ERATURE

POEMS EVERYBODY SHOULD KNOW.

A SONG OF CHEER.

Today the world is gray with rain and veiled with clinging mist; The sky hangs low o'er shivering woods, and all the birds are whist; But let the storm last e'er so long, God's heaven always clears. Hurrah for sunny weather then, nd banished be the tears!

Some days of life are gray and sad, and veiled with chill despair; No sunlight falls upon our path, no songs rise anywhere; But just as sure as earth spins round, some bright tomorrow nears. Hurrah for sunny weather then, and banished be the tears!

Joy after sorrow-always so! The sky of life must change. Perpetual rain, perpetual grief-Ah! that were passing strange! Sooner or later (trust, brave heart!) past gladness reappears, Hurrah for sunny weather then, and banished be the tears! -James Buckham.

NOT SEEING. BUT BELIEVING.

The clouds bang beavy round my way, I cannot see: But through the darkness I believe God leadeth me. 'Tis sweet to keep my hand in His While all is dim: To close my weary, aching eyes, And follow Him. Through many thorny paths He leads My tired feet: Through many floods of tears I go;-But it is sweet To know that He is close to me. My God, my guide He leadeth me, and so I walk Quite satisfied. To my blind eyes He may reveal No light at all;

NOTES.

The public is familiar with anecdotes of books which were rejected again and again by publishers, and then, after the third or fourth trial, were accepted and made great hits. An anecdote of another kind related to Myra Kelly, whose first short story was sent simultaneously to four magawas sent simultaneously to four maga-zines, and then, much to the author's astonishment, was accepted by all

astonishment, was accepted by an four.

A recent occurrence, recalling in some ways Miss Kelly's experience, relates to a story by Margaret Hannis, entitled "The Emancipation of Miss Susana." Having sent it to the magazine of largest circulation in the country, Miss Hannis received a letter accepting it on condition that she would shorten it. Unwilling to do this, she tried another famous magazine, but obtained the same response—acceptance if shortened. On making a third attempt, she again got a request for condensation with a promise to publish.

In trying for the fourth time, she reluctantly shortened the story, and then sent it to another prominent magazine, which replied that it would publish the story as received. Meanstory as received. Meanwhile the story, in its original long form, had been submitted by the author to the Funk & Wagnalls company as a book in their "Hour-Glass Series." The same mail which brought from the fourth magnaine an acceptance of it in its short form, brought from the Funk & Wagnalls company an acceptance in its long form. As Miss Hannis from the start had desired publication without condensation, she at once closed a contract for its addition to the Hour-Glass Series. "The Emancipation of Miss Susana" will be published in the early autumn.

"The Stolen Throne," by Herbert Kaufman and May Isabel Fisk, was sold out five days before publication. The second large edition is nearly

Many readers of the White Cat, Geleti Burgess' romance of double personality, comment that it is quite as impossible as the quaint old fairy-tale of the three quests, from which it takes its title. Mr. Burgess' heroine has suffered some shock or accident, by which her mind has been split into two personalities, alternately in control of her being, with separate trains of memory. One personality is a "sulphite," the other a "bromide."

As a matter of fact, Mr. Burgess' fiction is not a bit stranger than fact. Science has recorded many authentic cases of two persons in one. The case which perhaps approaches nearest that of the White Cat is described at length by Dr. Morton Prince in his volume of 569 pages, the Dissociation of Personality (1305). It tells of a certain Miss Beauchamp, whose mental qualities were similarly split up. In her true self Miss Beauchamp was very, very good. But in her secondary personality, she was horrid.

Mr. Burgess has departed from scientific observation in two particulars. He has tried to imagine what would happen when love entered the complex scene. With each of the two selves loving a different man, the possible complications are evident.

In his denouement Mr. Burgess has



wholesome as it is delicious-highly nourishing, easily digested, fitted to repair wasted strength, preserve health, and pro-

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47 HIGHEST AWARDS IN EUROPE and AMERICA

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd Dorchester, Mass.

But while I lean on His strong arm. I cannot fall! -Selected. been equally original. He reasons that if one shock can break up the faculties, another may bring them together again. Science provides no precedent for this. The fusion of the warring personalities has hitherto been effected only by a long course of hypnotic treatment. If the Walte Cat solution is not historically scientific, it is at any rate plausible. And who knows but that science will confirm, some day, the happy guess of Mr. Burgess' imagination? Fiction has a queer way of anticipating truth.

George Sylvester Viereck, the poet, is only 23 years old and looks much younger. Last summer a venerable pet of world repute, attracted by several poems he had seen in the magazines, sent Mr. Hiereck, through his publishers, an invitation to visit him at his country home. The young poet sent in his card and awaited him or the porch.

After a time the older man came out. looked all over the porch and glanced down the road. Then he approached the young man and said: "Boy, where's Mr. Viereck?"

Now that Louis Joseph Vance has made such a hit with his latest romance, "The Brass Bowl," it is interesting to look back on the degrees by which he did ascend. He had a terrible time placing his first short story. He sent it everywhere, withby which he did ascend. He had a terrible time placing his first short story. He sent it everywhere, without result. Suddenly a new magazine took the field, advertised as paying 3 cents per word for all accepted contributions—The Brandur Magazine. In common with several hundred American authors then within range of these alluring advertisements, Mrl Vance bit. He sent the Brandur that despised first story. A day or so later he got a letter asking him to call. He called. A portly gentleman, Maj. Something-or-Other, received him with heaps of empressement and a box of very good cigars. He told the palpitating author that he had been a soldier himself (this was a civil war story), and that his story was the goods. The Brandur ached poignant-1 for just such stories. He would buy it. Mr. Vance made a rapid calculation—for the hundredth time since receiving that letter; 5,000 words at 3 cents per word—\$150. And he needed \$150 very much. He nearly swallowed the cigar. There was, however the major continued), one little drawback, he had no doubt that Mr. Vance would be glad to remedy the defeat. He pointed it out in the MS. asked the author to fix it, bring it back and get his check. Mr. Vance departed in a cheerful glow and made the required changes that night. Then he took thought upon the necessity of preserving his dignity as a man of letters. It did not seem consistent with bis exalted vocation that he should incontinently rush back to the gallant major with the revamped MS. The upshot of it was that he stood upon his dignity for six days. Upon the seventh he pocketed the MS. and hiked for the Brandur's office. He was informed that the major was out, "Very well," said he: "I wait." Two hours later the office boy again deigned to notice him. "What'd vuh wantuh see th' major about?" he demanded. Mr. Vance told him, with considerable hauteur, that he had an accepted manuscript to deliver. "Well, whi'd better take it away." he retorted. "The Brandur suspended publication 10 minutes ago."

Never since then, Mr. Vance c

tion 10 minutes ago."

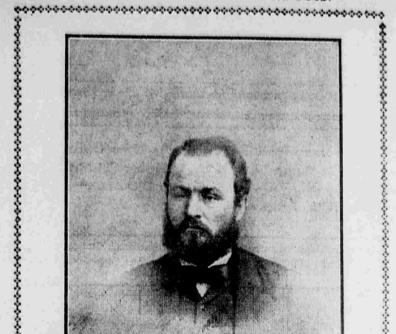
Never since then, Mr. Vance confesses, has he been dignified when there was a check in sight.

BOOKS.

We have just received from J. S. Ogiivie Publishing company, of New York, a valuable little book with the title "success;"ul Authorship," which all who have any literary aspirations should have, as it gives in compact form many valuable hints and helps to all who are interested in becoming a all who are interested in becoming a successful author. It is well worth the price, 25 cents, for which it will be sent anywhere.

The Macmillian company will publish in the near future three books on hygiene by Mr. William H. Allen, gencral agent of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. One of these, to be entitled "Health and Efficiency," is intended for use in teachers' reading circles, and as a handbook for teachers in teaching hygiene in the class- 1 m. The second book, "The Magna Charta of Health" is a text-book on hygiene from the common-sense, everyday point of view, and is adapted for use in the last two grades of the grammar school and the first year of the high school. A third book, "Little Journeys to Health Land," is an elementary, supplementary reader on hygienic subjects, for use in the lower grades of grammar schools. It is expected that these books will be illustrated.

LEAVES FROM OLD ALBUMS



DAVID P. KIMBALL.

Son of Heber C. Kimball, Who Became Famous Frontiersman. Pioneering and roughing it came | time of close friendship with Mr. Kimnaturally to the sons of Heber C. Kimball, for most of them were born among conditions that made for the strenuous rather than the quiet life.

David Patten Kimball, whose photograph is shown above, was born just at the time David Patten, one of the first apostles of the Church, was killed during the Missouri persecutions which culminated in the massacre at Hahn's mill, and his father named him after David Patten whom he had known and loved. Young Kimhall grew to boyhood during the troublous times at Nauvoo, and to maturity pioneering in Utah. Afterwards he spent his younger manhood opening up settlements in Bear Lake valley. Idaho, and finally laid down his life fighting the frontier problems of Arizona, where the town of St. David is named after him.

Mr. Kimball was born in 1839, and died Nov. 22, 1883, at his Arizona home in the southeastern settlements. He was called to this Arizona mission by Brigham Young in 1877, Brigham Young, who called him for the work, had his outfit sent south to Nephi on the railroad, and personally accompanied him that far young to provide the proposed. which culminated in the massacre at

the railroad, and personally accompanied him that far, sending him forth to his work with a fervent blessing. This was delivered a month before the president's death after a life

For once the book of the week is not a novel, but a theological work. The Rev. R. J. Campbell's "The New Theology" bids fair to be one of the most discussed books of the year, since it contains the first extended and authoritative statement of the theological beliefs which Mr. Campbell represents. It is worthy of note that while the famous London preacher has been roundly abused by conservative preachers of all sects, each denomination, as represented by its more liberal theologians, has declared his words to contain the very essence of its own creed.

After an interval of some years, in which his literary work has been practically confined to the drama, Mr. Zangwill returns to his old field with the publication this week of his "Ghetto Comedies," The volume appears simultaneously with a new edition of his "Ghetto Tragedies," a book which first appearing under this which, first appearing under this name, was afterwards known as "They That Walk in Darkness," and now receives once more its first designation. In a brief prefatory note to the new book, Mr. Zangwill says: "In the old definition, a comply could be distinct." definition a comedy could be distin-guished from a tragedy by its happy ending. Dante's Hell and Purgatory ending. Dante's Hell and Purgatory could thus appertain to a 'comedy.' This is a crude conception of the dis-tinction between Tragedy and Comedy.

This is a crude conception of the distinction between Tragedy and Comedy. Which I have ventured to disregard." The book contains the following stories: The Model of Sorrows; Anglicization; The Jewish Trinity; The Sabbath Question in Sudminster; The Red Mark; The Bearer of Burdens; The Ked Mark; The Bearer of Burdens; The Holy Wedlock; Elijah's Goblet; The Hirelings; Samooborona.

MAGAZINES.

The first-class magazines have become the principal safeguards of literature against its deterioration, It is comparatively easier for them to withstand obviously corrupting influences by rejecting sensational or otherwise unworthy features, than it is to resist insidious temptations; and what could be more insinuating than the persuasiveness of a great name, the undiscriminating acceptance of which, without appraisal of the production which bears it, would be so readily condoned by a large body of readers? That is a good part of the difficulty—the necessity of guarding readers against themselves—against the overbearing attitude of some of them who hisist upon that un-

time of close friendship with Mr. Kimball's father, Heber C. Kimball.

A signal service to Utah pioneering was performed by Mr. Kimball when the first handcart company was reported in distress at the Platte river. Together with George D. Grant and Lot Huntington he went to the Platte, and found the emigrants in a famished condition. The three men realized at ence that they must be taken across the river, and then hurried on towards the settlements, and that for them to wade through the icy waters would be fatal. Therefore the men turned to the task of carrying the weakened emigrants across the liver on their backs, and they did not cease until all were landed in safety without being wet.

on their backs, and they did not cease until all were landed in safety without being wet.

When Johnston's army threatoned the settlements he became a minute man and spent the winter of 1857-8 in the mountains watching the soldier encampment at Fort Bridger. After that he became one of the most famous of western freighters, operating between Salt Lake and the Missouri liver, where goods were landed at Florence. In 1869 he was called to become president of the Bear Lake stake, with headquarters at Paris, Idaho, and eight years later he left for Arczina on another ploneer call, which proved to be his last. His wife was Caroline M. Williams, the daughter of a prominent merchant of the ploneer era.

For once the book of the week is not ; conditional surrender of the editor which encourages too facile and some-times feeble accomplishment. It is not fair to the author—setting aside all other questions of fairness—to accept on delivery and without consideration whatever he may, in any kind of cir-cumstances affecting his production, have to offer, in response to the editor's expressed and genuine desire for his work.

Even commerce implies reciprocal conditions and requirements. The au-thor who ignores editorial approval lends his authority to the prevalent aslends his authority to the prevalent assumption that it is the name and not the thing that counts, as the editor who allows himself to play the dummy in so important a transaction confesses to the truth of that assumption.—Henry Mills Alden, in Harper's for May.

A new serial story by Octave Thanet begins in The Reader for May, entitled "The Lion's Share." Its opening chapters launch the story in a fascinating setting fully worth this well-known author. The persons introduced—a veteran army officer; a millionaire old lady (the Colonel's aunt); her 14-year-old ward, Archie; her charming companion. Miss Smith, supposed by the colonel's sister-in-law to be an adventuress; two men who seem to be plotting the kidnapping of Archie—all plotting the kidnapping of Archie—all these are brought together on a limited train bound for California. The next installment will be awaited with

No "Hustle" in America Says This British Writer.

Our London Literary Letter.

Special Correspondence London, April 26.-Don't we really know how to "hustle in America" The

know how to "hustle in America." The impression appears to be getting abroad that we don't, that we make an immense "to do" about whatever we undertake but that we really are not so speedy after all.

The latest to contribute to this belief is one W. W. Horwill, who publishes an article on "Leisurely America," in the current Monthly Review, Mr. Horwill, whose views are being widely quoted and commented on here, says that he has lived in New York for four years, and in Chicago for six months. As the result of this experience he de-

There comes a time when a medicine is needed to tone up the system and it is then that she will appreciate a few does of the famous of the famous

HOSTETTERS' STOMACH BITTERS

During the past 53 years hundreds of sickly women have used the Bitters to the exclusion of all other remedies, because it cured them of Headache, Fainting Spells, Dizziness, Cramps, Backache, Dyspepsia, Indigestion or Costiveness. Try a bottle, We guarantee it pure.

the quality of expeditiousness not to American business methods, but dealing to every other branch of as it sounds—American journalism, tool
"America's real distinction among the
nations is as a land of leistire," is
the passertion of this writer, who quotes
the reported observation of Dr. Lorenz,
the Vieum specialist, to the effect that
nothing would convince him that Americans really believed time to be money
while they thought it becessary to be
present personally whenever their
shoes were being blacked.

In their great cities," the Monthly view essayist declares, "soon iea the concuston that Americans more stare time to play with than other people. Throughout the most the chairs in the entrance halls of hotels are filled with gossiping delers. In New York itself business is so pressing but that the streets cathronged and traffic suspended at p., on account of a procession of p., on account of a procession of Order of Eagles or some other fa tip scalety. To attend the annual conventions of such orders, and of various particle or religious associations, tens of thousands of persons travel long journeys and are absent from their homes and are absent from their homes for several days at a time. Sporting and at least as great intoach upon business hours as in this country whose devotion to the muddled oaf has been so out to be waited. All this in addition to the public holt-

ig blacked. liced observation of life tiles," the Monthly Re-

A Positive CATARRH CURE Ely's Cream Balm is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once. It cleanses, soothe heals and protects the diseased membrane. It cures Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Bestores the Seuses of Trate and Swell Enlights 50 cits at Drags Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts., at Drug gists or by mail; Trial Size 10 cts. by mail Ely.Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

Household Worries.

There is Not the Slightest Need for Some of Them Existing in

The average mother finds sufficient anneyance and worry performing the ordinary duties in the rearing of a famfly, but the cares and anxiety are doubled when there is added to ordinary conditions that of weakened kidneys in a juvenile member of the famfly. How to cure it should be of untold value to Sait Lake City mothers. Read this:

Mrs. J. S. Benson, of 445 West Eighth South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, says: "Doan's Kidney Pills have been a household remedy in our family for years. In every case they have brought remarkably good results. A child of mine was troubled with weak kidneys and your remedy was far ahead of anything else we ever gave the child. It is with much pleasure that I add my name to the long list of those who endorse the claims made for your valu-For sale by all dealers. Price 50

cents, Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agent for the United

Remember the name-Doan's-and take no other.

days—It dependence day, Memorial day, Thanksgiving day, Labor day, Washington's birthday (or in the south some Confederate equivalent) as well as New Years day and Christmas day. And in his working days the American endures such flichings from his time by dures such flichings from his time by ncompetence and bad management as to birglishman, would tolerate. The New Yorker gulps his food, yet his purch takes at least as long as the Londoner's owing to the datay in the serving of his order. And though be pays his habreutter or baroer at a rubous scale, the charge is not, after all extraval said if it is computed not by the plece but by the hours. "But sucely, it will be said, the Amer-

cupying himself with his business tivity and speed when he is accurate occupying himself with his business.
That is by 20 neans my own in ignoring offer spending four years in New Yerk
and six receibts in Chicago. The average this in the other side Mapelys a
larger staff than with us, but it shows
by no means as satisfactory an output
of work by the end of the day. The art
of concentrating one's attention on the
maiter in hand has been very imperfectly learnt. The manager of an important firm is seldom indisposed for a
chat of half an hour or so over a cigar.
Shepping in the big city stores—those
stores which are commonly supposed to
be a marvelous development of business
segacity—is a most painful trial of patience owing to the unconscionable time
consumed in waiting for change and
for the packing up of one's purchase.
The arrangement of these houses appears to be designed on purpose to
discourage cash payments, for the delay is obviously much less in the case
of customers who run a credit account. Often, too, the enterprise of a
business house appears to exhaust itself
in lavish advertisement in the belief
that if only the aame of an article of
merchandise is kept before the eyes business house appears to exhaust itself in lavish advertisement in the belief that if only the name of an article of merchandise is kept before the eyes of the public the actual sale of it will take care of itself. An English friend who was paying me a short visit was struck one day by the advertisements, in the street cars and on the boardings all over New York, of a novel kind of stationery, and expressed a wish to see what it was like. I wrote at once asking for specimens and prices. A week later, when my friend had already sailed for home, a representative of the firm called, bringing samples of the article with him. He explained its merits elaborately and enthusiastically, but was not even then able to quote prices for all grades. In England my inquiry would, of course, have been answered by return of post. The slow movement of the American business man was again illustrated when I was rash enough to order through a leading book-celler a book recently published in Longeller.

enough to order through a leading book-seller a book recently published in Lon-don, I received it three weeks later than if I had written for it direct, although I paid the importer 25 per cent on its value for his trouble. Needing a new ferule at the end of my walking-stick, I applied to the repairing department of one of the higgest stores. I was told I applied to the repairing department of one of the biggest stores. I was told that the job would cost 60 cents, and that it would be done in 10 days. Ordinarily this great achievement could be accomplished in seven, but the approach of Christmas would make it necessary to allow three days more. "In walking down Broadway from Astor Palace during business hours," continues the foreign critic. "I have somethimes compared my own progress with that of an electric tramear starting abreast of me, and I have reached Canal street—nearly a mile—before it quite left me behind. But an American in a hurry will unhesitatingly take a

quite left me behind. But an American in a hurry will unhesitatingly take a car for two or three blocks rather than cover the same distance more quickly by walking, just as he will wait two or three minutes for an elevator to take him down a flight of 10 steps, or will bring the resources of his type-writer to bear upon a post-card which could be more speedily writen by hand. After 40 years New York has at last come round to the London opinion that an underground rallway is the best means of rapid communication in a large city. In using electricity as the motive power for such a rallway, it has followed the example set by the city and South London in 1890, a date considerably carlier than that of the first electric railway in America.

"As to the American railway system proper, an entirely erroneous impression is easied by these carried we should be those who literated. "As to the American railway system proper, an entirely erroneous impression is gained by those who interpret as normal and widely-advertised 'records' of long-distance speed. To run an 1shours express from New York to Chicage—a distance of \$12 to \$50 mins according to the route taken—is a brilliant feat, but it is of practical value to only a very small proportion of railway travelers in the United States. This spectacular achievement will be seen to be quite exceptional if we compare a business man's opportunities of getling from say London to Manchester or Plymouth with the regular service from New York to Washington or Boston.

"The cars used on American railways

New York to Washington or Boston.

"The cars used on American railways are built with an equal indifference to considerations of speed. I have seen ad miringly quoted in England, as an example of American 'hustle,' a description of the scene at a New York terminus on the arrival of a suburban train crowded with business men 'At the train rushes in, the men leap from the cars on both sides,' etc., etc., I fact this is precisely what never han pens and never can happen at an Amer-ican station. There may be from 69 is 100 persons in the car, but they must a squeeze their way out through on of the two narrow exits at the ends And the much vaunted 'express' sys-tem of dealing with luggage is irritat

HAYFEVER DE

ingly slow. It is usually necessary to have one's packing completed soveral nours before the train starts—if one is morning to the action of more and early of more in the morning to the action of more and early to more an early to early the most brilliant speed. Where the more recording and publication of new is concerned in reputation is on the whole well deserved, though even in this respect the use of the fudge-box, unknown in America, for which the conditions of American and the early t

up' occurring before 6 o'clock the previous evening.
"Nothing is ever seen in American journalism comparable to the regular achievement of our London and provincial press day after day daring a general election. To provide well-written comment the next morning on political news that has not reached the office joug before midnight appears to be a feat beyond the power of an American paper. The weekly papers of America are slower than ours in the publication not only of comment but of news. In this respect the regigious weeklies of London are regularly from one to two days ahead of their

ligious weeklies of London are regularly from one to two days ahead of their most enterprising contemporaries in New York or Boston.

"The conception of the American as impatient of technicalities, and eager to get immediately at the heart of things, receives a severe shock if one examines his handling of questions of law and government. In these matters America is pre-eminently the land of red-tape," Thus the foreign writer proceeds to quote instances of legal delays in America.

Summing up, he says: "In spite of certain superficial signs of progress, especially in the application of electricity, it is still the conditions of the first part of the nineteenth century

ricity, it is still the conditions of the first part of the nineteenth century that meet the eye of the English in America today. The law courts are choked by methods of procedure obsolete among us for generations; the nunlcipal government smells rankly of the offences of the era of unreformed corporations in our own land; few of the most up-to-date cities have a postal service equal to that described by Sir Walter Besant as existing in the Lendon of 1680; at public meetings exerywhere one encounters a tiresome and elaborate eremonial that was probably brought over in the Mayflower; even the tunes sung in the leading city churches are those whose linked sweetness long drawn out has linked sweetness long drawn out has been forgotten in England since the

The following 30 books will be add-d to the public library Monday morn-ng. May 6, 1997:

BIOGRAPHY.
Brookfield—Cambridge Apostles.
Cadogan—Makers of History. Caesaresco—Cavour. Hare, ed.—Life and Letters of Ma-a Edgeworth, 2 vols. Henderson—Mary Queen of Scots, 2

Henry, Patrick-Life, Correspondence nd speeches, 3 vols, King—Mazzini, Tschudi—Elizabeth, Empress of

Austria.
U. S. Congress Memorial Addresses
—George W. Croft, Robert H. Fuerderer, Houston and Austin, John Jas.
Ingalis, William F. Mahoney, Norton
P. Otis, William W. Skiles, Charles W.

GERMAN BOOKS. Heimberg-Aus dem Leben Meiner Altau Freundin. La Motte Fogue-Undine. Marlitt-Frau init den Karkunkel.

Storm—Immensee,
FICTION,
Bowen—Viper of Milan,
Laughlin—Felicity,
McCutcheon—The Piyers,
Russell—Master Rockefeller's Voy-

Russell—Round the Gallery Fire. Russell—Sallor's Sweetheart.

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