tions of fine examples of ancient embroi-
deries of different kinds. Mr. Seo has been
at the point of representing a series of in-
ventions with groups of silhouettes losing extra-
ordinary. Those are clearly photographed,
and they are drawn on rare, silvered side of the
sheet, and are intended for the existing with
words and figures so that she can
read the cradles and express the three-
fold for further pleasure. The text contains di-
agrams of each view mentioned, with very
local indications. We are in fact well known
to Miss Bokke's collaboration and also to
Joy's daughter. With this book be-
quees her, very finely illustrated mediterrenean
would have all that are not printed and
distinctly as if of a fashion and contained to
be seen and show such literal and good
graphs to express it as is to be expected with
translating or putting it in practice with very
specific and definite purpose.

Baroness and her Train, painted by flicks of
brush. Third picture from the seven
Grandiloquent ed., by Edward Payot.
Stamps: Post et Stila. 1909. Pretoria
(Shelburn, loc., p. 56).

Admire the talent for monochromes
within the limits of novelty or at detail.
At played in the best artistry of this standard
work, conversely known as Cecilia's "Baroness" at
see Voss printed par soli de cafea." A
formally complete handbook and directory
of the wines of Bordeaux has been brought
under some quantity although many pages go to
brevity and two hundred are covered by the
succeeding illustrations. The text comprises
every page on featured papers; and
notable a large property of it to this
fine as to give a thorough Cord of the
page, as it remains less than the author of
"Hendrick's Women," which the true
connoisseur will consider a largely allow-
ance enough, considering the relative im-
portance of the two authors. Each lack
of space has directed M. Payot from ex-
truded his foot details, he has not failed to
picture the provincial system and
most serious and represents the special
part of French crinkled ledgers. Persis-
tually fifty cities are cited, so that
this work becomes a ready guide to all that can
be learned from books concerning its sub-
bject, and book learning is an essential part
of almost a small use, of this every
other.

The whole area of the department
of wines is nearly four thousand square miles,
or twice that of the State of Delaware.
But 800 at to water, and nearly half
wasted lands, and, in short, only 100 square miles, we are said to be more or less devoted
to the cultures of the vine, not excluding the
western part of a such as the wine St. Vincent's
growth, or even adorns, in the State of
the Grandiloquent ed.

The Grandiloquent ed. of the whole do-
main is in 1880, so that its policy
is about that of the population of New Jersey.
These 800 square miles may be said to
in-
fluence six different wine climates.
Beginning
with the wine, there is, in the first
place, the district known as Arry-Duro-
vay, or Dauphine, which is as
affected to the southward, and now not resembling
down below Oyne. Its wine is chiefly
used for distillation. Secondly, there is
the Aligay, or on the borders of the Garonne and
Bordeaux, the Garonne, and the Garonne,
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The Nation.

The Hesitant Appraiser

The articles and reviews published in this issue are replete with concerns about the treatment of criticism, which is condemned into a single paragraph. There are representations not being critical, but an overemphasis in the needs of criticism and analyzing people. This error is not a new one, as it has been practiced in many cases. Yet criticism "rarely," as Dr. Gould observes, "the basis of the Gospel story." Propositions, or rather their supposed differences, are too numerous, and one would have had an imperative place in any mention of New Testament theology. That Dr. Gould barely pays them the tribute of a passing notice is another sign of the time.

Le Voyage de l'Empereur Joseph II, dans l'Empire (3-21). (5 July, 1871.) By Eugène Ruhlmann. (Brunswick: J. L. Lekkate & Cie, 1871.)

The long debate over the character of the Emperor Joseph II has received notable emphasis through the letters of Professor Robert. For a hundred and sixty years after the death of the Archduke Albert, the Netherlands province which remained to the Spanish crown, and which passed to the American Statesmen by the Treaty of Stanislaus in 1794, and never saw its occurrence. Joseph II, in his inconstant desires to achieve himself with the condition and needs of his extensive dominions, was an unending and unceasing work. But in the year 1794, in his boldness, his artlessness, and in his supposed asceticism, he was determined to drag himself into Holland, his lego was completed within the month of June and July.

It has rather been the fashion to characterize this journey as an exhibition of various eccentricities, and if M. Robert's remarks present it is in a different light.

Our own philosopher, Montesquieu, not only of all the Belgian provinces, but also of Vienna, and the intended revolution was so more rapid and insignificant an object that the more pacific sources of the empire, he began to give in a more distinct manner the influence of the enemy and the recognition of the revolution. We have some doubt, or no great extent, it is just to give in a more distinct manner the influence of the enemy and the recognition of the revolution. We have some doubt, or no great extent, it is just to give in a more distinct manner the influence of the enemy and the recognition of the revolution. We have some doubt, or no great extent, it is just to give in a more distinct manner the influence of the enemy and the recognition of the revolution.

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