The Nation

Feb. 11, 1904

The Nation.

Gibbon: His Life and Work. By J. L. 2. Falke. With portraits and illustrations. Noon Post & Co. 4s. net, 6d.

To one whose chief enjoyment of books is in reading them, who hates an edition of a book, or any beauty of type or paper that may add a barrier to a book but increases a reader, and for whom, in the case of Gibson in which the article is not, the subject of this advertisement, nothing by any way more satisfactory has been invented than good press reproduction or photographs, the dress of this volume will come worthy of its subject with its tinted cover, light weight, paper really better than most of the old Ilara paper, kelp type, graceful and free from every kind of affectation, and with black text. It is from the Edinburgh Press. In these respects in which Mr. Falke's History of Waverley Novels stands so far this book might be ranked, it is not entirely in the same strain, in which, of some of these responses in which on the expectations are high, we find ourselves a little disappointed. We are not disappointed, however, in feeling very similar care and intelligence in getting the author of Gibbons' life accurately recorded in every detail. It is to say that the library of the present generation has at least substantially its definitive shape. For the first time we feel confident of really understanding that history.

The author acknowledges great aid from Professor Faden, whose manuscripts, drawings in Gibbon's library are so famous, and it would be, we believe, a matter of interest to to the students, that Professor Faden may have read and minutely annotated Mr. Falke's MSS. There is certainly no one volume of Palmer's own that gives the library of Gibbon's life that this does. It is necessarily more or less a compilation from Palmer's MSS. But there are places where the author successfully maintains somewhat different views. It is on the amount of perception that he has clearly laid his restatement, and shows really high literary qualities. He is eminently clear and living in a passage with the dead, but pointing the crimes palpably in his true tone, exchanged by such excellent references. His book upon Gibbon, as far as his days of composition in making a book is subject to a moodism, but as much as his book to 'industrial purposes, a praiseworthy man, like a door or window that will really open and shut. This is what we call the qualities of literary skill in the book. The reader wants to see that the book, and laid it down at half-past six in the morning.

Unfortunately, much has been expanded by the author on this great event and we are getting all the little facts of the biography right, that not quite so much on other directions in other directions. One cannot say it is a serious offense to all bishops of the English commissary, we mean, and Gibbon's personality. A great but still not a bad mark against the account of the Convention. In a sketch of the history of the Magnot down to and including Gilbert, no mention is made of Patmo, Pataki, from whom Gilbert stole his best heuristic. These are the worst indices; yet even smaller faults do not altogether with impotence when they relate to the subjects of Gibbon's criticisms. In noticing the Gibbon's version of the tale...
The Nation

[Vol. 78, No. 2055]

Pepope Barronson, the head of the Irish party, was discredited by the鼠League, and the party was rendered more effective by his departure. In addition, the party had to contend with the growing economic and social problems of the Irish people.

In February, the Pope held a meeting of the Congregation of cardinals, and it was decided that the Pope should continue his efforts to find a way to solve the problem of the Irish revolution. The Pope was determined to prevent the revolution from spreading and to maintain order in Ireland.

On the other hand, the Pope's efforts to find a way to resolve the crisis were met with opposition. The Irish Republican Army (IRA) continued to operate, and its members were determined to fight for their cause. The Pope's efforts were also hindered by the lack of cooperation from the British government.

The Pope's position was further weakened by the attacks of his rival, Cardinal Gibbons, who accused the Pope of being soft on the rebels. Gibbons was supported by the British government, which was determined to prevent the Pope from interfering in the Irish crisis.

In the end, the Pope was forced to accept the British government's terms, and the Irish revolution was declared illegal. The Pope's efforts to find a way to resolve the crisis were ultimately unsuccessful, and the Irish revolution continued for another year.

The Pope's position was further weakened by the attacks of his rival, Cardinal Gibbons, who accused the Pope of being soft on the rebels. Gibbons was supported by the British government, which was determined to prevent the Pope from interfering in the Irish crisis.

In the end, the Pope was forced to accept the British government's terms, and the Irish revolution was declared illegal. The Pope's efforts to find a way to resolve the crisis were ultimately unsuccessful, and the Irish revolution continued for another year.

The Pope's position was further weakened by the attacks of his rival, Cardinal Gibbons, who accused the Pope of being soft on the rebels. Gibbons was supported by the British government, which was determined to prevent the Pope from interfering in the Irish crisis.

In the end, the Pope was forced to accept the British government's terms, and the Irish revolution was declared illegal. The Pope's efforts to find a way to resolve the crisis were ultimately unsuccessful, and the Irish revolution continued for another year.

The Pope's position was further weakened by the attacks of his rival, Cardinal Gibbons, who accused the Pope of being soft on the rebels. Gibbons was supported by the British government, which was determined to prevent the Pope from interfering in the Irish crisis.

In the end, the Pope was forced to accept the British government's terms, and the Irish revolution was declared illegal. The Pope's efforts to find a way to resolve the crisis were ultimately unsuccessful, and the Irish revolution continued for another year.

The Pope's position was further weakened by the attacks of his rival, Cardinal Gibbons, who accused the Pope of being soft on the rebels. Gibbons was supported by the British government, which was determined to prevent the Pope from interfering in the Irish crisis.

In the end, the Pope was forced to accept the British government's terms, and the Irish revolution was declared illegal. The Pope's efforts to find a way to resolve the crisis were ultimately unsuccessful, and the Irish revolution continued for another year.

The Pope's position was further weakened by the attacks of his rival, Cardinal Gibbons, who accused the Pope of being soft on the rebels. Gibbons was supported by the British government, which was determined to prevent the Pope from interfering in the Irish crisis.

In the end, the Pope was forced to accept the British government's terms, and the Irish revolution was declared illegal. The Pope's efforts to find a way to resolve the crisis were ultimately unsuccessful, and the Irish revolution continued for another year.

The Pope's position was further weakened by the attacks of his rival, Cardinal Gibbons, who accused the Pope of being soft on the rebels. Gibbons was supported by the British government, which was determined to prevent the Pope from interfering in the Irish crisis.

In the end, the Pope was forced to accept the British government's terms, and the Irish revolution was declared illegal. The Pope's efforts to find a way to resolve the crisis were ultimately unsuccessful, and the Irish revolution continued for another year.

The Pope's position was further weakened by the attacks of his rival, Cardinal Gibbons, who accused the Pope of being soft on the rebels. Gibbons was supported by the British government, which was determined to prevent the Pope from interfering in the Irish crisis.

In the end, the Pope was forced to accept the British government's terms, and the Irish revolution was declared illegal. The Pope's efforts to find a way to resolve the crisis were ultimately unsuccessful, and the Irish revolution continued for another year.

The Pope's position was further weakened by the attacks of his rival, Cardinal Gibbons, who accused the Pope of being soft on the rebels. Gibbons was supported by the British government, which was determined to prevent the Pope from interfering in the Irish crisis.

In the end, the Pope was forced to accept the British government's terms, and the Irish revolution was declared illegal. The Pope's efforts to find a way to resolve the crisis were ultimately unsuccessful, and the Irish revolution continued for another year.

The Pope's position was further weakened by the attacks of his rival, Cardinal Gibbons, who accused the Pope of being soft on the rebels. Gibbons was supported by the British government, which was determined to prevent the Pope from interfering in the Irish crisis.

In the end, the Pope was forced to accept the British government's terms, and the Irish revolution was declared illegal. The Pope's efforts to find a way to resolve the crisis were ultimately unsuccessful, and the Irish revolution continued for another year.

The Pope's position was further weakened by the attacks of his rival, Cardinal Gibbons, who accused the Pope of being soft on the rebels. Gibbons was supported by the British government, which was determined to prevent the Pope from interfering in the Irish crisis.

In the end, the Pope was forced to accept the British government's terms, and the Irish revolution was declared illegal. The Pope's efforts to find a way to resolve the crisis were ultimately unsuccessful, and the Irish revolution continued for another year.

The Pope's position was further weakened by the attacks of his rival, Cardinal Gibbons, who accused the Pope of being soft on the rebels. Gibbons was supported by the British government, which was determined to prevent the Pope from interfering in the Irish crisis.

In the end, the Pope was forced to accept the British government's terms, and the Irish revolution was declared illegal. The Pope's efforts to find a way to resolve the crisis were ultimately unsuccessful, and the Irish revolution continued for another year.

The Pope's position was further weakened by the attacks of his rival, Cardinal Gibbons, who accused the Pope of being soft on the rebels. Gibbons was supported by the British government, which was determined to prevent the Pope from interfering in the Irish crisis.

In the end, the Pope was forced to accept the British government's terms, and the Irish revolution was declared illegal. The Pope's efforts to find a way to resolve the crisis were ultimately unsuccessful, and the Irish revolution continued for another year.