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Warner and David Widger**

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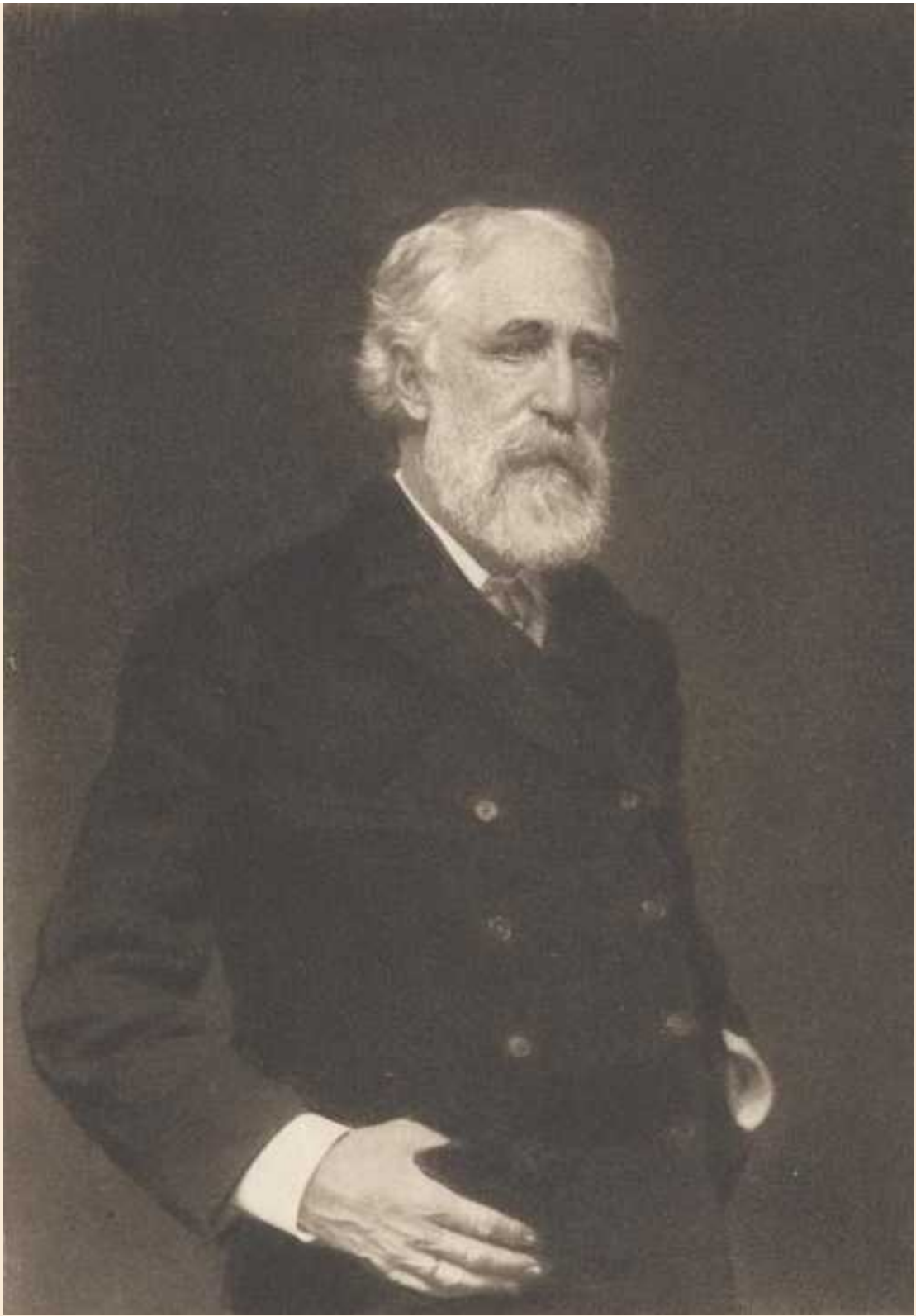
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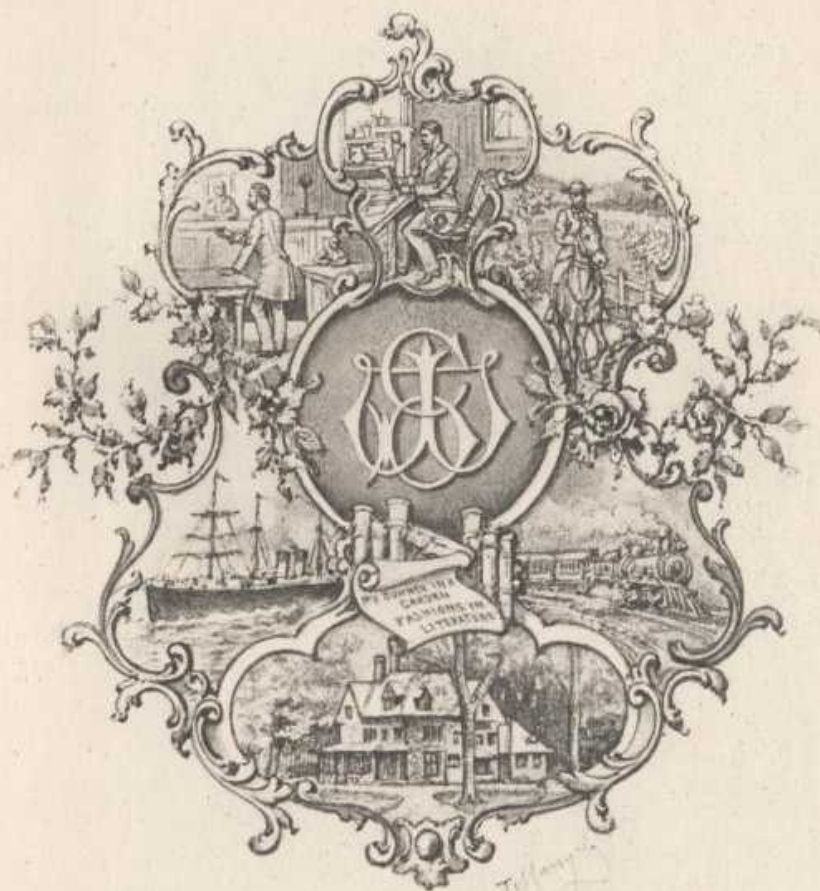
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CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER \*\*\*

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**THE WRITINGS OF  
CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER**



# The Writings of Charles Dudley Warner



AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.

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## PASSAGES AND SHORT QUOTATIONS FROM CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER

### WASHINGTON IRVING

*"Some persons, in looking upon life, view it as they would view a picture, with a stern and criticising eye. He also looks upon life as a picture, but to catch its beauties, its lights,—not its defects and shadows. On the former he loves to dwell. He has a wonderful knack at shutting his eyes to the sinister side of anything. Never beat a more kindly heart than his; alive to the sorrows, but not to the faults, of his friends, but doubly alive to their virtues and goodness. Indeed, people seemed to grow more good with one so unselfish and so gentle." —Emily Foster.*

*...authors are particularly candid in admitting the faults of their friends.*

*The governor, from the stern of his schooner, gave a short but truly patriarchal address to his citizens, wherein he recommended them to comport like loyal and peaceable subjects,—to go to church regularly on Sundays, and to mind their business all the week besides. That the women should be dutiful and affectionate to their husbands,—looking after nobody's concerns but their own,—eschewing all gossipings and morning gaddings,—and carrying short tongues and long petticoats. That the men should abstain from intermeddling in public concerns, intrusting the cares of government to the officers appointed to support them, staying at home, like good citizens, making money for themselves, and getting children for the benefit of their country.*

*It happens to the princes of literature to encounter periods of varying duration when their names are revered and their books are not read. The growth, not to say the fluctuation, of Shakespeare's popularity is one of the curiosities of literary history. Worshipped by his contemporaries, apostrophized by Milton only fourteen years after his death as the "dear son of memory, great heir to fame,"—"So sepulchred in such pomp dost lie, That kings, for such a tomb, would wish to die,"—he was neglected by the*

succeeding age, the subject of violent extremes of opinion in the eighteenth century, and so lightly esteemed by some that Hume could doubt if he were a poet "capable of furnishing a proper entertainment to a refined and intelligent audience," and attribute to the rudeness of his "disproportioned and misshapen" genius the "reproach of barbarism" which the English nation had suffered from all its neighbors.

*I have lost confidence in the favorable disposition of my countrymen, and look forward to cold scrutiny and stern criticism, and this is a line of writing in which I have not hitherto ascertained my own powers. Could I afford it, I should like to write, and to lay my writings aside when finished. There is an independent delight in study and in the creative exercise of the pen; we live in a world of dreams, but publication lets in the noisy rabble of the world, and there is an end of our dreaming.*

## THEIR PILGRIMAGE

*Act of eating is apt to be disenchanting  
Air of endurance that fathers of families put on  
Anxiously asked at every turn how he likes it  
As much by what they did not say as by what they did say  
Asked Mr King if this was his first visit  
Beautifully regular and more satisfactorily monotonous  
Best part of a conversation is the things not said  
Comfort of leaving same things to the imagination  
Common attitude of the wholesale to the retail dealer  
Confident opinions about everything  
Couldn't stand this sort of thing much longer  
Designed by a carpenter, and executed by a stone-mason  
Facetious humor that is more dangerous than grumbling  
Fat men/women were never intended for this sort of exhibition  
Feeding together in a large room must be a little humiliating  
Fish, they seemed to say, are not so easily caught as men  
Florid man, who "swelled" in, patronizing the entire room  
Hated a fellow that was always in high spirits  
Irresponsibility of hotel life  
It is a kind of information I have learned to dispense with  
It's an occupation for a man to keep up a cottage  
Let me be unhappy now and then, and not say anything about it  
Live, in short, rather more for one's self than for society  
Loftily condescending  
Lunch was dinner and that dinner was supper  
Man in love is poor company for himself and for everybody else  
Near-sighted, you know, about seeing people that are not  
Not to care about anything you do care about  
Notion of duty has to account for much of the misery in life  
People who haven't so many corners as our people have  
People who leave home on purpose to grumble  
Pet dogs of all degrees of ugliness  
Satisfy the average taste without the least aid from art  
Seemed only a poor imitation of pleasure  
Shrinking little man, whose whole appearance was an apology  
Small frame houses hopelessly decorated with scroll-work  
So many swearing colors  
Thinking of themselves and the effect they are producing  
Vanishing shades of an attractive and consolable grief  
Women are cruelest when they set out to be kind  
Wore their visible exclusiveness like a garment  
Young ones who know what is best for the elders*

## LITTLE JOURNEY IN THE WORLD

*Absurd to be so interested in fictitious trouble  
And in this way I crawled out of the discussion, as usual  
Anything can be borne if he knows that he shall see her tomorrow  
Clubs and circles  
Democracy is intolerant of variations from the general level  
Do you think so?*

*Eagerness to acquire the money of other people, not to make it  
Easier to be charitable than to be just  
Everybody has read it  
Great deal of mind, it takes him so long to make it up  
How much good do you suppose condescending charity does?  
In youth, as at the opera, everything seems possible  
It is so easy to turn life into a comedy!  
It is so painful to shrink, and so delightful to grow!  
Knew how roughly life handles all youthful enthusiasms  
Liberty to indulge in republican simplicity  
Much easier to forgive a failure than a success  
Not the use of money, but of the use money makes of you  
One thing to entertain and another to be entertaining  
Possessory act of readjusting my necktie  
Process which is called weighing a thing in the mind  
Simple enjoyment being considered an unworthy motive  
Society that exists mainly to pay its debts gets stupid  
Talk is always tame if no one dares anything  
Tastes and culture were of the past age  
Unhappy are they whose desires are all ratified  
World has become so tolerant that it doesn't care*

## THE GOLDEN HOUSE

*Absolutely necessary that the world should be amused  
Affectation of familiarity  
Air of determined enjoyment  
Always did what he said he would do  
Desire to do something rather than the desire to make something  
Don't know what it's all for—I doubt if there is much in it  
Easier to make art fashionable than to make fashion artistic  
Emanation of aggressive prosperity  
Everybody is superficially educated  
Grateful for her forbearance of verbal expression  
Happy life: an income left, not earned by toil  
Her very virtues are enemies of her peace  
How little a thing can make a woman happy  
Human vanity will feed on anything within its reach  
If one man wins, somebody else has got to lose  
Knew how to be confidential without disclosing anything  
Long-established habits of aversion or forbearance  
Moral hazard bravely incurred in the duty of knowing life  
Nature is such a beautiful painter of wood  
No confidences are possible outside of that relation  
No one expected anything, and no one was disappointed  
No such thing as a cheap yacht  
Ordering and eating the right sort of lunch  
Pitiful about habitual hypocrisy is that it never deceives anybody  
"Squares," where the poor children get their idea of forests  
To be commanded with such gentleness was a sort of luxury  
Was getting to be the fashion; but now it's fashionable  
Whatever he disclosed was always in confidence  
World requires a great variety of people to keep it going*

## THAT FORTUNE

*Artist who cannot paint a rail-fence cannot paint a pyramid  
Best things for us in this world are the things we don't get  
Big subject does not make a big writer  
Bud will never come to flower if you pull it in pieces  
Do you know what it is to want what you don't want?  
Few people can resist doing what is universally expected of them  
Freedom to excel in nothing  
Had gained everything he wanted in life except happiness  
Indefeasible right of the public to have news  
Intellectual poverty  
Known something if I hadn't been kept at school  
Longing is one thing and reason another*

*Making himself instead of in making money  
Mediocrity of the amazing art product  
Never go fishing without both fly and bait  
Nothing like it certainly had happened to anybody  
Object was to win a case rather than to do justice in a case  
Public that gets tired of anything in about three days  
Remaining enjoyment is the indulgence of frank speech  
Sell your manuscripts, but don't sell your soul  
Success is often a misfortune  
Summer days that come but to go  
There isn't much to feel here except what you see  
Things that are self-evident nobody seems to see  
Vanity at the bottom of even a reasonable ambition  
We confound events with causes  
What is society for?*

## AS WE WERE SAYING

*Absorption in self  
American pronunciation of the letter 'a' a reproach to the Republic  
Annual good intentions  
Art of listening and the art of talking both being lost  
Attempt to fill up our minds as if they were jars  
Barbarians of civilization  
Blessed are those that expect nothing  
But is it true that a woman is ever really naturalized?  
Ceased to relish the act of studying  
Content with the superficial  
Could play anybody else's hand better than his own  
Culture is certain to mock itself in time  
Disease of conformity  
Disposition of people to shift labor on to others' shoulders  
Do not like to be insulted with originality  
Eve trusted the serpent, and Adam trusted Eve  
Fit for nothing else, they can at least write  
Good form to be enthusiastic and not disgraceful to be surprised  
Housecleaning, that riot of cleanliness which men fear  
Idle desire to be busy without doing anything  
Imagining that the more noise there is in the room the better  
Imitateness of the race  
Insist that he shall admire at the point of the social bayonet  
It is beautiful to witness our reliance upon others  
Lady intending suicide always throw on a waterproof  
Let it be common, and what distinction will there be in it?  
Man's inability to "match" anything is notorious  
Needs no reason if fashion or authority condemns it  
Nothing is so easy to bear as the troubles of other people  
Passion for display is implanted in human nature  
Platitudinous is to be happy?  
Reader, who has enough bad weather in his private experience  
Seldom that in her own house a lady gets a chance to scream  
Taste usually implies a sort of selection  
To read anything or study anything we resort to a club  
Vast flocks of sheep over the satisfying plain of mediocrity  
Vitality of a fallacy is incalculable  
Want our literature (or what passes for that) in light array  
We move in spirals, if not in circles*

## AS WE GO

*Agreeable people are pretty evenly distributed over the country  
As wealth is attained the capacity of enjoying it departs  
Assertive sort of smartness that was very disagreeable  
Attention to his personal appearance is only spasmodic  
Boy who is a man before he is an infant  
Bringing a man to her feet, where he belongs  
Chief object in life is to "get there" quickly  
Climate which is rather worse now than before the scientists*

*Content: not wanting that we can get*  
*Excuse is found for nearly every moral delinquency*  
*Frivolous old woman fighting to keep the skin-deep beauty*  
*Granted that woman is the superior being*  
*Held to strict responsibility for her attractiveness*  
*History is strewn with the wreck of popular delusions*  
*Hot arguments are usually the bane of conversation*  
*Idleness seems to be the last accomplishment of civilization*  
*Insists upon applying everywhere the yardstick of his own local*  
*It is not enough to tell the truth (that has been told before)*  
*Knows more than he will ever know again*  
*Land where things are so much estimated by what they cost*  
*Listen appreciatingly even if deceivingly*  
*Man and wife are one, and that one is the husband*  
*Mean more by its suggestions and allusions than is said*  
*Must we be always either vapid or serious?*  
*Newspaper-made person*  
*No power on earth that can prevent the return of the long skirt*  
*No room for a leisure class that is not useful*  
*Persistence of privilege is an unexplained thing in human affairs*  
*Poor inhabitants living along only from habit*  
*Repose in activity*  
*Responsibility of attractiveness*  
*Responsible for all the mischief her attractiveness produces*  
*Rights cannot all be on one side and the duties on the other*  
*Servile imitation of nature degrades art*  
*They have worn off the angular corners of existence*  
*They who build without woman build in vain*  
*Those who use their time merely to kill it*  
*Trying to escape winter when we are not trying to escape summer*  
*Use their time merely to kill it*  
*Want of toleration of sectional peculiarities*  
*Wantonly sincere*  
*We are already too near most people*  
*Woman can usually quote accurately*

## NINE SHORT ESSAYS

*A Night in the Garden of the Tuilleries*  
*Truthfulness*  
*The Pursuit of Happiness*  
*Literature and the Stage*  
*The Life-saving and Life Prolonging Art*  
*"H.H." in Southern California*  
*Simplicity*  
*The English Volunteers During the Late Invasion*  
*Nathan Hale*

*Affection for the old-fashioned, all-round country doctor*  
*Applauds what would have blushed at a few years ago*  
*Architectural measles in this country*  
*Avoid comparisons, similes, and even too much use of metaphor*  
*Book a window, through which I am to see life*  
*Cannot be truthfulness about life without knowledge*  
*Contemporary play instead of character we have "characters,"*  
*Disposition to make the best of whatever comes to us*  
*Do not habitually postpone that season of happiness*  
*Dwelling here. And here content to dwell*  
*Explainable, if not justifiable*  
*Eye demands simple lines, proportion, harmony in mass, dignity*  
*Happiness is an inner condition, not to be raced after*  
*Instead of simply being happy in the condition where we are*  
*Lawyers will divide the oyster between them*  
*Make a newspaper to suit the public*  
*Making the journey of this life with just baggage enough*  
*Moral specialist, who has only one hobby*  
*Name an age that has cherished more delusions than ours*  
*No amount of failure seems to lessen this belief*  
*No man can count himself happy while in this life*  
*No satisfaction in gaining more than we personally want*  
*Not the thing itself, but the pursuit, that is an illusion*  
*Profession which demands so much self-sacrifice*  
*Proprietary medicine business is popular ignorance and credulity*  
*"Purely vegetable" seem most suitable to the wooden-heads*  
*Relapsing into the tawdry and the over-ornamented*  
*Secrecy or low origin of the remedy that is its attraction*



*Simplicity: This is the stamp of all enduring work  
Thinks he may be exempt from the general rules  
Treated the patient, as the phrase is, for all he was worth  
Unrelieved realism is apt to give a false impression  
Warm up to the doctor when the judgment Day heaves in view  
Yankee ingenuity,—he "could do anything but spin,"*

## **FASHIONS IN LITERATURE**

*Discrimination between the manifold shadings of insincerity  
Great deal of the reading done is mere contagion  
His own tastes and prejudices the standard of his judgment  
Inability to keep up with current literature  
Main object of life is not to keep up with the printing-press  
Man who is past the period of business activity  
Never to read a book until it is from one to five years old  
Quietly putting himself on common ground with his reader  
Simplicity  
Slovenly literature, unrebuked and uncorrected  
Suggestion rather than by commandment  
Unenlightened popular preference for a book  
Waste precious time in chasing meteoric appearances*

## **AMERICAN NEWSPAPER**

*American newspaper is susceptible of some improvement  
Borderland between literature and common sense  
Casualties as the chief news  
Continue to turn round when there is no grist to grind  
Elevates the trivial in life above the essential  
If it does not pay its owner, it is valueless to the public  
Looking for something spicy and sensational  
Most newspapers cost more than they sell for  
Newspaper's object is to make money for its owner  
Power, the opportunity, the duty, the "mission," of the press  
Public craves eagerly for only one thing at a time  
Quotations of opinions as news  
Should be a sharp line drawn between the report and the editorial*

## **DIVERSITIES OF AMERICAN LIFE**

*It appears, therefore, that speed,—the ability to move rapidly from place to place,—a disproportionate reward of physical over intellectual science, an intense desire to be rich, which is strong enough to compel even education to grind in the mill of the Philistines, and an inordinate elevation in public consideration of rich men simply because they are rich, are characteristics of this little point of time on which we stand. They are not the only characteristics; in a reasonably optimistic view, the age is distinguished for unexampled achievements, and for opportunities for the well-being of humanity never before in all history attainable. But these characteristics are so prominent as to beget the fear that we are losing the sense of the relative value of things in this life.*

## **PILGRIM AND AMERICAN**

*What republics have most to fear is the rule of the boss, who is a tyrant without responsibility. He makes the nominations, he dickers and trades for the elections, and at the end he divides the spoils. The operation is more uncertain than a horse race, which is not decided by the speed of the horses, but by the state of the wagers and the manipulation of the jockeys. We strike directly at his power for mischief when we organize the entire civil service of the nation and of the States on capacity, integrity, experience, and not on political power.*

*And if we look further, considering the danger of concentration of power in irresponsible hands, we see a new cause for alarm in undue federal mastery and interference.*

*Poverty is not commonly a nurse of virtue, long continued, it is a degeneration. It is almost as difficult for the very poor man to be virtuous as for the very rich man; and very good and very rich at the same time, says Socrates, a man cannot be. It is a great people that can withstand great prosperity*

*We are in no vain chase of an equality which would eliminate all individual initiative, and check all progress, by ignoring differences of capacity and strength, and rating muscles equal to brains. But we are in pursuit of equal laws, and a fairer chance of leading happy lives than humanity in general ever had yet.*

## **CAUSES OF DISCONTENT**

*Now, content does not depend so much upon a man's actual as his relative condition. Often it is not so much what I need, as what others have that disturbs me. I should be content to walk from Boston to New York, and be a fortnight on the way, if everybody else was obliged to walk who made that journey. It becomes a hardship when my neighbor is whisked over the route in six hours and I have to walk. It would still be a hardship if he attained the ability to go in an hour, when I was only able to accomplish the distance in six hours.*

*It ought to be said, as to the United States, that a very considerable part of the discontent is imported, it is not native, nor based on any actual state of things existing here. Agitation has become a business. A great many men and some women, to whom work of any sort is distasteful, live by it.*

*Compared with the freedom of action in such a government as ours, any form of communism is an iniquitous and meddling despotism.*

*Doubtless men might have been created equal to each other in every respect, with the same mental capacity, the same physical ability, with like inheritances of good or bad qualities, and born into exactly similar conditions, and not dependent on each other. But men never were so created and born, so far as we have any record of them, and by analogy we have no reason to suppose that they ever will be. Inequality is the most striking fact in life. Absolute equality might be better, but so far as we can see, the law of the universe is infinite diversity in unity; and variety in condition is the essential of what we call progress—it is, in fact, life.*

*It sometimes seems as if half the American people were losing the power to apply logical processes to the ordinary affairs of life.*

*It is human nature, it is the lesson of history, that real wrongs, unredressed, grow into preposterous demands. Men are much like nature in action; a little disturbance of atmospheric equilibrium becomes a cyclone, a slight break in the levee a crevasse with immense destructive power.*

## **EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO**

*But slavery brought about one result, and that the most difficult in the development of a race from savagery, and especially a tropical race, a race that has always been idle in the luxuriance of a nature that supplied its physical needs with little labor. It taught the negro to work, it transformed him, by compulsion it is true, into an industrial being, and held him in the habit of industry for several generations. Perhaps only force could do this, for it was a radical transformation. I am glad to see that this result of slavery is recognized by Mr. Booker Washington, the ablest and most clear-sighted leader the Negro race has ever had.*

*Conceit of gentility of which the world has already enough.*

*It is this character, quality, habit, the result of a slow educational process, which distinguishes one race from another. It is this that the race transmits, and not the more or less accidental education of a decade or an era. The Brahmins carry this idea into the next life, and say that the departing spirit carries with him nothing except this individual character, no acquirements or information or extraneous culture. It was perhaps in the same spirit that the sad preacher in Ecclesiastes said there is no "knowledge nor wisdom in the grave, whither thou goest." It is by this character that we classify civilized and even semi-civilized races; by this slowly developed fibre, this slow accumulation of inherent quality in the evolution of the human being from lower to higher, that continues to exist notwithstanding the powerful influence of governments and religions.*

## **INDETERMINATE SENTENCE**

*The proposed method is the indeterminate sentence. This strikes directly at the criminal class. It puts that class beyond the power of continuing its depredations upon society. It is truly deterrent, because it is a notification to any one intending to enter upon that method of living that his career ends with his first felony. As to the general effects of the indeterminate sentence, I will repeat here what I recently wrote for the Yale Law Journal.*

*It happens, therefore, that there is great sympathy with the career of the lawbreakers, many people are hanging on them for support, and among them the so-called criminal lawyers. Any legislation likely to interfere seriously with the occupation of the criminal class or with its increase is certain to meet with the opposition of a large body of voters. With this active opposition of those interested, and the astonishing indifference of the general public, it is easy to see why so little is done to relieve us of this intolerable burden. The fact is, we go on increasing our expenses for police, for criminal procedure, for jails and prisons, and we go on increasing the criminal class and those affiliated with it.*

*I will suggest that the convict should, for his own sake, have the indeterminate sentence applied to him upon conviction of his first penal offense. He is much more likely to reform than he would be after he had had a term in the State prison and was again convicted, and the chance of his reformation would be lessened by each subsequent experience of this kind. The great object of the indeterminate sentence, so far as the security of society is concerned, is to diminish the number of the criminal class, and this will be done when it is seen that the first felony a man commits is likely to be his last, and that for a young criminal contemplating this career there is in this direction: "No Thoroughfare."*

*It is very significant that the criminal class adapted itself readily to the parole system with its sliding scale. It was natural that this should be so, for it fits in perfectly well with their scheme of life. This is to them a sort of business career, interrupted now and then only by occasional limited periods of seclusion. Any device that shall shorten those periods is welcome to them. As a matter of fact, we see in the State prisons that the men most likely to shorten their time by good behavior, and to get released on parole before the expiration of their sentence, are the men who make crime their career. They accept this discipline as a part of their lot in life, and it does not interfere with their business any more than the occasional bankruptcy of a merchant interferes with his pursuits.*

*No tribunal is able with justice to mete out punishment in any individual case, for probably the same degree of guilt does not attach to two men in the violation of the same statute.*

*It is purely an economic and educational problem, and must rest upon the same*

principles that govern in any successful industry, or in education, and that we recognize in the conduct of life. That little progress has been made is due to public indifference to a vital question and to the action of sentimentalists, who, in their philanthropic zeal; fancy that a radical reform can come without radical discipline. We are largely wasting our energies in petty contrivances instead of striking at the root of the evil.

## LITERARY COPYRIGHT

*It is the habit of some publishing houses, not of all, let me distinctly say, to seek always notoriety, not to nurse and keep before the public mind the best that has been evolved from time to time, but to offer always something new. The year's flooring is threshed off and the floor swept to make room for a fresh batch. Effort eventually ceases for the old and approved, and is concentrated on experiments. This is like the conduct of a newspaper. It is assumed that the public must be startled all the time.*

*Consider first the author, and I mean the author, and not the mere craftsman who manufactures books for a recognized market. His sole capital is his talent. His brain may be likened to a mine, gold, silver, copper, iron, or tin, which looks like silver when new. Whatever it is, the vein of valuable ore is limited, in most cases it is slight. When it is worked out, the man is at the end of his resources.*

*It is generally conceded that what literature in America needs at this moment is honest, competent, sound criticism. This is not likely to be attained by sporadic efforts, especially in a democracy of letters where the critics are not always superior to the criticised, where the man in front of the book is not always a better marksman than the man behind the book.*

*The fashion of the day is rarely the judgment of posterity. You will recall what Byron wrote to Coleridge: "I trust you do not permit yourself to be depressed by the temporary partiality of what is called 'the public' for the favorites of the moment; all experience is against the permanency of such impressions. You must have lived to see many of these pass away, and will survive many more."*

## LITERATURE AND LIFE

*All the world is diseased and in need of remedies  
Arrive at the meaning by the definition of exclusion  
Care of riches should have the last place in our thoughts  
Each in turn contends that his art produces the greatest good  
Impress and reduce to obsequious deference the hotel clerk  
Opinions inherited, not formed  
Prejudice working upon ignorance  
Pursuit of office—which is sometimes called politics  
Rab and his Friends  
Refuge of the aged in failing activity  
Riches and rich men are honored in the state  
Set aside as literature that which is original  
To the lawyer everybody is or ought to be a litigant  
Touching hopefulness  
Very rich and very good at the same time he cannot be  
Want of the human mind which is higher than the want of knowledge  
What we call life is divided into occupations and interest  
Without Plato there would be no Socrates*

## EQUALITY

*In accordance with the advice of Diogenes of Apollonia in the beginning of his treatise on Natural Philosophy—"It appears to me to be well for every one who commences any sort of philosophical treatise to lay down some undeniable principle to start with"—we offer this: "All men are created unequal." It would be a most interesting study to trace the growth in the world of the doctrine of "equality."*

*Every one talked of "the state of nature" as if he knew all about it. "The conditions of primitive man," says Mr. Morley, "were discussed by very incompetent ladies and gentlemen at convivial supper-parties, and settled with complete assurance." That was the age when solitary Frenchmen plunged into the wilderness of North America, confidently expecting to recover the golden age under the shelter of a wigwam and in the society of a squaw.*

*It is to be noticed that rights are mentioned, but not duties, and that if political rights only are meant, political duties are not inculcated as of equal moment. It is not announced that political power is a function to be discharged for the good of the whole body, and not a mere right to be enjoyed for the advantage of the possessor; and it is to be noted also that this idea did not enter into the conception of Rousseau.*

*We are attempting the regeneration of society with a misleading phrase; we are wasting our time with a theory that does not fit the facts.*

## WHAT IS YOUR CULTURE TO ME

*It is not an unreasonable demand of the majority that the few who have the advantages of the training of college and university should exhibit the breadth and sweetness of a generous culture, and should shed everywhere that light which ennobles common things, and without which life is like one of the old landscapes in which the artist forgot to put sunlight. One of the reasons why the college-bred man does not meet this reasonable expectation is that his training, too often, has not been thorough and conscientious, it has not been of himself; he has acquired, but he is not educated. Another is that, if he is educated, he is not impressed with the intimacy of his relation to that which is below him as well as that which is above him, and his culture is out of sympathy with the great mass that needs it, and must have it, or it will remain a blind force in the world, the lever of demagogues who preach social anarchy and misname it progress.*

*Let him not be discouraged at his apparent little influence, even though every sally of every young life may seem like a forlorn hope. No man can see the whole of the battle.*

*To suggest remedies is much more difficult than to see evils; but the comprehension of dangers is the first step towards mastering them.*

## MODERN FICTION

*One of the worst characteristics of modern fiction is its so-called truth to nature. For fiction is an art, as painting is, as sculpture is, as acting is. A photograph of a natural object is not art; nor is the plaster cast of a man's face, nor is the bare setting on the stage of an actual occurrence. Art requires an idealization of nature. The amateur, though she may be a lady, who attempts to represent upon the stage the lady of the drawing-room, usually fails to convey to the spectators the impression of a lady. She lacks the art by which the trained actress, who may not be a lady, succeeds. The actual transfer to the stage of the drawing-room and its occupants, with the behavior common in well-bred society, would no doubt fail of the intended dramatic effect, and the spectators would declare the representation unnatural.*

*Tragedy and the pathos of failure have their places in literature as well as in life. I only say that, artistically, a good ending is as proper as a bad ending.*

*Perhaps the most inane thing ever put forth in the name of literature is the so-called domestic novel, an indigestible, culinary sort of product, that might be named the*

doughnut of fiction. The usual apology for it is that it depicts family life with fidelity. Its characters are supposed to act and talk as people act and talk at home and in society. I trust this is a libel, but, for the sake of the argument, suppose they do. Was ever produced so insipid a result?

The characteristics which are prominent, when we think of our recent fiction, are a wholly unidealized view of human society, which has got the name of realism; a delight in representing the worst phases of social life; an extreme analysis of persons and motives; the sacrifice of action to psychological study; the substitution of studies of character for anything like a story; a notion that it is not artistic, and that it is untrue to nature, to bring any novel to a definite consummation, and especially to end it happily; and a despondent tone about society, politics, and the whole drift of modern life. Judged by our fiction, we are in an irredeemably bad way.

The vulgar realism in pictorial art, which holds ugliness and beauty in equal esteem; or against aestheticism gone to seed in languid affectations; or against the enthusiasm of a social life which wrecks its religion on the color of a vestment, or sighs out its divine soul over an ancient pewter mug.

## MR. FROUDE'S PROGRESS

*For, as skepticism is in one sense the handmaid of truth, discontent is the mother of progress. The man is comparatively of little use in the world who is contented.*

*Education of the modern sort unsettles the peasant, renders him unfit for labor, and gives us a half-educated idler in place of a conscientious workman.*

*Education must go forward; the man must not be half but wholly educated. It is only half-knowledge like half-training in a trade that is dangerous.*

*Mr. Froude runs lightly over a list of subjects upon which the believer in progress relies for his belief, and then says of them that the world calls this progress—he calls it only change.*

*There are some select souls who sit apart in calm endurance, waiting to be translated out of a world they are almost tired of patronizing, to whom the whole thing seems, doubtless, like a cheap performance. They sit on the fence of criticism, and cannot for the life of them see what the vulgar crowd make such a toil and sweat about.*

## ENGLAND

*Both parties, however, like parties elsewhere, propose and oppose measures and movements, and accept or reject policies, simply to get office or keep office.*

*In the judgment of many good observers, a dissolution of the empire, so far as the Western colonies are concerned, is inevitable, unless Great Britain, adopting the plan urged by Franklin, becomes an imperial federation, with parliaments distinct and independent, the crown the only bond of union—the crown, and not the English parliament, being the titular and actual sovereign. Sovereign power over America in the parliament Franklin never would admit.*

*It is safe, we think, to say that if the British Empire is to be dissolved, disintegration cannot be permitted to begin at home. Ireland has always been a thorn in the side of England. And the policy towards it could not have been much worse, either to impress it with a respect for authority or to win it by conciliation; it has been a strange mixture of untimely concession and untimely cruelty. The problem, in fact, has physical and race elements that make it almost insolvable. A water-logged country, of which nothing can surely be predicted but the uncertainty of its harvests, inhabited by a people of most peculiar mental constitution, alien in race, temperament, and religion, having scarcely one point of sympathy with the English.*

## NOVEL AND SCHOOL

*Note the seeming anomaly of a scientific age peculiarly credulous; the ease with which any charlatan finds followers; the common readiness to fall in with any theory of progress which appeals to the sympathies, and to accept the wildest notions of social reorganization. We should be obliged to note also, among scientific men themselves, a disposition to come to conclusions on inadequate evidence—a disposition usually due to one-sided education which lacks metaphysical training and the philosophic habit.*

*Often children have only one book even of this sort, at which they are kept until they learn it through by heart, and they have been heard to "read" it with the book bottom side up or shut! All these books cultivate inattention and intellectual vacancy. They are—the best of them—only reading exercises; and reading is not perceived to have any sort of value. The child is not taught to think, and not a step is taken in informing him of his relation to the world about him. His education is not begun.*

*The lower-grade books are commonly inane (I will not say childish, for that is a libel on the open minds of children) beyond description.*

*The novel, mediocre, banal, merely sensational, and worthless for any purpose of intellectual stimulus or elevation of the ideal, is thus encouraged in this age as it never was before. The making of novels has become a process of manufacture. Usually, after the fashion of the silk-weavers of Lyons, they are made for the central establishment on individual looms at home.*

*An honest acceptance of the law of gravitation would banish many popular delusions; a comprehension that something cannot be made out of nothing would dispose of others; and the application of the ordinary principles of evidence, such as men require to establish a title to property, would end most of the remaining.*

*When the trash does not sell, the trash will not be produced, and those who are only capable of supplying the present demand will perhaps find a more useful occupation. It will be again evident that literature is not a trade, but an art requiring peculiar powers and patient training. When people know how to read, authors will need to know how to write.*

## FOR WHOM SHAKESPEARE WROTE

*Any parish which let a thief escape was fined  
Beer making  
Capable of weeping like children, and of dying like men  
Complaint then, as now, that in many trades men scamped their work  
Courageous gentlemen wore in their ears rings of gold and stones  
Credulity and superstition of the age  
Devil's liquor, I mean starch  
Down a peg  
Dramas which they considered as crude as they were coarse  
Eve will be Eve, though Adam would say nay  
Italy generally a curious custom of using a little fork for meat  
Landlord let no one depart dissatisfied with his bill  
Mistake ribaldry and loquacity for wit and wisdom  
Pillows were thought meet only for sick women  
Portuguese receipts  
Prepare bills of fare (a trick lately taken up)  
Sir Francis Bacon  
So much cost upon the body, so little upon souls  
Stagecoach  
Teeth black—a defect the English seem subject to*

## ON HORSEBACK

*Anxious to reach it, we were glad to leave it  
Establishment had the air of taking care of itself  
Fond of lawsuits seems a characteristic of an isolated people  
It is not much use to try to run a jail without liquor  
Man's success in court depended upon the length of his purse  
Married? No, she hoped not  
Monument of procrastination  
Not much inclination to change his clothes or his cabin  
One has to dodge this sort of question  
Ornamentation is apt to precede comfort in our civilization  
What a price to pay for mere life!*

## BEING A BOY

*Appear to be very active, and yet not do much  
As they forgot they were a party, they began to enjoy themselves  
As you get used to being a boy, you have to be something else  
Boys have a great power of helping each other to do nothing  
Conversation ran aground again  
Expected nothing that he did not earn  
Fed the poor boy's vanity, the weakness by which women govern  
Felt wronged, and worked himself up to pass a wretched evening  
Girls have a great deal more good sense in such matters than boys  
Gladly do all the work if somebody else would do the chores  
He is, like a barrel of beer, always on draft  
Law will not permit men to shoot each other in plain clothes  
Natural genius for combining pleasure with business  
Not very disagreeable, or would not be if it were play  
People hardly ever do know where to be born until it is too late  
Spider-web is stronger than a cable  
Undemonstrative affection  
Very busy about nothing  
Wearisome part is the waiting on the people who do the work  
Why did n't the people who were sleepy go to bed?  
Willing to do any amount of work if it is called play  
Willing to repent if he could think of anything to repent of*

## SAUNTERINGS

*Bane of travel is the destruction of illusions  
Discontent of those who travel to enjoy themselves  
Excellent but somewhat scattered woman  
Inability to stand still for one second is the plague of it  
Leaves it with mingled feelings about Columbus  
One ought not to subject his faith to too great a strain*

## POCAHONTAS

*According to the long-accepted story of Pocahontas, she did something more than interfere to save from barbarous torture and death a stranger and a captive, who had forfeited his life by shooting those who opposed his invasion. In all times, among the most savage tribes and in civilized society, women have been moved to heavenly pity by the sight of a prisoner, and risked life to save him—the impulse was as natural to a Highland lass as to an African maid. Pocahontas went further than efforts to make peace between the superior race and her own. When the whites forced the Indians to*



contribute from their scanty stores to the support of the invaders, and burned their dwellings and shot them on sight if they refused, the Indian maid sympathized with the exposed whites and warned them of stratagems against them; captured herself by a base violation of the laws of hospitality, she was easily reconciled to her situation, adopted the habits of the foreigners, married one of her captors, and in peace and in war cast in her lot with the strangers. History has not preserved for us the Indian view of her conduct.

This savage was the Tomocomo spoken of above, who had been sent by Powhatan to take a census of the people of England, and report what they and their state were. At Plymouth he got a long stick and began to make notches in it for the people he saw. But he was quickly weary of that task. He told Smith that Powhatan bade him seek him out, and get him to show him his God, and the King, Queen, and Prince, of whom Smith had told so much. Smith put him off about showing his God, but said he had heard that he had seen the King. This the Indian denied, James probably not coming up to his idea of a king, till by circumstances he was convinced he had seen him. Then he replied very sadly: "You gave Powhatan a white dog, which Powhatan fed as himself, but your king gave me nothing, and I am better than your white dog."

Sir Thomas Dale was on the whole the most efficient and discreet Governor the colony had had. One element of his success was no doubt the change in the charter. By the first charter everything had been held in common by the company, and there had been no division of property or allotment of land among the colonists. Under the new regime land was held in severalty, and the spur of individual interest began at once to improve the condition of the settlement. The character of the colonists was also gradually improving. They had not been of a sort to fulfill the earnest desire of the London promoter's to spread vital piety in the New World. A zealous defense of Virginia and Maryland, against "scandalous imputation," entitled "Leah and Rachel; or, The Two Fruitful Sisters," by Mr John Hammond, London, considers the charges that Virginia "is an unhealthy place, a nest of rogues, abandoned women, dissolute and rookery persons; a place of intolerable labour, bad usage and hard diet"; and admits that "at the first settling, and for many years after, it deserved most of these aspersions, nor were they then aspersions but truths. There were jails supplied, youth seduced, infamous women drilled in, the provision all brought out of England, and that embezzled by the Trustees."

## CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH

After fifteen years Smith is able to remember more details  
Assertion in an insecure position  
Cheaper credited than confuted  
Entertaining if one did not see too much of him  
Knew not the secret of having his own way  
Long stick and began to make notches in it for the people he saw  
Making religion their color  
Peculiarly subject to such coincidences  
Prince's mind imprisoned in a poor man's purse  
Progressive memory  
Somewhat damaging to an estimate of his originality  
Thames had no bridges  
Those that did not work should not eat  
Tobacco-selling  
Wanted advancement but were unwilling to adventure their ease  
Would if he could  
Writ too much, and done too little

## SPRING IN NEW ENGLAND

Then follows a day of bright sun and blue sky. The birds open the morning with a lively chorus. In spite of Auster, Euroclydon, low pressure, and the government bureau, things have gone forward. By the roadside, where the snow has just melted, the grass is of the color of emerald. The heart leaps to see it. On the lawn there are twenty robins, lively, noisy, worm-seeking. Their yellow breasts contrast with the tender green of the

*newly-springing clover and herd's-grass. If they would only stand still, we might think the dandelions had blossomed. On an evergreen-bough, looking at them, sits a graceful bird, whose back is bluer than the sky. There is a red tint on the tips of the boughs of the hard maple. With Nature, color is life. See, already, green, yellow, blue, red! In a few days—is it not so?—through the green masses of the trees will flash the orange of the oriole, the scarlet of the tanager; perhaps tomorrow.*

*But, in fact, the next day opens a little sourly. It is almost clear overhead: but the clouds thicken on the horizon; they look leaden; they threaten rain. It certainly will rain: the air feels like rain, or snow. By noon it begins to snow, and you hear the desolate cry of the phoebe-bird. It is a fine snow, gentle at first; but it soon drives in swerving lines, for the wind is from the southwest, from the west, from the northeast, from the zenith (one of the ordinary winds of New England), from all points of the compass. The fine snow becomes rain; it becomes large snow; it melts as it falls; it freezes as it falls. At last a storm sets in, and night shuts down upon the bleak scene.*

*During the night there is a change. It thunders and lightens. Toward morning there is a brilliant display of aurora borealis. This is a sign of colder weather.*

*The gardener is in despair; so is the sportsman. The trout take no pleasure in biting in such weather.*

*Paragraphs appear in the newspapers, copied from the paper of last year, saying that this is the most severe spring in thirty years. Every one, in fact, believes that it is, and also that next year the spring will be early. Man is the most gullible of creatures.*

*And with reason: he trusts his eyes, and not his instinct. During this most sour weather of the year, the anemone blossoms; and, almost immediately after, the fairy pencil, the spring beauty, the dog-tooth violet, and the true violet. In clouds and fog, and rain and snow, and all discouragement, Nature pushes on her forces with progressive haste and rapidity. Before one is aware, all the lawns and meadows are deeply green, the trees are opening their tender leaves. In a burst of sunshine the cherry-trees are white, the Judas-tree is pink, the hawthorns give a sweet smell. The air is full of sweetness; the world, of color.*

*In the midst of a chilling northeast storm the ground is strewn with the white-and-pink blossoms from the apple-trees. The next day the mercury stands at eighty degrees. Summer has come.*

*There was no Spring.*

*The winter is over. You think so? Robespierre thought the Revolution was over in the beginning of his last Thermidor. He lost his head after that.*

*When the first buds are set, and the corn is up, and the cucumbers have four leaves, a malicious frost steals down from the north and kills them in a night.*

*That is the last effort of spring. The mercury then mounts to ninety degrees. The season has been long, but, on the whole, successful. Many people survive it.*

## IN THE WILDERNESS

*According to the compass, the Lord only knew where I was  
Business of civilization to tame or kill  
Canopy of mosquitoes  
Caricature of a road  
Compass, which was made near Greenwich, was wrong  
Democrats became as scarce as moose in the Adirondacks  
Everlasting dress-parade of our civilization  
Grand intentions and weak vocabulary  
How lightly past hardship sits upon us!  
I hain't no business here; but here I be!  
Kept its distance, as only a mountain can  
Man's noblest faculty, his imagination, or credulity.  
Marriage is mostly for discipline  
Misery, unheroic and humiliating  
Near-sighted man, whose glasses the rain rendered useless  
No conceit like that of isolation  
No nervousness, but simply a reasonable desire to get there  
Not lost, but gone before*

*Posthumous fear  
Procession of unattainable meals stretched before me  
Sense to shun the doctor; to lie down in some safe place  
Solitude and every desirable discomfort  
Stumbled against an ill-placed tree  
Suffering when unaccompanied by resignation  
Ten times harder to unlearn anything than it is to learn it  
There is an impassive, stolid brutality about the woods*

## **BADDECK**

*Best part of going to sea is keeping close to the shore  
Can leave it without regret  
Dependent upon imagination and memory  
Great part of the enjoyment of life  
Luxury of his romantic grief  
Picturesque sort of dilapidation  
Rest is never complete—unless he can see somebody else at work  
Won't see Mt. Desert till midnight, and then you won't*

## **BACKLOG STUDIES**

*A good many things have gone out with the fire on the hearth  
Abatement of a snow-storm that grows to exceptional magnitude  
Anywhere a happier home than ours? I am glad of it!  
Associate ourselves to make everybody else behave as we do.  
Chilly drafts and sarcasms on what we call the temperate zone  
Criticism by comparison is the refuge of incapables  
Crowning human virtue in a man is to let his wife poke the fire  
Don't know what success is  
Each generation does not comprehend its own ignorance  
Enjoyed poor health  
Enthusiasm is a sign of inexperience, of ignorance  
Fallen into the days of conformity  
Few people know how to make a wood-fire  
Finding the world disagreeable to themselves  
Have almost succeeded in excluding pure air  
Just as good as the real  
Lived himself out of the world  
Long score of personal flattery to pay off  
Not half so reasonable as my prejudices  
Pathos overcomes one's sense of the absurdity of such people  
Permit the freedom of silence  
Poetical reputation of the North American Indian  
Point of breeding never to speak of anything in your house  
Reformers manage to look out for themselves tolerably well  
Refuge of mediocrity  
Rest beyond the grave will not be much change for him  
Said, or if I have not, I say it again  
Severe attack of spiritism  
Shares none of their uneasiness about getting on in life  
Silence is unnoticed when people sit before a fire  
Some men you always prefer to have on your left hand  
Sort of busy idleness among men  
There are no impossibilities to youth and inexperience  
Things are apt to remain pretty much the same  
Think the world they live in is the central one  
To-day is like yesterday,  
Usual effect of an anecdote on conversation  
Women know how to win by losing  
World owes them a living because they are philanthropists*

## SUMMER IN A GARDEN

*But I found him, one Sunday morning,—a day when it would not do to get angry, tying his cow at the foot of the hill; the beast all the time going on in that abominable voice. I told the man that I could not have the cow in the grounds. He said, "All right, boss;" but he did not go away. I asked him to clear out. The man, who is a French sympathizer from the Republic of Ireland, kept his temper perfectly. He said he wasn't doing anything, just feeding his cow a bit: he wouldn't make me the least trouble in the world. I reminded him that he had been told again and again not to come here; that he might have all the grass, but he should not bring his cow upon the premises. The imperturbable man assented to everything that I said, and kept on feeding his cow. Before I got him to go to fresh scenes and pastures new, the Sabbath was almost broken; but it was saved by one thing: it is difficult to be emphatic when no one is emphatic on the other side. The man and his cow have taught me a great lesson, which I shall recall when I keep a cow. I can recommend this cow, if anybody wants one, as a steady boarder, whose keeping will cost the owner little; but, if her milk is at all like her voice, those who drink it are on the straight road to lunacy.*

*Moral Truth.—I have no doubt that grapes taste best in other people's mouths. It is an old notion that it is easier to be generous than to be stingy. I am convinced that the majority of people would be generous from selfish motives, if they had the opportunity. Philosophical Observation.—Nothing shows one who his friends are like prosperity and ripe fruit. I had a good friend in the country, whom I almost never visited except in cherry-time. By your fruits you shall know them.*

*Pretending to reflect upon these things, but in reality watching the blue-jays, who are pecking at the purple berries of the woodbine on the south gable, I approach the house. Polly is picking up chestnuts on the sward, regardless of the high wind which rattles them about her head and upon the glass roof of her winter-garden. The garden, I see, is filled with thrifty plants, which will make it always summer there. The callas about the fountain will be in flower by Christmas: the plant appears to keep that holiday in her secret heart all summer. I close the outer windows as we go along, and congratulate myself that we are ready for winter. For the winter-garden I have no responsibility: Polly has entire charge of it. I am only required to keep it heated, and not too hot either; to smoke it often for the death of the bugs; to water it once a day; to move this and that into the sun and out of the sun pretty constantly: but she does all the work. We never relinquish that theory.*

*I have been digging my potatoes, if anybody cares to know it. I planted them in what are called "Early Rose,"—the rows a little less than three feet apart; but the vines came to an early close in the drought. Digging potatoes is a pleasant, soothing occupation, but not poetical. It is good for the mind, unless they are too small (as many of mine are), when it begets a want of gratitude to the bountiful earth. What small potatoes we all are, compared with what we might be! We don't plow deep enough, any of us, for one thing. I shall put in the plow next year, and give the tubers room enough. I think they felt the lack of it this year: many of them seemed ashamed to come out so small. There is great pleasure in turning out the brown-jacketed fellows into the sunshine of a royal September day, and seeing them glisten as they lie thickly strewn on the warm soil. Life has few such moments. But then they must be picked up. The picking-up, in this world, is always the unpleasant part of it.*

*Nature is "awful smart." I intend to be complimentary in saying so. She shows it in little things. I have mentioned my attempt to put in a few modest turnips, near the close of the season. I sowed the seeds, by the way, in the most liberal manner. Into three or four short rows I presume I put enough to sow an acre; and they all came up,—came up as thick as grass, as crowded and useless as babies in a Chinese village. Of course, they had to be thinned out; that is, pretty much all pulled up; and it took me a long time; for it takes a conscientious man some time to decide which are the best and healthiest plants to spare. After all, I spared too many. That is the great danger everywhere in this world (it may not be in the next): things are too thick; we lose all in grasping for too much. The Scotch say, that no man ought to thin out his own turnips, because he will not sacrifice enough to leave room for the remainder to grow: he should get his neighbor, who does not care for the plants, to do it. But this is mere talk, and aside from the point: if there is anything I desire to avoid in these agricultural papers, it is digression. I did think that putting in these turnips so late in the season, when general activity has ceased, and in a remote part of the garden, they would pass unnoticed. But Nature never even winks, as I can see. The tender blades were scarcely out of the ground when she sent a small black fly, which seemed to have been born and held in reserve for this purpose,—to cut the leaves. They speedily made lace-work of the whole bed. Thus everything appears to have its special enemy,—except, perhaps, p—y: nothing ever troubles that.*

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