

from which we saw the town of Albenga in the midst of a delicious plain; this is a remarkable singularity on this coast, as all the other towns are on the rocky hillsides. At the foot of the hill is an immense fertile plain, surrounded by rocks and majestic mountains, some of which were covered with snow. The aridity of the rocks, the imposing aspect of the mountains, form a singular contrast to the smiling beauty of the plain; the meadows are covered with violets and lilies, the oleander grows wild; all the fields are surrounded by long arbors of vines through which you see verdure, flowers, and fruits enclosed by these light trellises, where every arch is ornamented by graceful grape wreaths that sway with the slightest breeze. In this delightful abode it seemed as if the earth were cultivated, not for the needs of man, but only for his pleasure. Everything one met was agreeable. We saw there real shepherdesses; all the young girls were bare-headed, with a few flowers stuck in their hair on the left side. They are nearly all pretty, and especially remarkable for the elegance of their figure."

Unquestionably Mme. de Genlis, in spite of her affected prudishness, must have had great personal attractions. Her pupil, Louis Philippe, told Victor Hugo (although all Hugo's statements must be taken with allowance) that when he was still a gawky youth he suddenly awoke to the fact that he was in love for the first time, and with his governess. Madame was at that time interested in some one else, and sent the future King out of the room, telling him not to make a fool of himself. "Tis a pity" (Hugo goes on) "that when she had taught him so many useful and useless things, she would not explain the meaning of the verb Love." She was certainly right if the celebrated Pamela were her daughter and the sister of Louis Philippe. Mme. de Genlis tells a long story to show that her adopted daughter Pamela was really a little English girl of low parentage, introduced into the Palais Royal merely for the sake of giving the Orleans children a chance of practising their English. But Moore, in his 'Life of Lord Edward Fitzgerald,' written from family papers, says positively that Pamela was the daughter of the Duke of Orleans (Égalité) and of Mme. de Genlis, and her descendants all seem to admit it and to be proud of it.

After Lord Edward Fitzgerald's death in the Irish insurrection of 1798, Pamela married Mr. Pitcairn, a Scotchman by birth, who generally resided in New York, and was for some time American Consul at Hamburg. Whether Pamela ever came to America it is hard to say at this distance, but there is a bit of family history which interests many other people than the author of 'A Girl's Life Eighty Years Ago.' Pitcairn once, at a theatre in New York, in jesting with a young lady, having asked what he should bring her on his next visit, she answered, "A Scotch husband." The man was brought and was married, and years later, when they were quietly living at Canandaigua, Louis Philippe and his two brothers arrived on horseback from Niagara with letters of introduction, and asked for hospitality. It was on a Sunday. The princes were in rags, and the larder of the family was so empty that it was necessary to send to the nearest neighbor's in order to borrow sufficient, not only to eat, but to wear.

E. S.

Correspondence.

THE PEOPLE'S PALACE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I have just seen a paper in the *Nation* of April 26 on the "People's Palace." Will you allow me to point out a grave mistake made by the author? He says that the audience

at the Sunday organ recitals, held at the Palace, is not an audience of genuine workmen. Permit me to say that the whole of the audience on Sunday morning, almost without exception, consists of genuine workmen. Your writer, "N. N.," judged by the dress, which he thought to be that of clerks and shopkeepers. The better class of workmen, as a fact, dress in London as well as the clerks and shopkeepers. The men in corduroys, whom "N. N." found outside, are not the sort of men for whom the Palace is designed. They are the lower class, the men who hang about bars and drink all their wages. The respectable workman puts on his corduroys and ties a handkerchief round his neck on week days. On Sundays he goes in broadcloth and white collar.—I remain, sir, your most obedient servant,

WALTER BESANT.

HAMPTON, LONDON, June 16, 1888.

MAINE POLITICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In your issue of this week are some statements regarding the Republican nominee, Hon. E. C. Burleigh, and Maine politics which should not pass unprotested. The writer of this has no sympathy with the Machine or machine politics. Mr. Burleigh was not the choice of the Ring, and was not brought forward by it. Of the sixteen members of the State Committee—one for each county—Mr. Burleigh had the support of only two. Gov. Marble is an accidental Governor, and but for this would never have been brought forward as a candidate. He is, moreover, seventy years old, and has always been an active politician and chronic office-holder. To suppose any ring could pack a convention of 1,448 delegates from more than five hundred cities, towns, and plantations, with three active candidates in the field, is absurd. The delegates from Mr. Burleigh's own city were elected without an opposing vote. Of the 1,638 votes cast in the Convention, Gov. Marble received 190, Mr. Cleaves 473, Mr. Burleigh 775. Mr. Burleigh's plurality over Mr. Cleaves 302, over Gov. Marble 585. In his own county, whose delegation numbered 131, Gov. Marble received 6 (one of them being a proxy delegate, who, after being overwhelmingly defeated in his own city, went as proxy for a plantation which cast only 3 Republican votes at the last gubernatorial election), Mr. Cleaves 18, and Mr. Burleigh 107.

I think I have given you figures enough to show that he is the people's candidate. The question of his eligibility was fully discussed before the Convention as well as at it, where Judge Symonds made a lengthy plea against it. As to the articles in the *Waterville Mail* and *Portland Press*, if you had known the writers, I am sure you would have attached little weight to them. For many years I have been a reader of your paper, which I deem the fairest of any I have ever read, and I think I know your idea of political machines; and I can and do most emphatically say Mr. Burleigh is not the candidate of the Machine.—Yours, H.

AUGUSTA, ME., June 23, 1888.

A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Now that the issue of the taxation of raw materials and necessities of life seems to be fairly well defined between the two great political parties, would it not be well to make the exact figures and percentages of the tax upon a few of such articles a matter of common knowledge with the people?

A brief tabulation of the tax on wool, blan-

kets, clothing, sugar, salt, lumber, iron, lead, copper, etc., together with a statement of the amount of the surplus, kept in type and prominently displayed in the newspapers, and in posters at the corners and cross-roads throughout the country, would be a quiet and effective argument that would pay in the long run, even should it become necessary to curtail the expense of club uniforms, pyrotechnics, and brass bands.—Very respectfully yours,

GEORGE B. UPHAM.

BOSTON, June 23, 1888.

Notes.

THE new volume of the "Chandos Classics" of Frederick Warne & Co. will be 'Selected Essays from the *Tattler*,' with an introductory essay and notes by Alex. Charles Ewald.

A 'Manual of Astronomy,' by Prof. C. A. Young of Princeton, is announced by Ginn & Co.

Lee & Shepard, Boston, have in press 'Mexico, Picturesque, Political, Progressive,' by Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Blake and Mrs. Margaret F. Sullivan; and 'Methods and Aids in Teaching Geography,' by Chas. F. King.

An addition to the literature of Chautauqua comes to us in the account of the Nebraska Summer Assembly at Crete, by Anna E. Hahn (Boston: Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society). It is cast partly in the form of a story, the experiences of a family during their attendance; but it contains specimens of the lectures given, and notes of the various ordinary proceedings. The moral effects of the work, as a kind of sociable camp-meeting, are most brought out. One of the minor advantages in this case was that the daughter accidentally met with a long-lost lover, whom she had left in the East; but generally the story is a mere blind for good words for Chautauqua circles, Crete College, the *Youth's Companion*, and various eminent or obscure orators, among whom we notice Mr. Thurston of the Chicago Convention. From the extracts here given from his address on Grant, one sees that his "eloquence" is something of which he has a stock always on hand.

Another series of 'Books that have Helped Me' papers, from the *Forum*, has been brought out by D. Appleton & Co. The confessions are nearly all from prominent persons, and serve the usual purpose of letting the world know how the writers began life, with more or less of circumstance and local color.

We praised last year 'The Musical Year-Book of the United States' (Boston, 152 Tremont Street: G. H. Wilson), and the new issue for the musical season of 1887-88 is now before us. The excessive attention formerly given to Boston as compared with New York has been measurably overcome. But Mr. Wilson prefers not to compete with Mr. Krehbiel's 'Review of the New York Musical Season,' to which he refers his readers for further particulars. First performances are indicated in this record of programmes, and especially valuable is the index of titles, under the composers' names. Beethoven and Wagner vie with each other, each filling rather more than a page of the index.

The second part of vol. i of Mr. Henry F. Waters's 'Genealogical Gleanings in England' has been published in Boston by the New England Historic Genealogical Society. To the later 'Gleanings' are prefixed the introductory notes which accompanied them in the *Register*, where they originally appeared, and were commented on by us from time to time.

The John Harvard researches are of prime interest in this as in the previous issue, and the view of his mother's home and facsimile of his autograph adorn the volume. But the index of persons shows the extraordinarily wide scope of Mr. Waters's explorations, and should attract to his support a great many adherents. Every one, in short, inclined to speculate and inquire about his English connections must hereafter turn first of all to these 'Gleanings.' An index of places is added, and has a peculiar value on the English side as preserving the names of localities now either lost or forgotten.

In line with the foregoing is the *Index Library* edited by W. P. W. Phillimore, Queen's College, Oxford, of which the sixth part has come to hand (London: Charles J. Clark). This number unlocks Chancery proceedings in the time of Charles I., and Northamptonshire and Rutland wills of the period 1510-1652. Reference has thus far been made to more than 10,000 wills, and upwards of 3,600 names occur in the portion of the Signet indexes already printed, while more than 16,000 references have been already made to the Royalist Composition Papers. An entirely new index to Sussex wills is in active preparation, and will probably include a series of marriage licenses. In short, this enterprise has strong claims for support in this country as well as in England.

"Elocution and Oratory" is the subject of the second number of the *Bibliographer and Reference List* (Buffalo, N. Y.: Moulton, Wernborne & Co.).

In No. 45 of the Proceedings of the U. S. Naval Institute (Annapolis), occurs the second and concluding portion of Notes from the Journal of Lieut. T. A. M. Craven, U. S. S. *Dale*, Pacific Squadron, 1846-49. These throw some light on the history of that period of conquest and annexation, and on the state of the navy, and are readable also for their pictures of places now transformed by the Anglo-Saxon settlement of California.

The photogravure after Mr. Thornycroft's "Mower" is the leading pictorial feature of the June *Portfolio* (Macmillan). Mr. Walter Armstrong furnishes the accompanying text, which is devoid of fulsome praise, so far as this statuary is concerned, and, for the rest, gives a glance at the progress of the art of sculpture in England since Banks and Flaxman.

There has probably never been a period in the history of printing when more experiments in book-making were ventured upon than the present; and there is no country where these experiments are more abundant and, in the main, more successful than France. One of the latest is 'Le Rosier de Madame Husson,' by M. Guy de Maupassant (Paris: Quantin; New York: F. W. Christern). M. de Maupassant is a masterly writer of short stories; but this is not one of his best—though a tale of Normandy, wherein he is generally seen to most advantage. Yet the 'Rosier de Madame Husson' serves its purpose well enough as a peg for the illustrations of M. Habert-Dys, who has provided one for every page, about thirty in all—sometimes a "landscape with figures," sometimes a decoration more Japanese, always apt and ingenious and interesting. As in Mr. Vedder's 'Omar Khayyâm,' the design fills the whole page except a space left blank for the text. The letter-press is soberly printed in black, while the border changes color with every page. A frontispiece, etched by M. Abot from a design by M. Jules Desprès, seems a little out of keeping with the richer and more varied drawings of M. Habert-Dys.

Two more volumes of the "Œuvres inédites" of Victor Hugo were published June 1 by Het-

zel-Quantin under the title 'Toute la Lyre.' It is a collection of about 1,000 pages of unpublished poems left by Victor Hugo among his manuscripts, for publication by his literary executors. The poems are of all the periods of his poetic life, and are written in his customary manner; but, as might be expected, when it is considered that they were rejected by the author from his previous collections during his lifetime, they are generally not of a quality to add to his reputation.

Among the late publications of Hachette & Cie. is a volume with the attractive title, 'Points obscurs et nouveaux de la vie de Pierre Corneille: Étude historique et critique, avec pièces justificatives' (Boston: Schoenhof). The author, M. François Bouquet, published in 1880 'La Troupe de Molière et les deux Corneille à Rouen en 1658.'

Félix Alcan has just published 'Lavoisier (1743-1794) d'après sa correspondance, ses manuscrits, ses papiers de famille et d'autres documents inédits,' by Édouard Grimaux.

A book which may prove to be very interesting was announced by Charpentier for publication June 4. It is 'Le Journal de Stendhal: mémoires inédits,' published and annotated by MM. de Nion and Stryenski.

The third volume of the 'Mémoires du général Cluseret' has been issued by Jules Lévy. It has for its especial title 'La Fin de l'Empire' (Boston: Schoenhof).

In consequence of a law passed at the last session of the Sobranie appropriating 60,000 francs for literary and scientific works, the Bulgarian Government has drawn up regulations for the study of literature and history. It is proposed to give a reward to all persons who bring to light ancient manuscripts or literary documents of value, as well as those who send copies of popular songs, proverbs, riddles, etc., hitherto unpublished, or descriptions of usages and customs. These will be published in a collection edited by the Minister of Public Instruction. Assistance will also be granted to the publication of literary and scientific works in Bulgarian, and of works written in foreign languages if intimately relating to the history and literature of the country. Another regulation provides that all antique objects discovered in Bulgaria belong to the State. It is forbidden to make excavations and searches for antiquities without official permission, on pain of confiscation of all objects found. There is the same penalty for attempting to export antiquities without permission. If, however, antiquities are discovered accidentally, or after due permission obtained, their value is estimated; one-third is given to the finder, and one-third to the owner of the land on which they are found.

The 'Etymologicum Magnum Romanie,' or Dictionary of the historical and popular language of the Rumanians, published by the Rumanian Academy, and edited by Mr. B. Petriceicu-Hasdeu, has reached the first number of the second volume, ending with the word *Apuc*, and, unlike many dictionaries, seems to increase in value as it goes on. Some of the names of towns—as, for example, Antina—are illustrated with maps, views, and cuts of the archaeological objects found there. The Academy has recently published its Proceedings for the year 1886-87, second series, vol. ix, which contains much interesting matter; an edition of the verse-translation of the Psalter—both in Slavic and Latin type—made by Dosotheus, Metropolitan of Moldavia, according to the original manuscripts, and the edition of 1673, which is invaluable for the study of early Rumanian forms; and the works of Miron Costin, a Rumanian historian and statesman who lived

from 1633 to 1691. This last book is richly illustrated with the facsimiles of manuscripts and autographs, and is edited by V. A. Urechia, Professor and formerly Minister of Public Instruction.

Every one who has read in the English or German translation the tales and fairy-stories of Ion Slavici, one of the most eminent Rumanian writers, will regret to learn that by a decision of the Court of Hermanstadt (Nagy Szeben, as it is called in Magyar) he has been condemned to imprisonment for a year on account of a press offence committed in his newspaper, *La Tribuna*. He has been found guilty of a too violent attack on the Hungarian Government. Slavici was a native of the Rumanian portion of Transylvania, where he passed his early years. After settling in Independent Rumania, he devoted himself entirely to literature. His return to Transylvania a few years ago to edit a political journal was lamented by all his friends, literary and other, except those who desired him to be the corypheus of the Rumanian Irredentist movement in Hungary.

The Deerfield, Mass., Summer School of History and Romance will reopen on July 5, and close on July 31, sitting Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. There will also be classes in Folk-lore and in American Literature, open to members only. The manager is Mr. L. J. B. Lincoln.

—The July *Atlantic* continues the admirable series of classical papers by a second article upon Cicero as he is most delightfully known to us in his Letters. The period covered is that subsequent to his exile, and the passages translated are rendered with an exquisite literary touch, though they make no pretension to exact scholarship. The personality of Cicero on his companionable side—and he is one of the most companionable of the ancients, as Montaigne's appreciation proves—vitalizes and irradiates this somewhat slight study of him, but it has not that charm of completeness in the impression which distinguished the previous paper upon Pliny. Another interesting article of an unusual kind is Mr. Downes's first installment of a series upon the artists of Boston. He deals with the early colonial portrait painters, and with Copley, Trumbull, and Stuart, in a style at once appreciative and restrained. The most important paper, however, is a sketch of the conditions of factory life in the Blackstone Valley of Rhode Island by Lillie B. Chace Wyman. She examines the system that has grown up under the hereditary cotton-mills in that district with regard principally to the feature of tenement-ownership, and to the arbitrary and practically autocratic control of the superintendents over their employees. It is an older but less developed type of the town of Pullman that appears in her pages, and its workings are not found to be entirely beneficent. The sanitary condition is said to be bad, and the tendency to develop a floating in place of a settled population to be marked. The control of the liquor traffic, on the other hand, is reckoned a gain. On the whole, however, no compensation is found in this form of "the industrial group" for the lack of the sentiment of home that springs from proprietorship, and the absence of the invigorating conditions of independence which belong to the American ideal of a small community. Furthermore, the opportunity of the superintendents to act capriciously, harshly, and inconsiderately is represented as very great. The only check seems to be the necessity of business gains; but this is a slender reed for justice to rest upon. Mrs. Wyman closes her article with an opinion of Senator Chace's: "Peculiarly the factory is a