

One of the most valuable works of its kind published in recent years is "William Shakespeare: Poet, Dramatist, and Man," by Hamilton Wright Mable. Mr. Mable has for some time been known as a scholarly and careful writer on this and other literary subjects, and this volume evidently contains the product of several years' study and research. It is a book of conoderable size and is fully illustrated with documents, and inscriptions, and with reproductions of photographs taken in and about Stratford. The scholarly style of the work is one of its chief attractions; and it is remarkable, moreover, for keen of Shakespeare's time:

sorbifections in the comparison taken in and about Stratford. The scholarly style of the work is one of the chief attraction; and it is remarkable, moreover, for Keen insight and a somewhat original view of the subject. In short, it throws a fresh light on the much discussed and saving the work of Shakespeare, and it is fascinaling from beginning to end.

The reader discovers, in the very first inchapter, which is entitled 'The Forenthemen's of Shakespeare,' that the let frankly suchasted with the history of those rude dramms which were the first occupants of the English stage, and with the more called and the control of the con

This paragraph shows clearly enough the sound historic sense possessed by Mr. Mable, and the broadness and sympathy with which he tooks upon the time of Shakespare's work. After giving considerable stars to the discussion of the mirack-playe and the popular dramas which followed them, he comes to the little group of playwrights who figured in the group of playwrights who ngured in the scenes of the before the somally familiar with the scenes of the play. He adds:

appearance of Shakespeare, and gives a spring of each. The accord chapter is occupied with the personal history bad immens equality for assimilating knowledge that the personal history bad immens equality for assimilating knowledge. and circumstances of the great dramatist. In it is a charming description of Stratord-on-Avon, and another of the house In which Shakespeare was born. Speaking of his education, the author says, group-ing Shakespeare, Burns, and Lincoln tomether as masters of language, born in the humbler ranks of life;

frombler ranks of life:

These three masters of speech were exceptionally well educated for their art, for no man becomes an artist except by the way of apprenticeshir; but their education was individual rather than formal, and liberating rather than disciplinary. The two poets were saturated in the most sensitive period in the unfolding of the imagination with the very genum of the people anising whom they were to noterport. Their suppress good for time lay in the fact flast they were educated through the imagination rather than through the memory and the rationalizing faculties. Hower, Assisylus, and Sophockes were educated by the same method; so also was flastic. A rank sometimes gets this kind of education in the schools, but he offerer misses it. He is always contributed from several sources, one of them being the lowe of the drama in the lower in suled.

It will be seen just here that the convenascribing the work of Shakespeare to has no place whatever in Mr. Mable's calculations. Neither does he assume that by some mysterious intuition known as genius the post assimilated everything out the fact that here was an extraordi nary mind, set in the midst of an atmosphere which, if it was not full of learning, was at least saturated with history, poemind would naturally drink in all that could be of use to it, and gain more gling playwright. ested in all knowledge, than the average of the poet's only son is nearly coincident schoolboy gets by having things drilled with the beginning of his work in tragedy. knowledge in a cantal way, by being interinto his unwitting head,

up the influence of Elizabeth. It occurs litted causes, happened also at about this in that part of this chapter which deals time. These things might well have set with her visit to Kenilworth in the sum-mer of 1575; and the author suggests some-human destine. We are so accustomed to how that he feels a thorough sympathy think of a genius as always a genius that with the boy of eleven who doubtiess was how that he feels a thorough sympathy

In those days even the splendor of the number-

of people, no books; most men never went out of their rative shires; travelers from a distinct were fee. Tales of Leiceafer's home and enoluments were told and listered to life medern lairy stories; his rapid advancement lent a kind of magic to the sphendor of his state; and the Orsen was the magician whose touch made and marred all fortimes. In the time of Elizabeth, as in that of Victoria, the Queen personned the English Sinte and the majesty of the English trace. Through this kind of symbolism a deep and formative characterist influence has been silently put forth and amendeducibly received. The Queen was in many ways the incuration of the spirit of Shakespeare's time, and her coming into Warwickshire was like the advent of the world-clement into a 10s which had felt only local influences.

Again, there is a picture of the London

Again, there is a picture of the London

disadvantages under which Shakespeare interest. The stage was not regarded as reputable, nor were plays considered literature, the appliances of the drama were out of the most simple and meagre description and the talent employed in acting was great dismuties who followed these early not be used to be a control from the tragic without violating the facts of life; and religion, in it later expressions, rought have been eared from many absundities and much destructive narrounds and who weeke for it had not so bringerly nixenderived and rejected one of the presence qualities of the leman spirit that greater qualities of the leman spirit that when the greater qualities of the leman spirit that when the greater qualities are not present that the genius of Shakespeure was kindled. In discussing the question whether or not the great dramatist was a piled all the deficiencies of an imperfec-art, and it was in this imaginative atmos-phere that the genius of Shakespeare was Rindled. In discussing the question whether or not the great dramatist was a traveler, Mr. Mable says that it is unliked by that he was ever out of England, unless possibly during the year of the great plague, when the playionses were closed, He remarks that there are mistakes in the depletion of local color here and there which would scarcely have been made by a person of Shakespeare's ability, if personally familiar with the scenes of the

be found in literature were written by men also never set food in the countries while which they seem to show the intmost hardlaring, then of the most charming of American parterals describes, with complete accuracy of detail as well as with the tribest feeling for atmospheric effect; a land scape which the poet never also. On a bottomate day be brought into his Blazry o man also there go other country so well. He fared his visitor to the north. "You are non," he said, "standing by the blackmith's force and booking to the north; tell me everything you see." The visitor closed his eyes and described with towing mi materiese a country with which he had been infimite all his cone-sionel life. When he had finished he was turned successively to the west, the south, and the east, until his attaphic vision had arrecycl and repeadored the distant and beautiful world which may be trunked to the poem.

The reference scenes to be to "Evange-

The reference scenes to be to "Evange

The succeeding chapters take up the dif-Will be seen just here that the conven-ualism and pedantry which insisted on the formative influences which went to ascribing the work of Shakespeare to give each its possibler style. Of the poet's somebody else, because he was a man of domestic life the biographer takes the little scholarship compared to Bacon or view that there is no particular reason to the other profesced students of the day, suppose it unhappy, and that although Shakespeare was, it is true, absent from home most of the time for eleven years, he may have had his family with him is genius the post assimilated everything Lendon, and have visited them frequently without being taught. He simply points in Stratford, during that time, without any record being made of it. Moreover, in those days of slow traveling it was not unusual for a man to be reparated from his family for years at a time, when bustity, and the drama, and not devoid of the news required it, since in the uncertain are scholastic varieties of knowledge, condition of life he could not always make a nome quickly for them. This would be especially likely in the case of a strug-

and that the downfall of two or th Another fine passage is that which sums his best friends and pairons, through po somewhere on the spot to watch the ar-rival of the Queen. He says of Elizabeth: play-writing seriously commence. Uil he was about thirty-two years old. All through his early working years the great through the early working years the great dayers quied before that of the Queen. See had a partition years on the throne, see had be qualified of her family; the Theor instruction for people and standing them. The dayers in the future, and do not before or years in the future, and all splander of a great seign was still to a batch had already touched the imaginar a which had already touched the imaginar of finite seven the post of the time from more flatters. Binabels was neither bear anothers group of transcales did not seen future. Binabels was neither bear about the post of the time from more flatters. Binabels was neither bear as form in the length of the market of the first from the great of the post of the time from more flatters. Binabels was neither bear as form make form about the market of the carry of the carry of the carry working years the great decays and the same selves in his mand but the same and when the carry of the carry

let of English drama. He served his time Perhaps the finest chapters in the whol Perhaps the finest chapters in the whole for Bat what the lacted as soming the ends for the property was been all their first pitters and the control of the as making the store than take it at second brod.

The problems of the world presente

general style in this kind of discussion:

Sensitive alike in intellect and in his moral mature, he was placed in a corrupt conety, in which every relation was tainted. The thought of his mother, which ought to have been a spring of sweetness and strength, was mendurable. He was surrounded by take friendly and paid spice. Upon him was laid the appailing task of reassering moral order in a loath-sine household and a demoralized kingdom, and the only way open to him was by the perpetration of a deed of venguanse from which his whole nature drew back in revolt. The tragic situation was created by the conflict against the State and the family to which he was committed by the knowledge of his father's death, his unclesserine, and his mother's hist and the conflict within himself between the duty of revenge and the horror of blood-shedding. If to these considerations is added the fact that he was an idealist, with a deep and irresistible tendency to the meditation and subtle speculation which feel in advance all the possible results of action he keenly that the responsibility for acting becomes almost unleading the character of Hamlet becomes intelligible, if not entirely explicible.

The book is a valuable acquisition to Shakespearean literature, not so much for what is original in it as for the author's nevel and fresh way of putting things. (New York: The Macmillan Company.)

Recent Fiction.

"Nell Gwynn of Old Drury," by Hall Downing, is a remance of the time of Charles II, and one of the eleverest bits of light literature in the season's output. As those who follow dramatic events are aware, there are two plays now on the stage dealing with this most fascinating and lovable character, Eleanor Gwynn, and the present novel is strongly romantic in form, needing only a touch here and there to make it a play. There is a good deal of history in it; many of the famous epigrams of the day are introduced, and among the characters are the King, the Queen, Richmond, Buckingham, Lady Frances Stuart, and the immortal Pepys. The action is swift and incessant, the character-drawing fine, and the atmosphere of the time skillfully reproduced.

Among the epigrams of historical note is that famous quatrain found planed on the door of His Majesty's sleeping apartment one morning, and generally ascribed to Rechester:

Here lies our sovereign lord the King, Whose word no man relies on, Who never said a foolish thing, Nor ever did a wise one.

And another which has an air of realism about it is put into the mouth of Nell Gwynn, when on one careless morning she wished to call her royal lover back to the cares of state. The passage in which Mr. Downing introduces it is as follows:

"No, sire, you must not stay idling here with me when the rouncil demands your presence." me when the rouncil demands your presence."
"They will demand in vain today," replied Charles, comfortably settling himself in an arm

going?"

Nell glanced back at him over her shoulder.

"As fast as I can to hell," she replied with "As fast as I can to neil, "see requies with rilling districtness."

And why with such speed to bell?" sched the one in astonishment.

"That I may fetch Oliver Cromwell hence, for will larve some care for the nation, and your jesty has none."

It should be remembered that that was a

There is one place, however, in which Ihere is one place, however, in which Mr. Downing seems to have taken a liberty with history. He causes Neil to extent a promise from Pepps by stealing several leaves of his famous diary and threatening to read them aloud. Inserting the second of the sec diary was in shorthand this seems scarcely a likely incident, although a part of it may McNally & Co. \$1.25.)

the scent of sweet fern and spruce gum. Russell & Co.) The chapters, which are but loosely connected, deal with the small adventures of a small boy, in company with his grand father or uncle. It is a pleasant oit of dialect fiction for anyone who likes such out-of-door literature, (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.)

Miscellaneous Books.

"The Ethics of Evolution" is a book by James Thompson Bixby, dealing, as the sub-title states, with "The Crisis in Mor als Occasioned by the Doctrine of Devel-The author objects rather opment." trongly to Herbert Spencer's theory of the universe, which he considers incom-plete and unsatisfactory. In substantiating his objections he makes some rather rush statements, as when he saysthat "no completest satisfaction of high desire gives the adult such intexication of happiness as a drum or a bonbon will give to a little child." That is a matter of opinion also a matter of the child. There may be some people who never experience delight equal to that which they associate with the experiences of childhood, but there are others who can testify that in childhood they were often haunted, even in the impplest moments, by vague fears or misgivings, and by a dim sense of inability to realize happiness. When the full powers of mind and body are developed, and I is imagination as well as the senses filed with delight, it stands to reason that it happiness experienced must be greater. This the author denies. The chances are that he means that the wants of the adult are less likely to be fully satisfied than the simpler desires of the child; but if that is what he means, he ought to say it. In arguing on moral questions, especially in ylar to overthrow the work of Spencer is desirable to be accurate in one's statements.

Again, the muther says: Why is it that bener is found in rendering per-tice rather than injustice, in telling the growth rather than a lie? Why is not priofs felt in a deed of robbery or extortion or a skillful lie, ust as much as in honest and truthful behavior, surely there is quite as much self-assertion in the one class of acts as in the other.

The answer to this argument, which is apparently intended to be conclusive, is simply that there is no "why" about it. Given a certain state of society, and honor will be found in lying and thievery. The inhabitants of Mr. Josiah Flynt's "Underthe Highland citief of old was proud of aleattle-lifting and marauding (and a good many of his descendants are proud of it now, which is even more Hogical); the willy diplomat is proud of his skillfully estructed falsehood; the too shrewd pol itleian is proud of his big "steal." The very fact that justice in society is care i seing takes in injustice. What, for exa le, can be more unjust than to conden fellow-being, univered, to social over dam? Yet women continually do this he aircogth of a rumor, and take pride heir injustice. The root of all this glas in wroundaing is that mankind does, no ever must, take pride in all-assertion f and or for exil; and the reason why rank above self-associon for evil is in mankind intuitively recognizes a selfbigher smalling which thes asserts it power; and first as we never inclinative more respect for a femial markader tro-

hemselves to Shakespeare's vivid; sane, for a sneak thief, so we respect a strong themselves to Shakespeare's vivid, sane, and powerful imagination, as they do to every intelligent man; and he took them up naturally and without warping of view.

That is one secret of the power which the degrading, and approach more nearly dramas had over thinkers in all ages to the altruistic ideal. There is nothing in They deal with fate and the human will in the doctrine that self-assertion is the ba-They dear with fate and the human will a many phases, no two alike. The analysis sis of development, which needs to interwhich this critic gives of the character of Hamlet is eminently sensible, simple, and lucid, and may serve as an example of his general style in this kind of discussion: (Boston: Small. Maynard & Co. \$1.35.)

"Abraham Lincoln: His Book" is a fac simile of a tiny scrap-book bound in black leather, in which Lincoln once, for the benefit of an enquiring friend, recorded his views on the race question. It is an exact reproduction of the ariginal volume, which was partly composed of elippings from newspaper reports of Lincoln's speeches, pasted in, and partly in writing in Lincoin's own hand, in the form of notes and a letter addressed to the friend to whom he cave the book. It is an interesting ill tle document, especially significant just at this time. (New York: McClure, Phillips

"America; Picturesque and Descriptive," by Joel Cook, is a three-volume work on the scenery, cities, and folk-lore of the United States. It is fully illustrated from fine photographs, and contains a vast amount of interesting and valuable information. The chief importance of the work lies in the quantity of this information and the convenient way in which it is arranged. Each locality, naturally, has a chapter to itself, and one may begin with Washington and follow the author to the Klandike and Cape Nome, and feel at the end that he has seen most of what is

worth seeing in this country. The chapter on Washington contains pictures of the Capitol, the Congressional Library (interior), and Mount Vernon Thence we are taken to the Natura Ricinge, Virginia, Bull Run, Gettysburg, and subsequently north to Philadelphia, Trenton, west to Chicago, and south to Fiorida. One advantage of the book is that many interesting historic localities which are not described fully in any guidebook are noticed here, such as Delaware Water Gap, Mauch Chunk, and localities formerly traversed by the "pike" of which our forefathers were so proud.

There is little attempt at picturesque de-

scription; the work is a guide-book, and a very delightful one. (Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.)

"Norton's Complete Handbook of Havana and Cuba" is a compact little volume by Albert J. Norton, who has contrived to put into it a great deal of information which will be useful to the tourist, settler, and Investor. (Chicago: Rand, McNally &

"Pedagogies," by John Wayne Cantelle, a a volume of verse with a peculiar char-acter. The author, who lives at Blue Isiand, Hlinois, is possibly the first poet outside of a soap factory advertising bureau to use the word "gent" in pure English chair.

At this, Nelly caught up her cleak and hurried away toward the door. This tete-a-tote was quite as pleasant for her as it was for Charles, but she had long since determined that no one should with justice reproach her for causing the King to neglect his Guty.

"Nell! Nell!" called Charles. "Where are you going?"

Nell shaped lack at the control of the cont

"The Masque of Judgment," by William Vaughn Moody, is a slender volume in which the author essays to revive the masque form, so successfully used by Milon, and Jonson, and afterward, less citilifully, by Mrs. Browning. There are some time when expressions now accounted pro-fane were as freely used by women as by men. (Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 21.50.)

"Stage Lyrier," by Harry B. Smith, is a collection of songs and ditties written by this popular librariist during some ten or fficen years. In it will be found the ac morer's song from "Robin Hood," "Life I a Toy Shop" from "The Casino Girl," Same Old Story" from "The Rounders, and many other favorites. They are not accompanied by the music. The book is ilhave been decipherable by those not ac-quainted with the key. (Chicago: Rand, lustrated with forty-one portraits of actors and actresses whose names have been associated with the songs. It also has "Sam Level's Hoy," by Rowland E. Rob-tnson, is another of the books about "Dan-related to the songs which they accomwis folks" which have acquainted the pub-be with the name of this author. The dialect of rural New England is accu-rately rendered, and the book is full of pearance of the book. (New York: R. H.

"The Opera Past and Present," by Wil-Ham Foster Apthorp, is a small book intended as a help to students of the history of music. In it the history of operatc composition is taken up, and the work of each of the great composers considered. It is illustrated with portraits of all the

The author's style is somewhat techateal, but not too much so to be intelligible to the average reader. Some idea of may be found in this abstract from the

In urning the present "Historical Shetch of the Opera," I have thrown the whole weight of my endeavor upon giving a teast and connected account of the first establishment and gradual evaluation of the short of art, and upon pointing out the general quad-philosophical rationals of the

This is a phase of the bistery of music which has not before been brought on with such clearness, and the author has ve, clear, and decided in his statements and is evidently fully convinced of the work which he is doing. The book will be thoroughly interesting to most levers of muste. (New York: Charles Serliner,

"The World a Department Store," he Stradford Peck, is a story intended to H-instruct the conditions of the under a coperative system. It will be interesting especially to young people, and is fixed to remind readers somewhat of "Looking Hackward," the first of American books on P(opia, Clewiston, Me.: Bradford Peck.)

"Wenters of Nature as Seen and De-scribed by Great Weiters," whited by Es-ther Singleson, translator of the Music Dramas of Wogner, is a book white will be interesting to many penders. It is ex-tremely good, as looks of selections its. The editor has in its selections from many man thirty authors of man) races and ma-donalities and has dealt with a given many out-or-the-way common of the earth as well as with the Valley of Chamour the Vellegretors and other well-known places. The emptors are illustrated with views of the scenes described, which, of course, and much in the interest of the book. It will be a valuable still tion to the brary or any mondex of minurality (New tork: Bold, Mand & Cit)

LITERARY NOTES.

In connection with Chatto & Windus, the A. Wessels Company will publish eary in March "Robert Louis Stevenson: Life Study in Criticism, by Mr. H. B. Baildon, at present lecturer on English literature in the University of Vienna, who was an old schoolmate of Stevenson.

A very pretty valentine volume of lov stories has just been issued by McClure Phillips & Co., under the title "Love." The stories are selected from McClure Magazine and this volume will form one of a series of five to be issued this spring The other titles are "Comedy," "Posities, "Youth," and "The Railroad."

The imperative demands of commercial and its iconoclastic spirit are rapidiy de stroying the old landmarks of New York, and had it not been for the worthy efforts snot had it not been for the worthy efforis of various patriotic societies, many of the historic spots of offi Manhattan would have been obliterated and left unmarked. In his "Landmark History of New York Mr. Ulmann conducts a party of inquissive young people through the city, visiting all places that have historic interest, and examining the many commemorative tablets with appropriate inscriptions that have fortunately been erected at various points. To make clear the full significance of these tablet-marked sites, the author weaves around these reminders of the city's early days some very interesting and graphic stories, not only of important events, but of the characteristics and carreers of these individuals that have figured prominently in the development, from a little Dutch town, of our metropolis. It is a book that the old New Yorker as well as the young New Yorker will read with profit and etijoyment. The value of the book is much enhanced by the addition of a comprehensive bibliography, list of references, and explanation of the origins of street names.

D. Appleton & Co. will publish "The

D. Appleton & Co. will publish Private Life of King Edward VII." by member of the royal household, unifor with "The Private Life of the Queen;
"Pleasures of the Telescope," a descriptive guide for amateur astronomers, is Garrett P. Serviss, of Brooklyn; "Som III-used Words," a manual for those will desire to acquire correct use of the English language, by Mr. Aifred Ayres "Betsy Ross, a Romance of the Flag," is C. C. Hotchkiss, author of 'In Delance of the King;" a new and practically rewritten edition of General James Harrisos Wilson's "China;" "A Text-Book of Astronomy," by Prof. George C. Comstock of Washburn Observatory; "The Elementary Principles of Chemistry," by Abran Van Eps Young, Ph. B., professor of Chemistry in the Northwestern University, Evanston, II. "Tables of Weights Measures, Coins, etc., of the Uniter States and England, with their Equivalents in the Metric System," by T. Egieston, Ph. D.; and "A Royal Exchange," by J. MacLaren Cohban.

Erentano's will sublish early in the with "The Private Life of the Queen

Brentano's will publish early in th spring "My Ocean Trip," a work appearing especially to tourists and traveler ing especially to tourists and travelers, being a volume arranged for the record to be kept of an ocean voyage. In addition to the pages for the record, there are many items of interest, such as a complete code of signals, series of games for ship-board, entertainments pages for the autographs of fellow passengers, and many other specialites which will appeal at once to the ocean traveler. The plates in the book will be printed in appropriate colors and the volume will be issued in a form calculated to satisfy the most refined taste. It will be found in every way superior to anything of the kind hithertopublished.

F M. Lupton Publishing Company will same at an early date "Gwynett of Thorn haugh," a romance by Frederick W. Hayes, author of "A Kent Squire," be which this book forms a sequel.

D. Appleton & Co. have ready a minum entitled "Fome Ill-used Words," Alfred Ayres. It is leveled especially a well nigh every writer and speaker. A friend of Mr. Ayres recently perpetrates the following epigram, which has been utilized on a bookmark by Mr. Ayres' pub

Re you poor or be you rich, You may misuse that for which, Man, with no thought of ill, When they should say shall, say will. All these common blunders grow. In the field of speech, like tares; You can reed them out, you - If you follow Alfred Ayres

Brentano's are about besuing a work of unique value entitled "Lessons in Law for Women," by Walter S. Cox. retired Jusice Supreme Court District of Columbia fice, Supreme Court, District of Columbia.

The author in his profession has been often impressed with the helphessness of women in matters of business, their listillity to be imposed upon, and their entire ignorance of the simplest rules and principles of law.

The immediate and continuous success of "The Joy of Caps. Ribot," from the Spanish master of fiction, Valides, pullshed last year, has encouraged Brent itshed hast year, has encouraged Brentano's to follow with a still more powerful
work from this author, entitled, "The
Fourth Estate." The story, as in the case,
of the former, is of Spanish provincial
life, but with a complicated and singularly
effective plot involving the different political factions of a small city. The character
sketching is most masterly, and the whole
written in the crisp, clear style for which
this author is so justly famed. The canvas on which this is drawn is larger than
any of his previous efforts, and his characters stand out with vividness and distinction, comparable only with ThomaHardy at his best. Valdes has done for
the provincial Spanish midd e classes what
Hardy has achieved for the English of
Wessex. The translation is in itself
worthy of the masterly original.

Frederic Harrison says of the style of

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endeavor upon giving a ciear and connected account of the first establishment and gradual evolution of this force of art, and upon pointing out pile general quasi-philosophical rationale of the same. I have, accordingly, considered different scheeche, composers and works for more with reference, or to the informer existed by them in further them to their intrinsic cavellence.

Again:

Succinctly stated, the main object of the present volume is this; To show how a general design of the same sixth form of derivatively by a considerably before any possibility existed of the mains brain, and the possibility as at last regimed being the devices of the presenting into actual heavy; here there are possibility existed of the mains brain, bred from a landing warming the first practical results in accordance with which the Opera was the control of this Rebound. That the theoretical principles in accordance with which the Opera was the control of this Rebound the inflormation of the mains of the tropes and nicknames of Caryle these promulgated in the nine-territe centure by Richard Warmer. That the Opera was first exhibitable in Florence, in 1865, were cosmissible in accordance with which the Opera was first the control of the surface and present the influence of Carrison, and the surface the control of the region of the surface and present the influence of Carrison, and the surface through and in spity of the Glork reaction arising it maintain and some levels and the state of an average gay with conventional arisins. It mild wagnes at last gave it is deathbable.

This is a phase of the blistory of funder.

This is a phase of the blistory of funder.

Tarbell's "Napoleon and Josephine," new and revised edition of her "Nan "Shound Eckelal's Dride" has led may

to suppose that the author, Richard Voss, is a Schudinavian. He is, however, a Ger-man, well-known in bls country both as a novelist and playwright.

New Books Received. STAGE LYBICS, Re Blavy R. Smith, Hhatrafes New York: R. H. Russell, WEBBER AND FIELDS, A Pictorial Soutenix, New York: A Pictorial Soutenix, New York: New Y

York: R. H. Rirsell.
WIJO BY MIGHTY WAVES A Thrilling remains
of all-lated Galveston, By Sas Greenlen
Blustratest, Chicagos Laind & Lee.
BARS THE POPOSSIBLE A word, Be Sana
Grand, Blustratest, New York: Harper Bron. \$1,50. A.LADY OF THE RESENCE. A novel. By M.

CHOOSE Laint a Lee. DEAN PAUL MARKET, THE PROPERTS FREEN By Larrier Bellert Ber, Theoriston Bestel, Smith, Shymard & Co., 81,50. DellifeDA AND THE TWINS (With "Despris") the Hears, Bellig the Memoir of a Naright Girt by Bown Harvey Monyoli, A. M. Ne Yesh, The Abbus Press. SAL LOVIES BOY, By Reveland E. Robinson, Realon and New Yorks Boughton, Midlin Co., 84,52.

PUTER COUPER, By Residen W. Raymond, B. ton Boughton, Mirths & Co. W.H. LAM PLAN, By George Hodges, Boston Hunglan, William & Co. Thronton, Paperlison, B. Henry Chible, Edwick, Broten, Recyclesia, Mirths & Co.

CURRENT VERSE,

The Man With the Gun. own here in Maine looking after some fun, man from the city—this man with the gun. is new, his experience too. It is not abouting this man never

there are things about shooting this man net knew.

He'd miss a brick house, sir, one time out firee;

tot wil. he believe it? Great Caesar, not he!

But though he's erratic while shooting

on with he betieve it? Great Caesar, not he! But though he's erratic while shooting at game feets rattled, confounded, goes wild in his aim, His shot is inerrant, his soal without feer. When he puts the poor victim he takes her a deer if you're on' in the woods and you see him, oh run. And yell like the dence at this man with the gun

His vizion's short-sighted, yet little he recks. As he snoops in the woods with his goggling

specs, For he'll bung at a bush that is brushed by th breeze,
For he'll pop at a flicker afar 'mong the trees;
And the man that's "still-hunting" in some dar

And the man the raying with a set and a tear the whole dose of our friend's magazin He'll look at the corpse with a set and a tear And whimper, "Excuse me; I thought 'toxas deer the set of the set o O, rell like the blazes as if you'd been skun When you think you observe this 'ere man , the gun.

He pulls at a noise ore a thing is in view. He's almighty early to find it is you. It says at the inquest he thought 'twas a bear Though that doesn't comfort a widow and heir. He expresses regrets, leaves a card with his name flows shearfully off without feeling to blame. Thus wake and, had Jove, that he gave you the interest of the says and the says of the says and the says of the says But you shouldn't have acted so much like

moose, It's a curious thing—jas, it's dosselly queer, flow he took that poor, blood-spotted chap for deer;
Then he loads up again and goes on for more fun;
0, run, he is coming, this man with the gun!

- Helman F. Day, in the Lewiston Journal.

The Burtal.

brouded in Couls arose the sombre sun. The bright the wa grew grey through rain The state of the solemn line moved on, Sen folk in the extraord the crowded plen

Mid awfu' is assired fread of armed men, And train bitted was steele side by side, tonit-mayor, leaders, lords, and harons, then Great Kings, the Emperor, and princes ride.

E'on thieses and beggats, children lacking bread The wise, the good, the rich, the proud, the great.

\ buge black croud with bowed; uncovered head For her, good Mother of great kings, they wait.

The science organ and the tolling bell, The estatalque, the crape, the long, black pall tand bursting sole, and tears can only tell Victoria dead, the Queen, beloved of all.

But lo! on high another host in white, Great lords and ladies, who lived leving lives; dere hastes her Albert, down the dazzling light 'Mid patriots, heroes, poets, mothers, wives;

Good friends and lovers of the gracious Queen, Pale, patient students, who have served be limit; And rents on ranks of faithful men here seen, Who fought and died; now joyful waiting stand With her to fling their earthly glory down, Before the bard of Lards, and King of Kings, a adviation east uside the crown To join the hely song that heaven sings:

'New unto him be wisdom, power, and might, the blessing, giory, honor. Worthy he, the Lamb, that witteth on the throne in light, Hominion his through all eternity."

Hetta Lord Ward.

The Hour of Awe.

Not in the five-doubled wonder.

Where the soul of Venice Hes,
When the sun cleaves the gloom asunder
With rathways to paradise.

And the organ's melodicus thunder.

Not in that rarest hour.
When, over the Arno's rach,
The City or Flowers' flower.
Leans in the samed flush,
And the poignant stroke from the tower.
Pieres the spirit's bash;

Not Rome's high vault's devising That builded the beavers in. When you know not the author's rising From the song of the cherultin, Where, with and soul surprising, Hook utters your detreet sin;

Not these nor the star-sown splendar,
Nor the deep wood's mystery.
Nor the sullen source's surrender
To the rapks of the leaping sex,
Nor the joy of the springtime bender
On Nature's breast to be,
—Robert Underwood Johnson.

"O Life! O Beyond!"

Strange strange, O mortal life, the perserve gifts find came to me from yout From childhood I have sented all good things: You gave me few.

You gove the fifth in Che (vine above your own imperiors might,) Mortal Life, while I but worted you And your shiight.

wanted dancing feet, and flowery grassy paths by laughing streams on gave me bidwring steps and eyes all blurred With tears and dysams.

wanted love-and, to! a though in monkery, you gave me loss, 'erhardened sate, I sented test, you gav The heavier stees.

Now, at the last wast verze Of barren age, I stumble, reel, and fling. Me down, with strength all spent and hear And familiting.

Year, new, Life, deal me death—
Your worst—your vacated const! • • • Acros
my levent
With name and fembling bands I gird me for The best, Lines Whitcomb Riley.

Nikko.

The cryptomeries of old Japan Beach to the sides, as recelly washed with dew, As breedless of the miseries of man, As when the world was new.

Twice their lang attended of stately shade, Great apprehenses of members and gone, Like south blossome that can never fade, Oldern in the setting son.

Blood red they gleam, as glersing in the blood Shed for these kines of men in ages part, When | were but as drops to envil the fixed That brought them here at last, -

These harmered meniments speak to the sky of mithless courage of dictain for man, or peids that worshiped self, nor feared to di-fer gives of Japan.

But when the nighting is short in the frees. Above uncombered at set the lifts that threes, the sings of those who glodly died, that these Wight be remembered long.

Lill's Cabot Perry.

W'en de Colo'ed Ban' Comes Ma'chin Down de Street. C'en de colo'ed han' comes ma'chin' down d

dreet,

Hen't ven people stas' dain starin'; lit' vo' feet;

Am't dee phrain'! Hip, hooray!

Stir yo' stump on 'hach de may.

Fu' de muon dat der met is' can't be hen;

Oh, de major man's assolugion' of his stick,

An' de phrainfunies crossilm, 'room' tim thick!

In his grignous uniform,

He's de lightenin' of de stolu;

An' de little clouds erroun' loos mighty she's.

See kin hycala's fine perfolmance w'en de whit-An' der play des bigh-toned music mights Int hit's Soria placed in rightime an' hit's Has-tus on Panale.

Wen de endoted him comes machine down die

the white hard plan hile more, and little mighty most to dynall. It has sometime feature a tribler, in the tool, it do foot a manufacture of the large some Wheel do redired have good matched stone of Poul Laurence Dunders, in the Salaring Pro-

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Who is Governor General of Canada? G. R. The Earl of Minto.

On what day of the week was the Decigration of Independence signed?

Thursday.

Are cottonwood and tulip trees true poplars? The cottonwoods are poplars; tulip-trees are of the magnolia family.

is the phrase "To the manner born" correct, or is the word "manor" right? From what does the saying come? Your quotation is correct, and is from 'Hamlet"-act I, scene 4.

Is the fleur-de-lis the national emblem of It was the emblem of the French kings; the national emblem is the tri-color. In what year was John Y. McKane convicted of election frauds in New York, and in what lection? J. C. W.

In 1894. He was convicted of concealing the registry lists in the election of 1893, a State election. Has the Thirty-ninth Regiment left the Philip-tines for home? About when will it arrive in the States?

The command is still in the Philip-pines underlined, with other regiments, to start "soon" for home. Has the population of England increased or fecreased in the past ten years? E. W. W. The last general census was taken in

1891, so an answer must depend on an estimate of the present population, but careful estimators indicate an increase of between 3 and 4 per cent. How many coats of bran-like fibre are recognized n a grain of wheat? R. T. Four; two of woody fibre, then the

"cigar" coat, woody, but in the form of a network of tubes and fibres, and last, a very thin covering, mostly woody fibre, and coming next the nutritious kernel. Wat not Mason and Dixon's line re-surveyed at me time? If so, why and when? F. A. R. Part of the survey was revised in 1849,

because the stone marking the northeast corner had been removed accidentally. The work of the previous surveyors was confirmed, however, Maryland gaining less than two acres. What of the Order of the Carter? W.

It is the highest of British orders of knighthood. The exact date of its foundation is a matter of dispute, but it is commonly placed at 1344. Women were admitted as late as the time of Edward IV, but till Queen Alexandra no woman but the sovereign has entered the order. There are about fifty knights of the order altogether.

Did the ancients make glass? If so, who ex-ciled? I. What is the average weight of a man ive feet eight inches tall? D.

Yes; throughout the days of the Roman Empire the great glass producing country was Egypt. 2. At the age of twenty-one it is 146 pounds; thereafter it increases gradually, maintaining the maximum average of 163 between the ages of fifty and sixty-four, when it falls slowly.

How large an institution is the Massachusefts institute of Technology? 2. What causes color bindness, and is it usually accompanied by other faults of the eyes? N.

It has 1,300 students and nearly \$2,-600,000 in funds, 2. The excessive use of tobacco is said to induce it, and some drugs will bring it on temporarily, but most persons affected by it inherited the defect. Usually, it is not accompanied by faulty vision.

Is petroluen used successfully for running ma-binery? 2. Are the cities of Pompeii and Her-culaneum one above the other in the lava of

Yes, very extensively in some localities where coal is scarce and high-priced. In parts of Russia the residuum of petroleum efineries is used, as well as the oil itself. No; they were separate cities destroyed by the same eruption. Two modern illages stand on the site of Herculaneum.

Is there a law giving to Union Veterans of the

Yes; those veterans who were discharged for disabilities resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the service are preference claimants under the rules. They are released from maximum age limitations, are eligible if they obtain the grade of 65, where others must reach 70, and are certified to appointing officials before all others. These preferences are reflected more or less in the civil service

regulations of many States. Who were the "Black Cariba?" 2. Who sets solds Government land for forest reservations, and by what sett of authority? N. N.

Descendants of the Caribs, who were inhabitants of the northern coast of South America at the discovery of the contiwere almost constant fighters, and when conquered by the English, about 1798, 5,000 of them were transported to an island in the Gulf of Honduras. From there they escaped to the mainland, where their descendants now live. 2. The President, by a good sort—an act of Congress passed March 3, 1891.

Will you tell how lee is manufactured, chemi-als used, and so on? S. D.

The important chemical agent ordinar-ly is anhydrous ammonia, which boils at 7 degrees, Fahrenheit, below zero. To make ice in cakes, the water to be frozen is put in cans that are immersed in cold brine. Coils within the brine contain the ammonia, which it boils, the resultant evaporation absorbing heat from the brine until the latter is cold enough to cause the water in the cause to freeze. The vapor of ammonia is afterward con-verted to a liquid state to be used again. For making ice surfaces for rinks the cans are not used, but otherwise the pro-cess is substantially the same.

Is white lead pondered metallic lead, or how is it made? 3, by it the same are now lead but for coloring matter? S. C.

It is not powdered metallic lead, but is a chemical compound of the latter, a basic carbonate, its exact composition varying with the method of manufacture. In one method sheets of lead wound in spirals are exposed to the air, to fumes of week scetic acid, and to the carbon dioxide that come from decaying organic matter. Vessels containing the acid and en-closing the fend are buried in beds of fer-menting ten or memore, the mild heat leading to the formation of a basic acctate, which decomposes under the influ-ence of the dioxide. 2. No; red lead is an

How are mirrors made? J. W. L.

On a level table is put a sheet of tra-cil covered with enough mercury to in-ure a liquid upper surface, raised edges about the fall keeping the mercury from running off. The lower surface of the glass to be coated is made a rupulcusiy clean, and is pushed herizontally along the mercury, its edge being kept below the level of the liquid in order to keep out air and impurities. When in position the table is tilted, and the superflacus mercury runs off. Even pressure is then applied to the glass, and after a while it is lifted careelly, the coat of amalgam adhering rests" for several weeks while the eggi-ng lardens, this process requiring months

Will you explain the forms "Initiative" and "Referendum" as applied to law multing? S. E. The first means the right to propose egislation. Thus in our Congress the inlegislation. Thus in our Congress the initiative as to legislation for cubing revenue resis with the House of Reoccientatives. In Switzerland a private citizen may propose the manage, regard, or amendment of any law but a few minor ones and if con-third of the council approve the proposed the law must be submitted to popular vote, the latter being there the final capture of legislation. This is the initiative of the people. By the referencions is meant the practice of having say has presend by the legislative help under the latter being necessary before the law may be just in force. by the litter being necessary before