

LITERATURE

POEMS EVERYBODY SHOULD KNOW.

OLD TIMES, OLD FRIENDS, OLD LOVE.

There are no days like the good old days—
The days when we were youthful;
When humankind were pure in mind,
And speech and deeds were truthful;
Before a love for sordid gold
Became man's ruling passion,
And before each dame and maid became
Slave to the tyrant Fashion!

There are no girls like the good old girls—
Against the world I'd stake 'em!
As bixom and smart, and clean of heart
As the Lord knew how to make 'em!
They were rich in spirit and common sense,
And plenty all supportin';
They could bake and brew, and had taught school, too,
And they made such likely courtin'!

There are no boys like the good old boys—
When we were boys together;
When the grass was sweet to the brown bare feet
That dimpled the laughing heather;
When the peewee sang to the summer dawn
Of the bee in the pillowy clover,
Or down by the mill the whip-poor-will
Echoed his night song over.

There is no love like the good old love—
The love that mother gave us;
We are old, old men, yet we pine again
For that precious grace—God save us!
So we dream and dream of the good old times,
And our hearts grow tender, fonder,
As those dear old dreams bring soothing gleams
Of heaven away off yonder.

—Eugene Field

THRALL TO SORROW.

She sits today with downcast eyes
And there is sadness in her breast,
And now and then she deeply sighs,
Though she is fair and richly dressed.
Nay, Death has not come stealing in,
To leave her mourning child or friend,
And on her conscience lies no sin,
Yet all her joy is at an end.
A youthful bloom is on her face,
Her locks are still undimmed with gray;
Her supple form retains its grace,
That women lose with deep dismay.
She sits in sorrow, her refined
And still uncrinkled face is grave,
Though Time to her has been most kind—
Her Willie has begun to shrieve.

—Exchange.

NOTES.

It is practically a forgotten fact that Victor Hugo was a political exile from France for nearly a decade and a half. In 1851 he was a warm admirer of Napoleon, the "little," expecting great things, and when his dreams of political power and titles were shattered the great Frenchman turned the batteries of his brain and pen against the emperor.

There was a lot of fiery correspondence which resulted in Hugo's being exiled from the island of Jersey by the British government. There is a peculiar phase in the ruling of the Channel Islands, and while Jersey is amenable to the British constitution, the island of Guernsey reserves all its old feudal rights.

It was to this island that Hugo fled, and he lived at Saint Peter, a little fishing village on the south coast of the island, four miles from Cherbourg. Hugo spent a house with spacious grounds and a little Scotchman named McCulloch, and took up his abode. The house was the scene of many of his greatest literary efforts.

It was here he wrote "Les Misérables," in which he embodied many of his own experiences. The old hospital of Les Feuillantes appear in his prose masterpiece, and the sufferings of Marius and Cosette were his own, when he was a struggling writer after the loss of the family fortunes.

The beautiful love scenes and dialogues which appear between Marius and Cosette were really taken from the letters which Hugo wrote to Adèle Fougere, and from those he received from her. That famous epigram, "You are young, you are wise, but with all your learning you can say no more than 'I love you,'" was inspired to the soul of Hugo.

The writer named his home Hauteville House, a characteristic appellation. This was surrounded with a cupola, and here Hugo smoked a 12-foot telescope and a large tripod. In fair days he would stand the coast of his beloved France, dreaming of her past greatness, the wrongs and sufferings of her

people, and formulating those ideas which resulted in his epochal works.

It was during the bitterest moments of his exile that he wrote that scathing denunciation which he called "Napoleon Le Petit." Following this he resolutely refused of the fishermen of Guernsey filled with nautical inaccuracies, "Tollers of the Sea." All this time Hugo was at work upon that gigantic protest against existing conditions, "Les Misérables."

He would attend on Sundays high mass at the church of St. Agnes, which was located in Saint Sampson, another little fishing village about five miles away. After mass came a 16-mile walk, and the sturdy figure with the grizzled locks and beard, hands behind his back and swinging a cane, was a familiar sight to the simple fisher folk of Guernsey.

Political plotters were frequent visitors to Hauteville House, and it was a sure sign that Hugo expected one when he would stand in front of the driveway contemplating the shadow of the sun and comparing it with that cast by himself.

In 1852 "Les Misérables" was given to the world, and was printed simultaneously in 10 different languages. The sensation caused by this mercurial explosion of the "man's inhumanity to man" and the vehement protest against the existing conditions in France are remembered by many persons now living. It really was the most sensational work of the nineteenth century, and if Hugo had never written a drama, poem or essay his fame would have been imperishable.

The passion of the great Frenchman for flowers, and the birds is aptly illustrated in the conversations which Marius and Cosette have, and it is a matter of record that he was so jealous of his flower garden that, despite the fact he was in a situation to employ a number of servants, he absolutely declined to permit anyone to touch the beds.

It cannot be truthfully said that Hugo was a social success, for he considered himself the greatest genius the world had ever produced, and the incident of his writing to Kaiser Wilhelm I, offering to meet him in a duel and settle the quarrel between Prussia and France, as he, Hugo, was an intellectual king, gives some idea of how the exiled writer held himself while a resident of Saint Peter.

The simple fisher folk of Guernsey still talk of Hugo, and one of the most charming experiences it is possible for an individual to have is to drop in at Mr. McCulloch's hospitable home and listen to the descendant of the famous Scotch pirate tell of the many arguments he had with the precursor of the most brilliant literary brain of the nineteenth century.

Marion Crawford's new novel, "A Lady of Rome," is announced for publication by The MacMillan company on Oct. 18. It is a story of modern Roman society, and is said to be the most dramatic and powerful work Mr. Crawford has done since he wrote "The Heart of Rome."

Frederick Upham Adams has had several offers from playwrights who recognize the dramatic possibilities of his latest novel, "The Bottom of the Well," and it is likely that a version of it will be produced next winter. The succession of stirring incidents naturally lend themselves to dramatization.

Bram Stoker's "Personal Reminiscences of Henry Irving," which has been looked forward to as the authoritative biography of the great actor, was published by The MacMillan company on Saturday, October 13, the anniversary of Irving's death.

Edwin Markham and Florence Morse Kingsley are near neighbors and friends. In "Mrs. Kingsley's last novel, 'The Resurrection of Miss Cynthia,' is dedicated to him. This novel and its immediate predecessor, 'The Transfiguration of Miss Philura,' develop her new and hopeful philosophy of "the infinite supply." The supply of all the good we desire

LEAVES FROM OLD ALBUMS.



JUDGE THOMAS A. MARSHALL.

The Well Known Pioneer Lawyer Who Died During the Week, as He Looked More Than a Generation Ago.

is inexhaustible. To many this philosophy is a joke, but to Mrs. Kingsley it is a great reality. "Be careful what you wish for, because you are going to get it," she admonishes her Sunday school class. She says this philosophy applies to money, food and other material wants, as well as spiritual needs.

While Winston Churchill has been engaged in his political campaign he has been giving much thought to a new book which he had in mind even before "Coniston" was completed. It is said that his next novel will be quite different from anything he has ever done, and that it will involve his experience as a naval cadet at Annapolis.

"Miserere," by Mabel Wagnalls, author of "The Stars of the Opera," etc., was published by Funk & Wagnalls company in their "Hour Glass Series," Sept. 22. It is a dainty and fascinating story of music and it devotes, Ella Wheeler Wilcox says the story "is perfectly delightful, and the theme is new and interesting."

BOOKS.

The Rev. A. J. Church, author of "The Story of the Bible," has again placed his young readers of books in his debt with his latest work, "The Odyssey for Boys and Girls." Mr. Church has retold the story of the Odyssey in a manner that makes it more understandable to the child than a close translation, while he has sacrificed none of the essentials that make it one of the most delightful and exciting stories of the world. The spirit of adventure and daring that pervades the Odyssey makes it the greatest of classics for the young, and Mr. Church has performed a real service to literature in making it so accessible to the understanding of the Homeric poem.

Randall Parrish's new novel of the West, "Bob Hampton of Placer," just recently published, follows a series of successes. "A Sword of the Old Frontier," "My Lady of the North," and "When Wilderness Was King." In all of these Mr. Parrish has proved his ability to create strong characters and vivid scenes. Bob Hampton in this latest romance is discovered in action, seeking to save the life of a young girl, the Indian as the curtain rises. He fights with Custer in that desperate struggle on the Little Big Horn when he falls; and throughout the book marked powers of description are manifested. The story has the full flavor of the west in the early seventies, and its hero and heroine, their interest heightened by an agreeably prolonged mystery, are of the sort that Bret Harte introduced to the literary world. A. C. McClurg, publisher, Chicago.

"The Day's Journey," Miss Neta Syrett's first novel to appear in the United States, was published in September by A. C. McClurg & Co., Kansas City. It is a novel of literary charm, dealing with members of the literary set of London, and has an ingenious situation in which a husband and wife are separated by a misunderstanding. The novel is a masterpiece of the kind, and it is a pity that it is not more widely known. It is a novel of the kind that is so rare, a novel that is both a work of art and a work of the imagination. It is a novel that is both a work of art and a work of the imagination. It is a novel that is both a work of art and a work of the imagination.

"Perry's Introductory Course in Argumentation," by Frances M. Perry, instructor in English in Wellesley College, American Book company, New York.

The subject of brief-drawing and argumentative composition is here presented in a form suitable for colleges and secondary schools. The book contains three divisions, the first relating to finding and formulating the proposition for argument, the second to proving the proposition, and the last to finding the material to prove the proposition. Varied and stimulating exercises are provided for the student. The work is made simple and practical, and all difficulties are thoroughly discussed and fully explained. The course will give the student a habit of doing work in a purposeful way, with a sense of the relation of parts, an ability to reason upon and modify the material presented to him, and to originate as well as to acquire.

MAGAZINES.

The October Arena is a magazine that all thoughtful Americans should read. Its table of contents is as timely as it is varied, and the papers are for the most part remarkably strong and interesting. Among the contributions of special value we mention the following: "Individualism Through Socialism: A Reply to the Hon. William J. Bryan," by Prof. Thomas Elmer Will, A. M.; "The Anglo-Saxon Crime," by Hon. Thomas Speed Mosby; "The Costliness of War," by William Restelle; "The

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University of Berlin and the Proposed Changes in the German System of National Education," by Maynard Butler; "An Object-Lesson in the Solution of Race Problems," by Frank J. Mather; "Heresy in the Episcopal Church," by Katherine Kilgore; "O. R. Spencer, a Cartoonist of Progressive Democracy," illustrated; "Socialism and the Liquor Traffic," by William H. Watts; "Saratoga," by The Great South American Statesman and Educator, Prof. Frederic M. Noel; "The Economic Struggle in Colorado," by Hon. J. Warner Mills; "Jean Jaures' Vision of the Socialist State," a Book-Study by B. O. Flower. The regular departments are also very attractive this month. The editorial dealing with the Hon. George Fred Williams and Winston Churchill as two typical young statesmen in New England who are battling for the cause of civic righteousness and political justice is especially noteworthy. Altogether this number is one of the very best issues that have appeared.

Almase's for November is rivaled only by the October number of the same magazine. Its table of contents is fuller than ever, and each item of it is instinct with human interest. The novellette is perhaps the feature, because it is by the Baroness Grey, who has published several successful novels. Its title is "Beau Brocade," and it is a light, sparkling romance, full of action. Next in importance is "Polly Fern," a story by Eleanor Hoyt Brainerd. It is a charming story, written in the same engaging style that made "Nancy's Country Christmas" so successful. H. B. Marjot-Watson has an absorbing story of the mystery type in "The Prince's Pictures." One of the best studio stories that have appeared in a long time is that by Kate Jordan, with the attractive title of "The Making of a Picture." Francis Metcalf has an exceptionally good story in "Peggy's Gymkana." A very original story is "Her Only Chance," by Caroline Duer and another. Mary Moss' story, "H. Gwynne Presents," is an amusing satire on certain phases of theatrical management. Another of Coleman Smadley's stories, illustrating matters of deportment for young girls, is "The Stony Path." Sarah Gundry Bradley appears again in Almase's after a considerable interval with "A Successor to Susan." Margaret Sutton Briscoe has the second of her series of essays, "Visions of an Optimist." The popular will be intrigued by Curtis Hidden Page, Madeline Bridges, Arthur Powell, John Curtis Underwood, Edith M. Thomas, and Margaret Houston.

Another magazine to enter the fifteen-cent class is The Popular, which, as a ten-center, has been a pronounced success. Beginning with the December issue, The Popular will be enlarged to 224 pages, the paper will be of a better quality than before, and there are many other improvements announced. In consequence, the price will go up to 15 cents. It is a healthy kind of fiction that you always get in The Popular—yarns of adventure with "something doing" right along—and in these days, when it seems fashionable to apply the microscope to social evils and work the result into a novel, it is good to think that there is still a public for a story that is a story, not a pessimistic muck-rack among the gossips of the back stairs. The November issue, "The Revolt of the Puppets," by A. H. Vandenberg, tells how a young politician made a stand for cleanliness in politics and braved the ire of "a maker of government." The second and concluding part of a notable racing story, "Gardner's Finish," by W. B. M. Ferguson, also appears in this issue. The famous English authors, K. and Hesketh Pritchard, contribute a complete story, the second in the "Golf" series, which describes how Golf played a return match with Politics, the horse-thief, in Paris. There are many other excellent stories in The Popular for November.

NEW LIBRARY BOOKS.

The following 50 books will be added to the public library Monday morning, Oct. 22, 1906: MISCELLANEOUS. Corant-Crudites; 2 vol. Dierckx—Literary Character of Men of Letters—History of the Inquisition of Spain; vol. 2. Dynamics of Living Matter. Maitland—Library of Literary Criticism; 8 vol. (Reference). Pouches—His Pilgrims; vol. 15. 16. Rose—Development of the European Nations; 2 vol. Stevenson—Days and Deeds. FICTION. Doyle—Sir Nigel. Fingill—Venus of Cadiz. Hichens—Call of the Blood. London—Moon-Face. MacLean—Power Lot. Potter—Ballingtons. CHILDREN'S BOOKS. Boyesen—Norwegian Tales. Dutton—In Field and Pasture. Frothingham—Running the Gantlet. Miles—Fifty-two More Stories for Girls. Miles—Fifty-two More Stories for Boys. Mori—Fishing and Hunting.

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WARSAW, Oct. 16.—Proud as the Poles are of the author of "Quo Vadis," Sienkiewicz, the man is not well beloved in his native land. He has the reputation of being close-fisted, and his compatriots like an open hand. The following incident, which caused him to leave his native land, is a very pretty daughter by his first wife, a fair-haired girl with a bright complexion. Her life is rather dull, and one winter she determined to spend her time on her father's estate in Poland, where she had begun to grow up, and to institute a poor fund which would last through the worst part of the winter.

Henry Sienkiewicz, in a moving speech, delivered before a large audience, pleaded the cause of the working man, and, after dwelling upon the duties of rich citizens, suggested that everybody in Warsaw, who rented a flat, should pay a uniform tax of one ruble for each window which looked out upon the street. This seemed fair enough, as only the well-to-do rent flats looking out on the street; the poorer ones have to be content with a view of the courtyard.

People with a dozen windows or more coming under Sienkiewicz's category, looked aghast, as they had already given freely to the poor. But as the great man was to set the example, the others said they would willingly follow it. But the worst of it was, that the great man himself declined to practise what he had preached. The day after making his moving speech, he left Warsaw, and those who had begun the work of levying the tax, which was called by his name, learned that he had gone abroad for an indefinite period. Neither did he send the committee the tax for his windows.

People with sufficient sense of humor laughed, and paid their share. But the others, a much larger proportion, said they would wait until Sienkiewicz made a move. They are still waiting.

During the general strike, which took place in the autumn of 1905, the working classes in Warsaw suffered considerably, as many factories were closed for good and the owners of those which were still open refused to pay for the whole of the time spent in strikes. The price of bread—owing to the bakers' strikes—had risen by leaps and bounds, and hundreds of families were starving. Relief committees were formed, and Sienkiewicz was asked to lead his name as president of one, the guardians ad-

suring him that he would not have to be prominently active or attend meetings. Nearly everybody who could possibly do so, sent subscriptions. People went without little daily luxuries in order to be able to help their poorer brethren. Peasants who had no money to give contributed in kind. Every village for miles around sent cabbages, barley and potatoes, till the square by the general postoffice was crowded with their long, narrow carts. And still it was not enough. The cold weather had begun, and the people had not the wherewithal to buy coal. Indeed, most of them had pawned their boots and sheepskins. It was necessary to find some quick way of raising money before the hard frost set in and to institute a poor fund which would last through the worst part of the winter.

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