

## LITERATURE



### THE COMING OF LIBERTY.

Liberty is growing old. The world of life are falling fast. Liberty will be his last. Liberty will be his last. Liberty will be his last.

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full liberation. It was his first serious essay as a historical novelist, and so great was his success, both materially and artistically, that in his new story, to be published by the Macmillan in June, he has chosen a historical theme once more. This time it is the social upheaval that followed in the South at the conclusion of the Civil War, and the scene is in the hemp fields of Kentucky.

In America Mr. Allen's story is to be called "The Reign of Law," but in England the title chosen for it is "In the Reign of Law," as title-copyright precedents over there and the duke of Argyll has already made a famous use of "The Reign of Law." Mr. Allen is just now enjoying one of his periodic revolts against publicity, and has fled to a wilderness where even proof-readers cannot find him, and the interviewer is baffled from pursuit.

The long expected "Hilda Wade," which is that melancholy thing in literature, a posthumous novel, is to make its appearance from the press this week. The story of its completion has been often enough repeated to have become familiar, but it is still heartening to tell how promptly one comrade sprang to help another who had fallen, and in remembering that Grant Allen's falling voice trusted the ending of "Hilda Wade" to his friend, Dr. Conan Doyle, the book gains a pathetic interest.

Mr. H. G. Wells, whose easy inventive powers are making him dangerously prolific, has just finished another novel, which is to be published in London by Harper & Bros., while the F. A. Stokes company has the handling of it over here. It bears the happy title of "Love and Mr. Lewisham," and those who have read it in manuscript, in this case not a conveniently anonymous group of critics, but named as such well.

them posted in public places; or go to amusements where they are likely to be confused with dubious characters. "Evelina" is forced to see and to suffer things now scarcely credible, and it is her business in the long letters she writes her father to depict scenes of vulgarity among her city cousins which make the reader shudder and creep. She depicts other scenes among people of fashion which are not less vulgar, and are far crueler, like that where two gentlemen of rank have two poor old women run a race upon a wager and push the hapless creatures on to the contest with cheers and curses. A whole world of exact characters and customs centers around her; but she outlives them all in the inexhaustible ingenuities of a selfish mind which nothing pollutes, and in the purity of a nature to which everything coarse and unkind is alien. She is tempted at times to laugh at things that other people think funny, but she seems a little finer even than her inventor in all this, and it appears less "Evelina" than Miss Burney who expects you to enjoy the savages comedy of Captain Mervin's insulting pranks at the expense of Madame Duval. In fine, "Evelina," though a goose, is perhaps the sweetest and dearest goose in all fiction.

The advance orders for "His Lordship's Leopard," by David Dwight Wells, author of "Her Ladyship's Elephant," exhausted the first edition and obliged the publishers to put the second upon the press before the day of publication.

Ernest Seton-Thompson, popularly known as "Wolf" Thompson, the friend of wild animals and author of "The Biography of a Grizzly," has become a popular lecturer. Mr. Thompson says that his leaving Manitoba for New York was due to an order for over a

of forestry and government to each other, fighting fire and thieves, forestry and taxation, reform in forestry methods, and finally, some remarks on forestry as a profession. Mr. Bruncken maintains that forests are necessary to our country, as great regulators of meteorological processes mitigating the evil effects of storm and flood, keeping erosion down to a moderate degree, and influencing climate conditions, but he does not consider it necessary, in order to preserve our forests, to refrain from utilizing our products for the hundreds of uses to which man's ingenuity has put them. On the contrary, he holds that a wise treatment would enable us to gain even more of these products than the natural forest would furnish, and yet not leave its permanency assured, but even increase its vigor and value. This can only be effected, by wise legislation, influenced by public opinion, and the object of the work is to stimulate and guide that public opinion. The volume is well indexed.

Among the books engaged for the Citizen's Library, which is edited by Professor Richard T. Ely, mention may be made of one on "Municipal Engineering and Sanitation," by Mr. M. N. Baker of the Engineering News of New York. It deals with Ways and Means of Communication; Municipal Supplies, such as water, markets, slaughter houses, light, heat and power; Collection and Disposal of Waste, including sewage, garbage, ashes, street dirt; Protection of life, health and property; Insurance, fire, and other municipal expansion, uniformity in municipal accounts, municipal charters and like topics. This book will have the advan-

## REIGNING FAMILIES OF RUSSIA AND GREECE NOW ARE BOUND BY CLOSER TIES THAN EVER.



The Grand Duke George, of Russia, a portrait of whom appears above, and Princess Marie, of Greece, were related before their marriage. The czar is the head of the Greek church and by granting a dispensation, made it possible for the royal lovers to wed.

therefore that will be read by those who may never go abroad as an accurate and vivacious description, as well as by travelers who wish to read these pleasant descriptions of the spot. "Is this a guidebook?" one of the author's friends asked.

"Yes," said another, "a guidebook and description and history all in one." The contents of "Paris As It Is," are divided into three sections, "The Life, the People," "The Rulers of Paris," and "The Art Life and its Institutions."

"For the Sake of the Duchess: A Page From the Life of the Vicomte de Champannet," by S. Walkey, is a fascinating French story of the time of the regency of Philippe d'Orleans. Vicomte Champannet, a brave and reckless nobleman, who has squandered his estate in gaming, is approached by the regent with a tempting proposal for him to proceed to the chateau of the old Chevalier de Cheverny, enter it under an assumed name, win his confidence and in some manner secure possession of certain papers in his keeping relating to a dangerous conspiracy. The vicomte indignantly declines the mission, but is finally induced to undertake it by the young and fascinating Duchess de Berri, a widow and the daughter of the regent. He had secretly loved her before her marriage, and when she confesses her love for him and promises him her hand in the event of his success, he no longer hesitates. He visits the chateau, falls in love with the old Chevalier's daughter and in the end marries her through the agency of the regent, who discovers that the duchess is in love with the vicomte and determined to become his wife. The story is a maze of intrigue, interspersed with many highly dramatic scenes. It has reached a third edition.

No one can read I. K. Friedman's novel, "Poor People," without being impressed with the truth of his pictures of life in the tenements of New York. The people he depicts are as real as the unfortunate man Jacob A. Riss has drawn in "A Ten Years' War." The hero of the book, Adolph Vogel, is a young fellow who has strong dramatic ability, but who is forced to slave at watch repairing in order to support a good woman, however, finally enables him to successfully fight the battle for liquor and in the end he wins success as a playwright. A striking feature of the story is the marriage of another daughter of the poor family to a young business man after the girl that she yawns between her vulgar style of life and the old home. The attempt of her father and mother to live under her roof is a bit of pathos that is very touching. There are minor characters, and the book, though it is a somber tone, has a great deal of fun and is very readable.

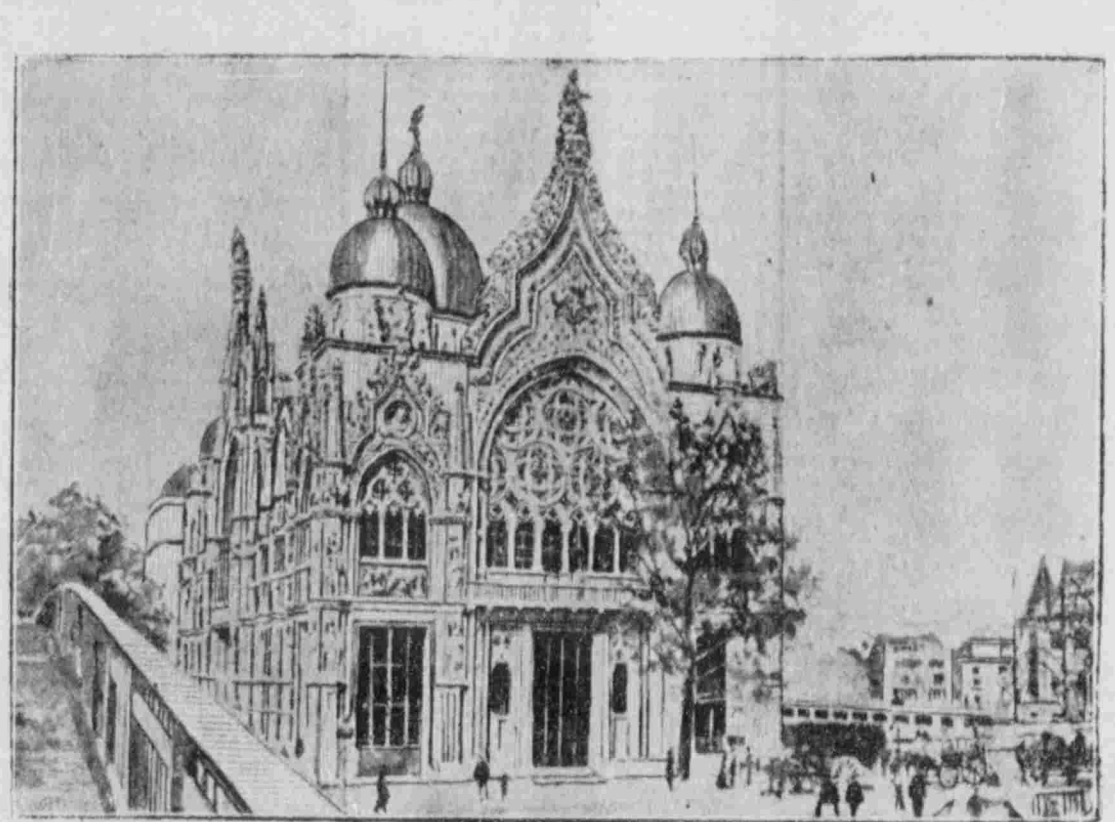
The fight with death is the theme of Miss Anne Holm's new novel, "The Valley of the Great Shadow," but grim as it is, it is lightened with gaiety and laughter and the joy of sacrifice. A rather wonderful little picture of invalid life in a sanitarium for those who are condemned to exile, it has many elements besides the element of terror. The shadow of death covers it, but gives it a charm which no amount of sunlight can compass. It is curious to study the different phases of the shadow upon the various characters; almost all of them are condemned but to only a few does it mean an added somberness, a realization of the tragedy of their fate. To others it means bitterness, and to others still only an increase of gaiety. The deepening of character, which is the finest result of such a prophecy, is not always apparent. It seems to produce rather an intensification of character, and shows that we are the victims, after all, of our qualities. The book is full of contrasts and shows fine tendernesses and a beautiful capacity for sacrifice.—Herbert A. Stone & Co., Chicago.

It is a very keen criticism of "The Slave" that Mr. Royce Cortisot prints in the New York Tribune. He calls it the best thing that Mr. Hichens has written, and understands the strange charm of Lady Carli Knox, its central figure, a young and beautiful woman with a consuming passion for jewels. "The type," he says, "is not uncommon in fiction, but the custom of the novelists is to take a woman's fondness for jewels as merely one kind of extravagance. Debits flow from it, and from the debts arise circumstances which induce the heroine to marry against her inclination. Diamonds count in the average novel as nothing more nor less than counters in the plot. Mrs. Hichens changes all this. His heroine does not want precious stones just for purposes of decoration. Diamonds or rubies mean much more to her, too, than objects which might be converted into cash. That would be the last purpose to which she would put them. She loves them as other women love their lovers; she has for them a passion beside which that of the ordinary woman in fiction for her

Miss Katherine de Forest, who has long been a resident of Paris and a correspondent there, chiefly of "Harper's Bazar," has written the result of her study of the French capital—the people, the city and its institutions, and the life of the French people in the volume of "Paris As It Is." This volume is profusely illustrated with pictures.

While writing this book Miss de Forest read the successive chapters to friends, some of whom had not, and by the test of the free criticism of these friends she made her selections of subjects and anecdotes and incidents, "try to tell those things that Americans most eager to know, whether they have visited Paris or not." The book is one

## MAGNIFICENT CATHEDRAL-LIKE STRUCTURE, ITALY'S BUILDING AT EXPOSITION.



The Italian building at the Paris Exposition is the most important of all in its dimensions. It is a beautiful combination of various styles of architecture, and is surmounted by five grand domes, one in golden bronze. These domes and the magnificent rosette windows give a cathedral character to the edifice.

known judges as Henry James and W. D. Howells, are generous in their praises. Mr. Wells sits very near the feet of genius, and the announcement of a new work by him always quickens expectation that he may have greatly "arrived."

"There are new chapters in the spiritual history of the race, but there is no new volume," says Hamilton W. Mabie in a recent criticism on George Edward Woodberry, "poet and critic." "It is a continuous story, as vital in Greece as in modern England, as genuine, intimate, and true to life in the Italy of Dante as in the America of Whitman. Mr. Woodberry knows this great story—the romance of the race—by heart; he feels its vital quality, is in touch with its passion for beauty, and recreates it in his own imagination by virtue of the sympathetic unity which he establishes with it and the sympathetic insight which he brings to it. He has gained access to the heart of literature by his possession of this spiritual divination, and he has also given his own tools fitness of fibre and keenness of edge. In verse and prose his command of expression is notable for accuracy, range, and that wholeness or continuity of structure which is the organizing principle of all true style."

W. D. Howells in Harper's Bazar has the following to say of Miss Burney's "Evelina": "Evelina" is a masterpiece, and she could not very well be spared from the group of great and real heroines. The means of realizing her are now as quaint and obsolete almost as the manners of the outdated world to which she was born. Nobody writes novels in letters any more; just as people no longer call each other Sir and Madam, and are favored and obliged and commanded upon every slight occasion; just as young ladies no longer cry out, when strongly moved, "Good God, sir," or receive prodigious compliments; or make set speeches, or have verses to

thousand drawings of birds and animals to illustrate "The Century Dictionary." On finishing this task, ten years ago, he went immediately to Paris, where his first picture—a sleeping wolf—was given a conspicuous place "on the line" at the salon. The writing of his "Grizzly" book (which appeared first in The Century) is said to have been prompted by Rudyard Kipling, who had listened with breathless interest to its relation at the dinner table of a mutual friend.

The ecumenical conference is using a pamphlet of hymns and tunes made up of selections from the hymnals published by the Century company. The aggregate sale of the hymn books issued by that company is nearly 3,000,000 copies.

Ernest Bruncken, secretary of the late Wisconsin State forestry commission, has written a work on "North American Forests and Forestry," in which he aims to show their relations to the national life of the American people. His endeavor is to combat the ignorance which wastes instead of using the riches nature has prepared for us; the heedlessness that does not take the trouble to do its best; the greed that overreaches itself in its haste to get all; the selfishness that cares not for its neighbor, though he suffer and perish. The book is not addressed to the professional forester, but to the many who take a living interest in all questions affecting the welfare of the nation, and to those who love the life of nature without standing apart from the more strenuous current of human existence. Mr. Bruncken discusses the North American forest in its geographical and climatic peculiarities, the forest in its relation to man, the forest industries, the destruction and deterioration of forest life, the difference between real forestry and that which sometimes passes by that name, forest finance and management, the relations

of forestry and government to each other, fighting fire and thieves, forestry and taxation, reform in forestry methods, and finally, some remarks on forestry as a profession. Mr. Bruncken maintains that forests are necessary to our country, as great regulators of meteorological processes mitigating the evil effects of storm and flood, keeping erosion down to a moderate degree, and influencing climate conditions, but he does not consider it necessary, in order to preserve our forests, to refrain from utilizing our products for the hundreds of uses to which man's ingenuity has put them. On the contrary, he holds that a wise treatment would enable us to gain even more of these products than the natural forest would furnish, and yet not leave its permanency assured, but even increase its vigor and value. This can only be effected, by wise legislation, influenced by public opinion, and the object of the work is to stimulate and guide that public opinion. The volume is well indexed.

## HORRORS OF SIBERIAN EXILE TO CEASE BY CZAR'S ORDER



While Siberia remained a penal settlement it was impossible to get respectable settlers to occupy this land. Since the building of the railway, the czar sees that a vast tract is available for settlement by his people and he has abolished exile to Siberia in order to induce peaceable dwellers to locate along the line of the new road.

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swain seems almost cheap and vulgar. Her imagination is fired by a precious stone where the most eloquent of men would leave her cold." Later on in his long analysis Mr. Cortisot says: "The author, in saying that which she has not, is extremely interesting to read. He finds the ending of the book weaker than the beginning, but he pays the scheme of it a tremendous compliment in saying that the book in its conception might have been worthy of Balzac or Poe."

Stories of Maine, by Sophie Swett is an excellent book recently published by the American Book Company.

Some of the most stirring and important events of our history are described in this little book in a highly entertaining manner. The author has accomplished the task of preserving valuable records, much of which are unknown, because hitherto found only in books out of print or in the archives of historical societies, yet which are so full of interest that they "read like folk lore and legend and other than verifiable history." Persons who read this book will wonder that so little has been written about some of the bloodiest Indian wars, bitterest fights for supremacy among old world nations and most heroic struggles of pioneers to be found anywhere in American annals. With such a wealth of material the task has been to edit for treatment such events as portray best the growth of a wilderness of savagery into a great and enlightened State. From the account of the early visit of the northerner to the present time the reader is taken through a series of events which make a complete and accurate history with a vivid picture of the struggles and hardships encountered by the pioneers and their descendants. The mere titles of the chapters, such as "King Philip's War," "How Captain Weymouth Kidnaped the Indians," "Simon the Yankee Killer," "The First Naval Battle of the Revolution" and "Maine in the Civil War," show the interesting and valuable character of the book.

The book is in an attractive form, well printed and handsomely illustrated. It is an invaluable addition to the text-books of schools.

In "Geber, A Tale of Harun the Khalif," Kate A. Benton has written a story that is an encyclopaedia of the Arabian Nights' Tales and with it a tinge of convincing reality which the old time romances do not possess. Geber, the physician of whom history speaks as a legend of knowledge and skill, is the central figure of the tale and around it the author has woven an entrancing romance, with Haroun al Raschid playing one of the chief parts in a drama, which deals with the full of the great Haroun al Raschid. The plot given to Janfar, a scion of the noble race, a devoted and pure passion for Zobeide, the favorite wife of the Khalif, and this with the danger incident to the ever threatening discovery of Haroun of the love existing between his two favorites, with many other enthralling incidents keep the interest of the reader keenly alive to the end. The tale abounds in descriptions of the court life and scenes in the harem, and the author, the renowned ruler's love for nice points of law having several clever illustrations in various scenes portrayed in the book. The color, brilliancy, romance and poetry of the tale are given in a clear and simple way in clear and flashing tints and not once does the interest lag, or the clear tones ring false in the picture. It is a field untouched by modern writers and the author, like Edward Wright could not have lived to reap the fruits of fame and fortune that undoubtedly will be the award of her painstaking and brilliant effort. Mrs. Benton died shortly after her book was accepted by the publishers, and did not see even the first proofs of her work.—Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York.

## MAGAZINES.

The Juvenile Instructor for May 1st contains its valuable series of "Lives of Our Leaders," with a sketch of the life of Apostle Brigham Young. The ninth article upon Sunday school discipline is furnished by J. M. Tanner, "The Teacher," being the subject, and Norway is the subject treated in the "History of The Nations." An interesting account of the semi-annual conference of the Deseret Sunday school Union is given, and "Mormon King Mormon," in the fiction of the number, which contains besides several shorter articles of interest.

The Youth's Companion for this week has a most tempting list of contents. "Pugnacity Parkin" is the title of the leading story and Harriet Prescott Spofford follows with her interesting series, "True Tales of Travel." Mrs. E. Wilkes continues one of her characteristic country stories under the title "A Remembered Grave," and the rest of the number is full of such material as has helped to make the Companion the leading youth's paper of the land.

"At One Time I Suffered from a severe sprain of the ankle," says Dr. E. C. Cary, editor of the Guide, Washington, Va. "After using several well recommended medicines without success, I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and am pleased to say that relief came as soon as I began its use and a complete cure speedily followed. This remedy has also been used in my family for frost bitten feet with the best results. I cheerfully recommend its use to all who may need a first class liniment."

## "Good Digestion"

waits on appetite. Lack of appetite usually indicates weak digestion. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters taken before meals will create a healthy desire for food, by cleansing the stomach and invigorating the liver and bowels, and stimulating the secretions of the stomach. It also purifies the blood, strengthens and invigorates the liver and bowels, and is the most efficient medicine in the world for stomach troubles. A Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

Accept no Substitutes if You Value Health.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters