The Nation.

[Vol. 69, No. 1768]

by Plithof in the service of the State and nation, both before and since the Revolu-
tion. Attention is necessarily drawn to the contrast between the scenes of the Hollister
women in New York and those of their kindred, the
Boors, who emigrated under; filial auspices and
about the same period in the wilds of A.-
end. The course of events, the
people's historical tradition, the
inheriting of their own peculiar virtues and quali-
ties. The Athenians celebrate from the first
season to and in this day their spirit of the
age. Agricultural always, they were completed by their position between obscure
and civilised aggressors to become also hunters and warriors. Town and
by bordering the rising tides of commerce and
voyage, they were forced by the Eng-
lish first westward from Cape Colony into
the interior, there, after more centuries, to
the region watered by the Orange River
and, at last, with cackles cackling up taking another another, they trod their
land and patent way, with forts and land-
towers, towards the heart of the continent, across the Orange, the Drift of this
area of rest a few decades suddenly seized.
The discovery of gold transformed their chosen
home with floods of goods and unique advan-
tages. True in the spirit of the age, does
demand a share in the government, which
would outwardly throw into the control.
The Boor and xhosa are ever, permit in being on guard, and so successfully
among the peoples of the south. They stand at

Through Fakir is old, by John Plask.

To watchers of the titles and currents of thought, now setting discordantly against rationalism, the later term of Mr. Plask's philosophy is an interesting phenomenon, and its basis the spirit, where his argument seems to lend.

The present book volume
marks, continuing the line of thought of the "Isle of Sheep," has three difficulties only,
entitled, "The Mystery of Evil." "The
Cataclysm of Love and Death," and "The
Frustrating Reality of Religion," Mr. Plask's solution of the problem of evil in the familiar case, that evil is only relative, and that in itself we are prepared to exist without a correlate and reaching evil.

More than a hint in afforded by the title:
we are invited to follow him to beyond more
than a generation ago in January's "Isle
Shadows and the Shadow," in the second part, the
author endeavor to show that "The
mover in process is rectified partly for the sake
of moral evil"—quite too narrow a proposition
for so light a book. He has much to
say of the prolonged infancy of man; but
there is something of the whole
amount of evil in the same way as that of the
existence of man, which is in effect to
the thinking of natural science (the phy-
ophiles say, and, to some extent, the more
natural individual's average in the long run
the larger organized, mechanical and
mental development under the influence of tradi-

itself, his reasoning would be unnecessarily

There are several passages in the book which meted that Mr. Plask is not a thorough-going utilitarian, but a follower of Spencer, who holds that Evolution and Devel-

opment are the same alternative under the in-
fluence of an irrevocable law that knows no
growth, no ceasing, no change, so that any
thing, but inscrutably, according to his ac-
nal order of the matter, is the general char-
acteristic of the universe.

The Home of Europe: A Sociological Study,
by William S. Plask, Ph.D. With Supple-
mentary Bibliography of the Anthropo-
logy and Ethnology of Europe. Two
Dr. Plask's book impresses one as slight as the result of great labor and scholarship.

You must not be an etymologist to discern
the author, the artist, and the publisher
have done their best. The true and type
proportion are more than the first and average,
in the climate of this.
The English and maps of ephelites, statues, etc., compiled from a hundred ancient

authors, are brought to a common, relatively

This author knows that most of these are the homeward of the arts, as we take of our feet by her for the most
impressing parts of the volume, which not only
intestines the text, but brilliantly illuminates it.

The bibliography supplement is both

The Boston Public Library, conveniently
alas generally, has brought the books together.

Mr. Plask's work, in its style, is one of the
authors' kinds of work, in the spirit of what he is
likely to make the name of almost every

Puttng aside society, language, infirmi-

The reader may see not the text or the

When the book was reviewed, the following, as applied to Europe,

Europe, taking always that the study was

But Mr. Plask will not be able to lead to

The author of the book, as Mr. Plask,

Fifteen, a variety of the Cro-Magnon
man, with long head and nose, light blue

(c) Alpines (Celtic stock, Scandinavian
relatives, Avaric affinities). With round, broad
head, short oblong face, long nose, grey

(c) Mediterraneans, earlier, with thick

marm of Indian, Scandinavian, and Cto-lar els-

The concept of the late-dwelling

The Cro-Magnon, earlier, with long

head and nose, dark brown or black


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The Nation.

[Vol. 69, No. 1732, May 25, 1895]

By George, all authors, without exception, are indelibly marked by their own sentiments and emotions. The language of literature is as varied as the individuality of men. The writer of a book is as much in the book as the artist is in his picture. The book is the writer, and the writer is the book. The book is the writer's soul in the body of a book. The book is the writer's self in another form.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

The Nativity.

The Nativity is a poem by William Wordsworth, written in 1807. It describes the birth of Jesus Christ. The poem is divided into two parts: the first part describes the events leading up to the Nativity, while the second part tells the story of the birth itself. The poem is known for its simplicity and its celebration of the spiritual meaning of the event.

—From the poem "The Nativity" by William Wordsworth.

The Diary of a Young Girl.

The Diary of a Young Girl is a book by Anne Frank, written while she was hiding from the Nazis during World War II. The book is a first-person account of her daily life, thoughts, and feelings during that time. It is known for its powerful and moving representation of the human spirit in the face of adversity.

—From the book "The Diary of a Young Girl" by Anne Frank.

The Great Gatsby.

The Great Gatsby is a novel by F. Scott Fitzgerald, published in 1925. It is set in the Jazz Age and tells the story of Jay Gatsby, a wealthy man who is obsessed with winning back his former love, Daisy Buchanan. The novel explores themes of wealth, money, and the American Dream.

—From the book "The Great Gatsby" by F. Scott Fitzgerald.

The Waste Land.

The Waste Land is a poem by T.S. Eliot, published in 1922. It is a complex and enigmatic piece that explores themes of disillusionment, decay, and the search for meaning in a post-war world. The poem is known for its innovative use of language and imagery.

—From the poem "The Waste Land" by T.S. Eliot.

The Catcher in the Rye.

The Catcher in the Rye is a novel by J.D. Salinger, published in 1951. It is a coming-of-age story about a teenage boy named Holden Caulfield, who is expelled from his school and spends a few days in New York City, during which he contemplates life, relationships, and the meaning of maturity.

—From the book "The Catcher in the Rye" by J.D. Salinger.

The Grapes of Wrath.

The Grapes of Wrath is a novel by John Steinbeck, published in 1939. It is set during the Great Depression and tells the story of the Joad family, who are forced to leave their home in Oklahoma and travel to California in search of work.

—From the book "The Grapes of Wrath" by John Steinbeck.

The Lord of the Rings.

The Lord of the Rings is a fantasy novel by J.R.R. Tolkien, published in 1954-1955. It is set in a fictional world called Middle-earth and tells the epic story of a hobbit named Frodo Baggins, who sets out to destroy the One Ring, a powerful and dangerous object created by the Dark Lord Sauron.


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