

see the great estates divided, and all slaves emancipated who were held by members of the Society of Friends.

Miss Hazard's book is a distinct and valuable contribution to our colonial history. The materials of her interesting narrative are drawn from original sources. She began to untie and examine her grandfather's papers; then she was led back to those of his grandfather; then still back to those of that grandfather's father. Then she was given access to the records of the South Kingston Monthly Meeting, which were never before examined for historical purposes. These rich materials she has arranged with that care which shows her work to be a labor of love as well as one of great intelligence.



### The Round Table Tennyson<sup>1</sup>

This edition of Tennyson is distinctly the most beautiful which has yet appeared, and is at the same time a piece of model book-making. It is to be complete in ten volumes, printed from a very clear, attractive type on English hand-made paper. The volumes are of the octavo size, with deckle edges, and are bound in boards stamped in gilt. The effect is striking and unique. Each volume contains a frontispiece and a numbered certificate, the whole edition being limited to five hundred signed copies. The edition is to be complete, and will include copyright matter not heretofore given to the public. It also had the advantage of the latest revision by Tennyson. A very attractive feature of the work is the fact that the authorized biography of Tennyson, now in preparation by Arthur Hallam Tennyson, will, on its completion, be issued in uniform style, so that the twelve volumes will include not only the entire body of Tennyson's work, but also the official account of his life. Such an edition is peculiarly appropriate at this time, and will undoubtedly take its place as the definitive form of what most English readers consider the most perfect English poetry of the last half-century.



*The Industries of Animals.* By Frédéric Houssay. Contemporary Science Series. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.) This volume opens with a tirade against the old-time, outdoor, unscientific naturalist. No one questions that classification is dry-bones, but it is certain that the student of living forms must use systems, and must recognize species' names. If the zoölogist of to-day is to study with profit, he must do comparative work, and his material must still be gathered out-of-doors by some one. Unhappy man who fully delegates such work to an unscientific collector! When the microscope and scalpel and books are the only instruments of the zoölogist, his study will deservedly become an unimportant science. It is very curious that, after having emphasized his point, the author should proceed to give us a book of the old-fashioned kind. In his "Industries of Animals," Mr. Houssay shows us how animals hunt, fish, war, defend themselves, gain provision, domesticate other animals, rear young, and make dwellings. Certainly a very large portion of his material is drawn from the old-school naturalists whom he has stamped as non-scientific. What he tells us is very interesting, but there is little new. He does not proceed with any particular system, nor does he bring out of his facts any very clear deductions. If his purpose is to write a popular work upon Mental Development in Animals, Romanes has done it far more successfully. If he intended simply to present a collection of descriptions of animal habits, he has not done as well as Wood in his "Homes Without Hands." He has, indeed, brought together, in rather bad English but attractively told, an interesting accumulation of facts regarding animal life. One of the most interesting lines to follow in the book is the mutual helpfulness of animals. It is delightful to study the ways in which non-social animals occasionally unite in effort to accomplish a certain end; it is wonderful to see how, in almost every great animal group, a social habit leads to enormous intellectual development.

*The Cambridge Teachers' Bible* (James Pott & Co., New York) is issued in every variety of style so far as binding and printing are concerned, but its particular feature is the Cambridge Companion to the Bible which is bound with it, and which

aims to give that kind of aid to Bible students which is supplied by the other great English university in the Oxford Bible. The four hundred closely printed pages of the Companion deal with the Bible from every point of view, and furnish the student who thoroughly masters them with a very complete knowledge of the Scriptures, as regards their history, their structure, their language, their literary authorship, and their text. The external history of the Jews is given in a continuous narrative, while the religious history is broadly outlined in the development of the Messianic idea. Large space is devoted to an examination of the Apocrypha, and in the treatment of the New Testament special attention is given to the arguments of the separate Epistles and the relations of the Gospels to one another. The antiquities of the Bible, the Deluge, the landscape, geography, and natural history of the Holy Land, receive attention in separate articles. The index of proper names contains all the changes made in the Revised Version, and, with a glossary, a table of subjects, a concordance, and an entirely new set of maps which report the results of the latest investigations in Asia Minor, brings to the hand of the student access to every department of Biblical knowledge. Professor Ryle discusses the structure of the Bible and the limits and growth of the Bible. Bishop Westcott writes of the sacred books of other religions. Dr. Stanton contributes an interesting monograph on the history of the progress of revelation and the Messianic hope.

*William Jay and the Constitutional Movement for the Abolition of Slavery.* By Bayard Tuckerman. With a Preface by John Jay. (Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.) Mr. Tuckerman's sketch of the life and influence of William Jay is in the best sense a contribution to the literature of abolition. It is the history of a man whose firmness of opinion, moderation in action, and unwavering adherence to the supreme National law makes him almost unique among abolitionist leaders. Jay's position, too, was unique; he was a judge in Westchester County, of high social rank, of independent property, and prominent in the most aristocratic of ecclesiastical denominations of the time. Yet he championed the cause of the slaves, and set an example to the class to which he belonged, a class little disposed to sympathize with such extremists as Garrison and Tappan. Judge Jay worked almost entirely with his pen, and his influence for peace and arbitration was no less important than for abolition. One of the few permanent results of the Treaty of Paris in 1856 was the recognition of the principle of arbitration in matters of dispute, and this policy has seen its latest exemplification in the settlement of the Behring Sea controversy. It was Jay's pamphlet, called into existence by the Mexican war, that contained the first practicable scheme for international arbitration. This scheme, through the influence of the English Peace Society, was practically adopted by the Congress of Paris, and underlies the settlement of international disputes to-day. This excellent biography is written with appreciation and good judgment.

Students of the silver question cannot write too early to the Department of State for the report of the International Monetary Conference held at Brussels last year. It is true that the debates do not give the same impression as to the sentiment in European countries upon bimetallism as that we were forced to gather from the actions of Ministers, the discussions in Parliaments, and the editorials of leading newspapers. Most nations seem courteously to have sent to the Conference a disproportionate number of economists thoroughly impressed with the necessity of bimetallism—instructing them, however, merely to discuss and not to pledge the policy of the nations which delegated them. Most of the good speeches were made by bimetallists; there were, however, enough monometallists present to make the debate cover substantially all phases of the question. Many Americans will be surprised to find (as, indeed, the reviewer was) that Senator Jones, of Nevada, delivered what was rightly considered the most remarkable address heard by the Convention. As M. Allard, the delegate of Belgium, expressed it, the address was "not a speech" but "a treatise;" "not only a monetary treatise, but a study in social economy." President Andrews, of Brown, and Congressman McCreary, of Kentucky, likewise delivered noteworthy addresses, so that America's part in the debates at the Conference was highly creditable to us.

*The Unseen Foundations of Society.* By the Duke of Argyll. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. \$5.) The author sensibly treats of political economy as one of the moral sciences, but by reason of this enlarged conception he is led into one discursion after another, until he has virtually given us his conception of the universe. Most of the criticisms upon the failures and partial falsities of the old school of economics are such as we can heartily indorse. Many of the criticisms, likewise, upon the new radicalism seem to us eminently sensible. Yet the volume is not vital. The descendant of the old Whig family fails, just

<sup>1</sup> *The Works of Alfred, Lord Tennyson. Round Table Edition.* 10 Vols. \$6 per Vol. Henry T. Thomas, 13 Astor Place, New York.

as the Whig party failed, by reason of his instinctive balancing of the demands of conservatism and the demands of progress. The term "Arm-chair Whig," which is now applied to certain lukewarm members of the Liberal party, is one which describes the intellectual attitude of the Duke of Argyll. He is not great enough as a historical investigator to make his observations upon various epochs authoritative. He is not deeply religious enough to make his interpretation of Christian teachings inspiring; he is not personally concerned enough in the success of the reform movements of our day to enable him to champion them grandly or fight them grandly. A great many good ideas do not make a great book. There must be a great idea greatly felt, and there is none such in this volume.

Miss Mitford's *Our Village* differs in method from Mrs. Gaskell's charming "Cranford," but it is a book of very similar flavor and quality. It consists of a series of chapters descriptive of English rural life both indoors and out, and including the quaint and picturesque characters which fifty years ago gave that life a quality of its own. "Our Village" met with immediate and great success on its publication, and one edition has succeeded another both in England and America. It owes its charm to its fidelity to the English rural atmosphere and landscape, and to the quiet humor and effective descriptive quality which characterize it. The value of this volume is very much increased by a lengthy and very interesting introduction by Anne Thackeray Ritchie, and it has the great good fortune to be enriched by the illustrations of Mr. Hugh Thomson, an illustrator who has had rare success in dealing with old-country characters and incidents. The volume is uniform with the very attractive series of holiday books which have come from the same press, and is both to the eye and the hand a delight. (Macmillan & Co., New York. \$2.)

A worthy and fit setting has been given to Mr. Austin Dobson's *Proverbs in Porcelain* in the volume with that title illustrated by Bernard Partridge. The book includes six of the "Old World Idylls," and what Mr. Dobson neatly calls the dramatic vignette "Au Revoir," from the "Sign of the Lyre." In this guise Mr. Dobson's dainty verse seems even choicer and more delicately charming than before. (Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. \$2.) Another extremely pretty edition of an old favorite is that of Sir Edwin Arnold's *Book of Good Counsels*, illustrated by Gordon Browne. These Indian stories and poetical maxims from the Sanskrit are to many more pleasing than some of the author's more pretentious later work; they have also a strong folk-lore interest. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. \$2.50.) *Some Artists from the Fair* (same publishers) gives us some of the best magazine work about the beautiful White City. Mr. F. D. Millet (who invented the phrase we have just quoted) and Messrs. W. H. Low, J. A. Mitchell, W. H. Gibson, and F. Hopkinson Smith, are all represented by specimens of their art-work.

Madison's *Journal of the Federal Convention* is one of the books which most needs to be within reach of every teacher of our Constitution. Indeed, no other book, unless it be Hamilton's "Federalist," is so needful to him if he would give to his classes in a vital way the reasons which led to the adoption of the several clauses in that document. A standard edition of the "Federalist" (published by the Putnams) was welcomed by us not a great while since, and we now welcome the edition of the "Journal" which comes to us from the publishing house of Albert Scott & Co., of Chicago. The edition is edited by Mr. E. H. Scott, and is furnished with an index enabling the student at once to refer to all that was said in the Convention upon any topic. No history, however well written, can supply the place of occasional access to the documents which the historians themselves must consult. These alone are certain to have the color which was that of the thought of the time.

*Sam Houston and the War of Independence in Texas.* By Alfred M. Williams. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.) So thrilling and picturesque are the scenes which associate themselves with the battle of the Alamo and the independence of Texas that public interest in the history of the hero will doubtless never flag. The biography of Houston by Mr. Williams has, however, a more rational basis for existence in that it is the simplest, most direct and impartial of all accounts of Houston's career. If Mr. Williams's design was accuracy and impartiality, then he has succeeded admirably, and nowhere better than in the chapters depicting the early life of Houston. The work is an aid to a study of the times, but it makes no effort to examine any of the constitutional questions arising from the admission of Texas to the Union. It presents in excellent form Houston the man, Senator, and Governor, and throws much side-light upon political events from 1840 to 1861.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. have wisely issued a new edition of the *Stories of Mrs. Molesworth*, in ten volumes, most of the

volumes containing two stories. The Outlook has so recently commented on Mrs. Molesworth's work, and that work is so well known, that there is no occasion for further characterization. The new edition appears in a series of substantial volumes bound in red, with gilt and silver lettering, and with appropriate illustration by Walter Crane and other artists. It would not be easy to find a set of books for the reading of girls more wholesome and more attractive than those included in this new edition. (10 vols., \$10.)

*Stories of the Church Seasons*, by E. A. B. S., is a series of stories designed to explain and teach the lessons of the church seasons of the year. The book is purely religious, though the snow fairies and the fairies of dreamland work industriously to influence the little heroes and heroines. *Some Brave Boys and Girls*, by Edith C. Kenyon, is a collection of incidents from the lives of men and women who have endured misunderstanding, and even wrong, to protect the right and enforce the right. (Thomas Whittaker, New York. \$1 each.)

*Annotations upon Popular Hymns*, by Charles Seymour Robinson, D.D. (Hunt & Eaton, New York), contains brief comments on a large number of popular hymns. These comments are partly biographical and bibliographical, partly what we may call homiletic, the object being to suggest material to ministers who wish to use the hymn-book in a praise service. The spirit of the book is indicated by the declaration of the preface that the leader of such service "must always preach."

Mr. Arthur Waugh's *Alfred, Lord Tennyson: A Study of his Life and Work*, has been issued in a new edition by Charles L. Webster & Co. (New York), and now appears in a much more satisfactory, because a more compact and convenient, form. This volume is by far the best book of the kind which has yet appeared concerning the life and work of the late Poet Laureate.

*Out of Reach*, by Esmé Stuart, and *Black, White, and Gray* (Tait, Sons & Co., New York. \$1 each), are two children's stories of not extraordinary character. "Black, White, and Gray" are the names of the three kittens whose fates make the story. "Out of Reach" is the story of a group of girls and their governess. The good are rewarded, the bad punished, the teachable taught.



## Literary Notes

—Mr. Du Maurier has made a very large number of illustrations to accompany his second novel, "Trilby," publication of which is to begin in the January "Harper's."

—In our Holiday Book issue (December 2) by mistake Mary D. Brine's "Story of Aunt Patience" was not credited to E. P. Dutton & Co., of this city, who are in fact the publishers.

—The London publisher of "The Heavenly Twins" has gone to press with a third edition of the novel, in three-volume form, which is said to be an occurrence very unusual in the English trade.

—Another surprise to the literary world is a new work by Charles Lamb, the MS. of which is now in the hands of the Scribners. It has been in this country since 1858, and is called "Cupid's Revenge."

—Mr. Howells, writing of James Russell Lowell, says: "He was one of the most tolerant men that ever lived, so much so that I think he would have invented toleration if Roger Williams had not been before him."

—Schopenhauer's lifelong friend, the late Councilor of Justice, Dr. Baehr, noted down in a diary many of his conversations with the philosopher during his sojourn in Dresden, and the work will soon be published in Germany.

—Mr. Cable has written but little fiction, strictly so called, of late years. It is good news to hear that he has produced a novel, which will appear in "Scribner's Magazine." It is to be called "John March, Southerner." The first chapters will be brought out in the January number.

—A new novel by the author of "Mark Rutherford" will shortly appear under the title of "Catharine Furze." It deals with the life and suppressed love of a girl in a Midland town about forty years ago, and it is said to contain a valuable study of an Anglican clergyman.

—The Boston "Transcript" prints the following: "As regards the biography of the late Francis Parkman, the promise is given by the family that a full and authorized memoir shall be prepared as soon as circumstances will permit. Of course all sorts of book-makers rush at such an opportunity. But any work of such importance and delicacy must be carefully meditated, and committed only to judicious and sympathetic handling."

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