Mrs Alice Hallington Rollins:

Dear Madame: Your letter of the 17th is rec'd.

I must not fail you that both Mrs. Towgee and myself were very sorry to learn of your illness.

The volume of Stories & Dwellers, which was sent you was not intended to be taken "professionally". You are one of the few people who seem to appreciate something of my real position in the literary world, which is neither that of a follower nor founder of a "school of fiction." If I may use the abominably insolent term which an egotism so sublime as to be unconscious, has recently made so familiar, but one who notices from instinct rather than from a conviction of its power, has used a method almost unique in fiction though usual enough in antiquity and not unfrequent in pictorial art. Of one phase of this Method G. & S. is, to my mind, a very complete and successful illustration. This phase is the painting of character and in fact, the telling of a story by indirection. Accordingly I have endeavored this time to paint the background of social and political forces, with great care and showed the character as shaped by causative environment, which is by all odds the greatest force in every human life. Every man or woman is made up of three quantities - (1) inherited tendencies, (2) individual influences and (3) general environment. Of these (1) "inherited tendencies"

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and "general environment" make up by far the greater part of every life. Of the inherited ~~ge~~ tendencies, by far the greater part again, ~~how too~~ are the result of ancestral "general environment".

In other words, the school, the church, the press, — the general popular life to which one is exposed, constitutes an infinitely larger part of the shaping force of every individual character, than friends, home teachers, lovers — because it is a constant and such a variable force. The moral and intellectual life of an age is an intermitting discovery every one this way or that according to its tendency. Personal influences may flex and color but heredity and general environment shape; and heredity is mainly the result of continuous antecedent environment.

With this view, it has long been a professed article of conviction with me on my part

that a character is most strongly and clearly portrayed by bringing out the causative environments of individual lives.

This, you will at once recall, has been my general method, and I believe the vividness with which my characters fix themselves in the minds of the readers is a sufficient proof of its excellence, or at least its success. I have hardly ever found a reader who did not recall my characters with great distinctness, though he might be muddled enough as to incident.

Another phase of this method of indirect portraiture which I have generally adopted, has been to subordinate the action of the leading characters in a cast to that of others necessarily connected with him, by which the reader sees him chiefly reflected in the events, and particularly in the acts of others, and think in every one of my stories, the interest in the leading character is almost entirely inspired by what they do

an suffer but on account of what others
by
do on suffer on account of them.

Prof. Gist, who has made a very exhaustive and loving study of my works, once said to me, "I don't quite understand your method, the character who seems to be cast for the leading role in your books, is almost always the most insignificant in action of those characters depicted, but no one else seems to do anything without enhancing the interest in them." He instanced "The Fool" in A Fool's Errand, Mollie Archer in Bricks without Straw, the twins in Hot Plowshares and, in fact, all my casts. I humbly contended until then that I had persistently pursued this method.

In writing "Gunga Jim" I had an idea of having less the general atmosphere, and painting a man's character by a series of episodes in the life which surrounded him. Funny enough, nobody seems to have found out that this book

been done at all. While Davis fortunately = self that few characters in fiction were more difficult to delineate, than the raw, simple, but which eventually, eyebrowphanic, get capable, moral, and indefatigable and, in a sense, resolute and true born, product of New England settings and New York conditions, and that I had made him as clear and commonplace as hot coffee to every reader with as few definable touches as ever defined outlined a character, but lo and behold, here come the reviews and nobody had found out my subtlety. I felt as a lady would who should paint her cheeks, light her parlors and every ones attention should be absorbed by the lamps instead of the company or the rooms.

Well, I swallowed my chagrin, for there is no use in a soldier's crying over belonging pique when he sees admiration bestowed on his equipment rather than his skill. The public has been so free as usual, but such is my way, why then in its own way. As I said to Mrs. J— that I would have sent you and see if I really was in duty bound to have furnished a quick-brand to my purpose; for I thought you

would write me if you knew & had it sent.

Of course, your sickness has probably crowded you and perhaps as in my case, the result of physical ailment may be worse than the sickness itself and it may be long before you will have time to recuperation to look into the book. However when you do write and tell me if you please if it is really bad art to stay one along through a book with a string so fine that he don't know what is leading him.

~~Of sportsmen you know, &~~

With sportsmen you know the highest art is to take a fish on with tackle that will not break the strain of half his weight, but I am half inclined to think that in literature the art is all the other way and that one to be a genuine literary artist ought to take gudgeons with an eight inch cable.

I don't remember whether I have written or not. I thank you for that epigram connet to the boy — "If ever the end time should come &c." which appeared ever so long ago. If not I ought to have done so; for I think it one of the finest combinations

of poetic skill and patriotic fervor in any language; and Abel who with an exquisite delicacy as rare as exact. You may think I've given many words to what you think esteem lent but I have seen the lions in the eyes of hundred veterans around many a "campfire", when and reunions & when I recited that. I am the orator of the next Army of the Cumberland meeting and I am going to speak on "What we should teach our Children Grandchildren", and conclude with that.

Do you see I have revived the old mythological idea. You remember that Jove once threw me down from permitted heaven to earth golden thong of his invincible bolts, but I have even stolen my "thunder" from a "Dun certa."

I don't know when I have written so long a letter before and considering that both eyes and hands have long since struck against even moderate demands, I am not likely ever to transgress upon our long-range friendship again. This fact will

also, I trust ere long the type written copy
which is now in this case, an alternative
but a Holeroom except of the Holeroom
variety. Trusting that I may not have
made the burden of this letter hard or tiresome
herein by this summer weekend fun
ere I remain — Yours very truly

Sec. 14.

Sec. 15. The said Registrar shall be allowed the sum of Two dollars for each day required to be in session, and one cent apiece for each name registered by him on the original and duplicate copies of the register which he is required to provide, and a like sum for each day necessarily occupied in hearing and deciding challenges and when acting as Chairman of the Board of Elections the associate members of which shall be allowed a like sum for one day only. The Registrar shall furnish a place for registering voters and hearing challenges and shall be allowed in addition ten cents for posters required which shall be used only for registering the voters and the county five cents each thereof, and the amount allowed for challenges which are not sustained. The number and amount of each to be reported to the Commissioner for the District.

Sec. 15. The Registrar shall require of each applicant for registering the following oath:

"I A. B. do solemnly swear that I will on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November next be twenty-one years old; that I have been a legal resident of the State during one year next previous; that I have been duly constituted an elector for members of the most populous branch of the legislature of said State and am not disqualified by conviction for felony, and that I shall have resided in this precinct for one hundred days previous to said election. So help me God."

And if at any time during the performance of his official duty, it shall appear to him that any person has wilfully forsworn himself in taking said oath, he shall [illegible] and if [illegible] report the same to the

Commissioner of Elections of his district with the
names of his belief and the names of such
witnesses who have knowledge of the facts, and
the said Commissioner shall either issue
warrants for such persons & certify such
names and information to the District Attorney
of such district.

Sec. 16. If any one should hinder or attempt to hinder
any citizen entitled to having a right to vote
at any election for members of the House of
Representatives, from registering as a voter
by using intimidation or any
false or fraudulent representation, or by
removing, mutilating, falsifying, or de-
stroying any of the duplicate records of
registration at any precinct, or by him
during or delaying the transmission of
the same, or by using intimidating or
threatening words to intimidate any Regis-
trar in the discharge of any duty
true or false, any manner interfering with
him in the performance of his duty by bribery
or threats the same shall be deemed
guilty of misdemeanor and shall be
punished by imprisonment not to exceed
two years, except that in case of

blemished an ~~infamous~~ personal violence
toward any Registrar or Judge, the punish-
ment may be as much as ten years im-
prisonment at the discretion of the Court. And
it shall be the duty of the registrars, at any time, that
they receive information of such attempts
to report the same with the names of any witnesses
~~17~~ to the Commissioner of Elections of this District.

Sec. 17 - The said Registrar shall hold office during
good behavior, but may be removed at
any time by the said Commissioner of Elec-
tions for cause, provided that no Regis-
trar shall be removed because of any
political opinion he may enter-
tain or because of his affiliation with any
party but only for malfeasance, neglect or
incapacity. And that after the first election
and sixty days before every subsequent
election, it shall be the duty of said Regis-
trar to prepare a list of ~~the~~ those formerly
registered who have died or has
good and sufficient reason to believe have
since that time either died, removed from
the precinct or been convicted of felony,
and in the presence of two reputable
witnesses erase their names from the
registration books. He shall file certifi-

[illegible] of said counties collected by said Registrars giving the names carried, who shall obtain belief that [illegible] the same [illegible] with the [illegible] Commissioner of Elections of this District and shall post the same at the Post Office where the voter registration is appointed to be held and at other public places in each Precinct. That upon receipt of the [illegible] by said Registrars the Commissioners shall [illegible] any other lists or affidavits received from the Registrars except as the result of a challenge or upon the sworn testimony of a credible witness that the names of the deceased [illegible] or legal incapacity of a voter. Blank forms of such affidavits shall be provided which the Registrars shall request to be executed in duplicate and to which he shall append his jurat, one copy to be mailed to the Commissioner of Elections, and the other held in his possession for inspection by challengers. Any Registrar who shall record or permit any other person to record any name or number on the Registration books of his precinct for each name illegally [illegible] shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, in the discretion of the Court. Any Registrar who shall refuse or neglect to perform any of the duties imposed upon him by this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, in the discretion of the Court. The Commissioner of Elections, the said Registrar shall be allowed and ten cents for each duplicate affidavit.

Sec. 8. Each Registrar shall provide whenever practicable neither by [illegible] or purchase a United States flag not less than [illegible] feet in length by three upon the staff, which shall be publicly displayed during the day, fixed for registration, the hours for which each Registrar shall be open, and the day of election, and any violent forcible removal of said flag shall be deemed an interference with said election, and parties engaged therein shall be punished accordingly. The Registry shall report whether the flag was displayed or not to the Commissioner as well if not shall satisfactorily [illegible].

Sec. 9. As soon before the [illegible] Wednesday, Sec. 19. Previous to the day of election, the Registrar shall procure from the postmaster, or other person who has been appointed the Registration book [illegible] in his hands the duplicates of each weeks registration, and shall add thereto the names of all persons registered since the date of the last preceding report, and shall erase the names of all persons whose challenges are sustained, and shall note thereon all challenges made, so that the same shall constitute a complete and perfect record of the persons entitled to vote at said elec-

[illegible] election district. And no person shall be allowed to vote at any election who has not been previously registered and no person's right to vote shall be challenged on the ground of election who is duly registered, except that anyone whose name has been erased because of challenge, shall be allowed to show the same to have been improperly so erased, provided such person shall make oath that he reviewed and made of said challenge before the hearing was made by reason of evidence [illegible] to defend the same. Such party if he shall show such challenge to have been improperly made shall thereupon be entitled to register.

Sec. 2. [illegible] shall be deemed a resident for the purposes of this act, where it shall appear that the actual place of abode of himself and family is [illegible] for many years, [illegible] or being registered on being referred to his [illegible], he has been engaged in business or employment in said state, or engaged in business or employment in another state, has kept his home and domicile in said

state during the twelve months next previous to said election, or when being a native of said state, he has, though absent for considerable periods done nothing to indicate a purpose to fix a residence elsewhere and he shall swear that he had during such absence a continuing purpose to return thereto.

Sec. 21 - A resident of any state shall be deemed a resident of any particular precinct for the purposes of this act, if a married man when himself and family shall have resided within the same during the one hundred days next previous to the election and he shall make oath that he has no present purpose of removing therefrom. If unmarried or separated from his family if he have

[illegible] continuously kept [illegible] and present during [illegible] he shall have no present purpose of removing therefrom. The registrar may examine the applicant or other persons [illegible] as to the facts of residence [illegible]