cradle-like boxes filled with oat straw," in which they slept; "the cooking pot in the middle of the room, hanging from a roofbeam, and a large wooden tub, which was used as a wash tub, and was all that was just all." As for their daily sustenance, they were worse off than the most ill-fed of the brutes on the place. While Pascalet's father was a soldier, he had a certain occupation he gained the living for the family, he accidentally got in the way of the Marquis' dogs, and the hare they were pursuing escaped. For this offense the old man was punished by a stone, and the boy's revenge, hurling a stone, struck the Marquis' son and fled for his life. The priest at Malesmart helped Pascalet out of the clutches of the maddened aristocrat and enabled the boy to reach Arvison, where he arrived on the evening of Aug. 10, a papal city and welcomed the Marseilles Battalion in passing through on its march to Paris. A number of strange accidents determine Pascalet to join the Marseilles, and the real credit for the overthrow of the King is given to the men from the south of France. [New York: W. D. Appleton & Co., publishers. For sale by William Doxey; price \$1.50.]

A NEW NOTE.

This novel, by Ella MacMahon, and "A Fitful Passion," has been making a great noise in literary circles, and is one of those which attempts to depict the better side of English social life, and we are bound to admit that the writer has succeeded admirably.

The heroine of this striking book is that essentially end-of-the-century product, a "new woman." Around her the author has built a story of uncommon quality, and possessing high literary merit. The authoress has displayed her characters, mere puppets in untrained hands, and has made of them living and speaking photographs of the real world.

There is in "A New Note" a vast amount of brisk and clever writing, which shows off to great advantage certain cynically philosophical passages. The dialogue portion of the book is excellent. [New York: R. F. Fenno & Co., 112 Fifth Avenue. For sale at the book department of the Emporium; price \$1.25.]

THE RULES OF GOLF.

This little work is timely, seeing the recent and rapid spread of the game of golf all over the world. The rules followed throughout are what are usually known as the St. Andrew's rules, which are usually conceded to be authoritative.

The gentlemen who have compiled the work under review, Messrs. J. Norman Lockyer and W. Rutherford, have taken considerable pains in the matter of notes. For the sake of clearness some definitions have been added, but these are marked "new," and a third change of meaning of the rules to which they are added.

Specimens of the early codes will be found in the appendix. [New York: Macmillan & Co. For sale at the Emporium book department; price 75 cents.]

Do not fail to read Thomas Slater's advertisement on page 26 for men.