

stories that make the familiar faces of those days live again before us, as we see the dog-teams go over the pass for the last time and the iron horse take their places. He makes the dream of old Captain Bill Moore come true, of the clank of the locomotive as it brought tons of the yellow metal through the gorges of the mountains.

In his pages we meet the famous characters of the days of the gold stampede and the construction of the railway; George Carmack, the famous prospector, stalks alongside Graves, the millionaire Englishman who financed the undertaking; Stikine Bill bulks large alongside the little, keen-eyed Hawkins, chief engineer and chief manager, while behind them comes Skookum Jim, the brawny Indian packer who won his title by the heaviest load ever back-packed over the Chilkoot. Nigger Jim and Clarence Berry rub shoulders, while "Soapy Smith" looks in with his southern planter style, his sinister eyes and his black beard. The story is well worth the attention of the sourdough or the cheechahko.

The second work is dedicated to the memory of Heney by the author, who is one of the men who stood at the builder's side during all of the years of his labors. It is packed full of story and incident of the men of his day, for he is one of the best known of the men who control the great fishing interests of Alaska. It has also much of historic matter, hard to find except in the shelves of the big libraries, as well as present day facts concerning the great storehouse of raw materials belonging to the United States in the Northland. It is a tribute written by a man who has learned to love the land in which he has spent the labor of a lifetime.

C. L. ANDREWS

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*The Indian Attack on Seattle, January 26, 1856, as described by the Eye Witness, Lieut. Thomas Stowell Phelps.* Collected by MRS. CARL FRELINGHUYSEN GOULD. (Seattle: Farwest Lithograph & Printing Company, 1932. Pp. 57. \$1.75.)

The *Reminiscences of Seattle* by Lieutenant T. S. Phelps has become a classic. It first appeared as an article in the "United Service" for December, 1881. In the same year it was reprinted as a pamphlet of forty pages. In 1902, it was again printed in "The United Service," pp. 464-505, and again in 1908, it was issued as a forty-eight page pamphlet by the Alice Harriman Company of Seattle.

The present edition is reprinted from "Reminiscences of Se-

attle, Washington Territory, in the United Service Magazine... vol. 5, Dec. 1881, no. 6," and contains original notes, letters and first known picture and a map of Seattle. Most important of the new material is a series of comments supplied by the author.

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*The Pathbreakers from River to Ocean.* By GRACE RAYMOND HEBARD. (Glendale, California: Arthur H. Clark Company, 1932. Pp. 312. \$2.50.)

This is the sixth edition of Dr. Hebard's *Story of the Great West* from the time of Coronada to the present. As now issued the text has been amplified and corrected and new maps and illustrations add to the usefulness of the work. The book is intended for schools, particularly those in the Western states.

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*Teaching Wyoming History by Counties.* By GRACE RAYMOND HEBARD. (Laramie: Wyoming Department of Education, 1932. Pp. 67.)

This is a revised and enlarged edition of Bulletin No. 9 of the Wyoming Department of Education. The author is Professor of History at the University of Wyoming and a well known authority on Western history. The usefulness of this guide is not limited to the state of Wyoming. It is a matter for surprise that more states have not prepared similar bulletins.

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*The Rise of Rome.* By GORDON KING. (New York: Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc., 1932. Pp. 218. \$3.50.)

The author essays to cover the entire history of Rome from the earliest days until the establishment of the principate under Caesar Augustus. The account also includes a survey of some of Rome's significant contributions to civilization, such as architecture and literature. To accomplish this task in the brief compass of two hundred and eighteen pages is, of course, impossible without pruning many important facts.

The author discusses the nature of the primitive Roman city, its conflicts with Carthage, the great change which resulted in its commercial outlook, the infiltration of Greek culture, the failure of the city state organization to manage the public affairs of the empire, and finally, the establishment of the authority of one man. All this is done without giving many dates or facts. So, for example, nothing is said about Roman expansion into the Po Valley or in Southern Gaul. Some readers undoubtedly will feel that the