

DESERET EVENING NEWS
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(Sunday excepted.)
Office at South Temple and East Temple
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Horace G. Whitney, Business Manager.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.
(In Advance)
One Year \$5.00
Six Months \$2.50
Three Months \$1.25
One Month \$0.25
Semi-Weekly, Per Year \$3.00
Correspondence and other reading mat-
ter for publication should be addressed to
the EDITOR.
Address all business communications
and all remittances to
THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.
Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake
City as second class matter March 2, 1879,
under Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.
SALT LAKE CITY, - FEB. 23, 1907.

A PROPHECY FULFILLED.

The Latter-day Saints have been taught to look forward to a time when it should become their mission to take up the defense of the government of the United States against anarchistic assaults. For many years the Elders have, from the pulpits of the Church, spoken of a future time when the very Constitution would be the object of attacks, and that the Saints would be active on the side of the defenders of that sacred instrument of liberty. Those prophetic utterances found, it seems to us, a literal fulfillment in the long, bitter, and revolutionary struggle directed by certain local politicians and their religious allies all over the country, against Senator Smoot. His position in the Senate was the objective point of attack, but beyond that was the Constitution of this Republic, which it was proposed to tear to shreds, in order to accomplish that for which the unrighteous was waged.

That the contest involved the Constitution itself, and therefore the foundations of the American government, was evident to all here who were conversant with local affairs, but it was made plain beyond a reasonable doubt by some of the anti-"Mormon" speakers in the Senate. Thus, for instance, Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota had the audacity to say: "We can afford to rise above conventional constitutional construction. The higher law should be invoked—the unwritten law embraced in the inherent duty of every citizen of the Republic," etc. He went on to argue that there was no more fit place in which to render a "verdict" against "Mormonism" than the Senate chamber, although the Constitution expressly excludes from that arena all religious combatants.

The Senator undoubtedly spoke for the entire motley crowd of anti-"Mormons," when he suggested that the Constitution be set aside for that phantom, the higher law, "the unwritten law," behind which every murderer now-a-days seeks shelter; and also when he expressly admitted that his aim was to obtain a "verdict" against "Mormonism." It is through such utterances that the infamy of the conspiracy becomes clear to the public. It is through such admissions that the danger to the country, had the schemes been crowned with success, can be appreciated. It was the very Constitution of the Republic that was the ultimate object of the agitation, the instigators of which are no better than rebels and traitors to their country.

In the light of these facts the American people should be thankful to Senator Smoot and his friends for the courage and integrity with which they took up the defense of that divinely inspired magna charta of the nation. For years they have stood in the breach, unflinching of the missiles that have been hurled against them by the enemies of constitutional liberty. They felt it their mission to do so, not because of any personal ambition, but because of the firm belief that the world needs this country, this free government, for the further advancement of the cause of humanity toward a Millennial condition. Without some nation to lead there will be retrogression. The Latter-day Saints know that their place is among the defenders of this government and its constitutional prerogatives, no matter what may happen, and as long as there is a true Latter-day Saint left, there will always be a true, loyal defender of the sacred principles upon which that government was founded.

In the meantime, let the world contemplate the fact that a wonderful prophecy has been fulfilled. The Latter-day Saints have been tested and found among the faithful defenders of the Constitution. Incidentally, through the agitation which evil men intended as a bomb by which to annihilate the Church, the Gospel has reached more homes than would have been the case without it. An interest has been awakened in "Mormonism" in many places, and even where the converts are apparently few, the principles of the Gospel have been planted and they always exercise a wholesome influence wherever they become known. And thus, "all things work together for good to them that love God."

LAWMAKERS DON'T DO IT!

The Deseret News has already called attention to the unhappy plight into which Salt Lake City, the capital of the state, has been plunged by a reckless and altogether incompetent municipal administration. It does not need to more than remind the public at this time, that over a year ago it forecasted precisely what would take place unless there was a change of program. It pointed out that extravagance was no less a city's than a rich man's pitfall, and that dire consequences would follow the wholesale payment of political debts at the public expense. But the "American" city administration was wise in its own conceit, from the mayor who leaves his office in charge of a clerk, down to the deputy who chafes down to the pound at so much per head. The result is an appalling deficit. The men who are entrusted with the conduct of the city's affairs realize that now. But the realization comes too late. The money is spent, and a large additional and perhaps illegal debt, created.

Day after day, in fact week after

week, the heads of the "American" party, or that portion of the organization to which the city officials belong, have met in secret session, behind closed doors, with the editors of the Tribune, in attendance. In the hope of "finding a way out." Other newspaper representatives have been systematically barred from these innermost meetings. The information was only for the chiefs of the ring. One of the subjects discussed was the long delayed, much jugged and extraordinary report from the auditor, which with all of its mathematical patchwork and questionable totals, spells only **SHORTAGE AND INCOMPETENCE.** And now, with all this before them, those same officials, now propose to go before the Legislature, with an appeal for the passage of a law that will grant them greater tax-leveleving power. Suppose it were given them, does any extenuation of lunatic asylum believe they would not squander the extra money thus raised, just as they have that which was dissipated during the year, under the false claim that there is "more to show for it" than any previous administration has ever given. No, senators and representatives, you cannot trust them. Under no circumstance confer that power upon them. They are a discredited lot. They were put to the test and failed miserably. There is no sign of their doing better. It is true they are making promises, but they made them before and then broke them with all unseemly haste. They would do the same again. Besides, the taxpayers should have no additional burden imposed upon them now. So when they come to you with much argument and bland smile, from such turn away. They cannot be trusted.

THE BINGHAM FATALITY.

Swift and terrible was the fate which overtook two prominent citizens of Utah in Bingham Canyon yesterday afternoon, and which came near claiming the lives of others. It is a tragic and fearful lesson of the uncertainty of earthly existence. Surely death is a husbandman that reaps always.

Clinton B. Leigh! What a splendid example of sterling and honorable manhood he was! Not many years a citizen of this State, yet one who learned to love it much, and with voice and pen proclaimed its greatness. A native of Kentucky, he possessed all of the old time ideas of southern chivalry and high regard for womanhood. Polite, courteous and debonaire; affable, gentle and all round good fellow, in the more staid sense of the word. His friends came near approximating the number of acquaintances he could boast, and they were very many. In his home he was uncommonly kind, a husband and father who ruled his little household by the magic wand of love, rather than by the scepter of authority. Shadows had often fallen across his pathway, but out of the clouds he ever smiled, and into the sunlight he came again with new hope and faith. The somber emblems of mourning had not yet been put away by the family when this heavier affliction came with terrific suddenness upon them. The crushing force of the blow enlists the full sympathy of an entire community in their behalf, and now that THIRTY, the newspaperman's sign of "the end," has so unexpectedly been written on the last page of Life's copy, may his sleep be sweet and undisturbed till the great awakening, when the trump shall sound for the good and just to arise and shine.

In the same tragic accident, where Mr. Leigh answered the final summons, another distinguished victim gave up his life. He was Hon. Seth Taft, representative in the lower house of the Legislature, from Wayne county. It is passing strange that he should have been included. Rugged, strong of mind and body, a very giant among his fellow members, he went out on the day's jaunt without a thought of impending evil. "It almost seems to be fate," said a House associate today. "It was not intended that Mr. Taft should make the trip, but in the final arrangements he became a member of the party, and with the direful results that followed."

The deceased lawmaker was a citizen of integrity and earnest endeavor. He was born in the capital and knew its relation to the remote counties into one of which he had gone years ago, to establish himself in the independence that the frontiersman and tiller of the soil wrests from his surroundings. While engaged in this occupation he attracted the attention and commanded the respect of his neighbors, and by his party was sent to the Legislature in which he was serving with signal ability when death cut short his activity. Peace be to his soul, and unto his stricken family, comfort and consolation.

THE NEW THEOLOGY.

The great movements in the religious world are of interest to the Latter-day Saints. For that reason we call attention to the so-called new theology, which seems to be the general topic of discussion in ecclesiastical circles in Great Britain.

The central figure in this movement is a London clergyman, the present occupant of the pulpit from which Dr. Parker once used to proclaim his ecclesiasticalities. His name is R. J. Campbell. According to his own statement, as quoted in the Literary Digest, the starting point of this "new theology" is a belief in the "immanence" of God in man, and the essential oneness of God and man. To quote:

"We believe man to be a revelation of God, and the universe one means to the self-manifestation of God. The word 'God' stands for the infinite reality whence all things proceed. Every man, even the most uncompromising materialist, believes in this reality. The whole scientific world believes that the universe is one aspect or expression of that reality; but it thinks of it or him as consciousness rather than a blind force, thereby differing from some scientists. Holding this, we believe that there is thus no real distinction between humanity and the Deity. Our being is the same as God's, although our consciousness of it is limited. We see the revelation of God in everything around us."

On the great mystery of the ages, the origin and nature of sin, Mr. Campbell says:

"The new theology looks upon evil as negative rather than a positive term. It is the perceived privation of good; it belongs only to finiteness. Pain is the effort of the spirit to break through the limitations which it feels to be evil. The new theology believes that the only way in which the true nature of good can be manifested either by God or man is by a struggle against the limitation; and therefore it is not appalled by the long story of cosmic suffering. Everybody knows this after a fashion. The things we most admire and reverence in one another are things involving struggle and self-sacrifice."

It follows that in this view the story of the fall, as recorded by Moses, is but a myth. Sin is but selfishness—an offense against "the good within." A "violation of the law of love." There is in this theology no atonement. Sin involves suffering which cannot be remitted, the consequences of any deed done being eternal.

It is strange that these doctrines should be offered to the world as "new theology." The doctrine of the God-head as explained by Mr. Campbell, seems to us to differ very little from the old view known as pantheism. The pantheists regard the universe, including man, as a manifestation of the Deity, just as the waves of the ocean are temporary phases of the great body of water. All phenomena are, in this view, related to the Deity. Brahmanism is an instance of the pantheistic theory of the universe. To the Brahman all existences are only transitory manifestations of the inscrutable God from whom universes, with all they contain, evolve. The only difference between the "new theology" and the old pantheism is that the former recognizes God as a personal consciousness, while the latter believes the Deity to be impersonal, a force operating without design.

It is certain that the Scriptures do not know any such God. Revelation always represents the Ruler of the universe as a free, personal being, the author of the worlds, and their sovereign ruler and preserver. The God of revelation is the Father of the children of men. Pantheism is true in so far as it regards the divine influence present in every part of the universe, and the "new theology" is right in teaching the essential unity of God and man, for they are one in the same sense that the father and the child are one. But this truth is more clearly taught in the revelations God has given the world than in any system of theology or philosophy devised by man.

Regarding the doctrine of the fall and evil, there is nothing "new" in the view set forth by the "new theology." From time immemorial philosophers have found a solution of the problem of evil in the supposition that it is negative, rather than positive. The Scriptures merely state the facts. Man, originally innocent and holy, yielded to temptation. Man, in the female, gave way to the suspicion that God withheld something that would cause added happiness, and in the male chose to follow the suggestion of the companion rather than the command of God. And so the law was transgressed. That is the simple story of the fall and the origin of evil as far as the human race is concerned. By that one act man lost, to some extent, the access he had to the companionship of God. His nature suffered a moral revolution, that made necessary the divine plan of salvation.

Men are not satisfied with the prevalent systems of theology. They have found that there is no satisfaction to the hungry and thirsty soul in the doctrines of men. "New" theologies are therefore eagerly grasped whenever they are offered. But there is no truth, no salvation in anything but the old theology, the old Gospel, which the Lord has sought to teach men in all ages, and which has been more fully revealed in this age than ever before. The Gospel teaches us all that we can know at present, and opens up avenues to eternal progression in knowledge and understanding. The Gospel is what man needs. Not "new theology."

PARTY BEFORE SCHOOLS.

Recently the board of education of this city framed an address to the taxpayers, setting forth the necessity for the issuance of \$250,000 in bonds with which to erect three additional school houses to accommodate the rapidly increasing number of pupils. The whole question was gone into with the utmost frankness and clearness of expression. The Tribune in referring to the subject described it as a proposed "raid" upon the public funds. No other Salt Lake newspaper would do that. Nearly all of the others are decent and honest.

We wonder what the officials of the board of education think of it? What the view of the teachers, a most inadequately compensated profession, is? What the parents, who are not doing with pride, the speedy growth of our city, think of it. Surely they must be surprised at this direct insinuation and slap at the city's educational interests. There must be a reason for it. What is it? To many it is so plain that it can be read from afar. Just now the "American" city council, which has been literally "throwing things" towards the Tribune for the past fourteen months, in the way of patronage, to the decided enrichment of its bank account, is in some need by reason of its own "raid" upon the public funds, and is compelled to come out in the open and beg piteously for more. The organ knows full well that the taxpayers are not likely to be in a mood for granting two big concessions at the same time, so it places the "American" party appeal first. The question of new school houses and better pay for teachers is a subsequent consideration. A sly old dog is the Tribune.

JAPAN'S MODE OF WARFARE.

Fortunately, there is no longer any immediate danger of a war with Japan, but the views expressed on the late struggle between that country and Russia, by General Kuropatkin, are none the less, of interest. Kuropatkin's book was, of course, pressed by a stupid Russian censor, but somehow its contents have become public property.

Kuropatkin ascribes the success of Japan to the fact that she was in a position to strike quickly and hard, before her antagonist had time to collect the available forces. Then she had the wisdom to quit on the best terms

obtainable before her own strength and resources were exhausted.

In this the Mikado proved himself an infinitely wiser man than Charles XII, who did not have sense enough to quit but kept on hammering away until the Russians had learned to make war according to the rules of the conqueror. It is foolish not to know when to quit.

General Kuropatkin is of the opinion that if the Japanese had not made peace as they did, they would ultimately have been vanquished. They must inevitably have exhausted themselves, both in money and in men, as a result of their continued attacks. It is extremely doubtful whether Japan could have continued long to send such regiments to the front as formed the columns of attack in the early months of the war.

Kuropatkin, evidently, does not consider Russia beaten in the late war. If Japan triumphed merely because Russia did not stay long enough to test her real strength, we may presume that another conflict will come as soon as Russia is prepared to stay in the field to the last.

CLIMATE NOT CHANGING.

Ever since the days of Thomas Jefferson the impression has prevailed that the climate is changing. Of late years it has been pointed out that the Gulf Stream is bending out of its old course, and that, it has been suggested, must cause a change of climate over a large area of the world's surface. Jefferson, in his day, declared: "It is evident that the climate of Virginia is changed. The old inhabitants here tell me that they remember when snow lay on the ground four months every year, and they rode in sleighs. Now it is rare that we get enough snow to have a sleigh ride. It is apparent that the climate of Virginia has changed since 1807, when the settlers came into Jamestown." It is, therefore, no wonder if others have the same impression.

But those who made a careful study of data as gathered for a number of years, do not agree with this view. They insist that there is no reliable evidence of any appreciable change in recent years. Authorities claim that "there is no well authenticated case of a change of climate within the last two thousand years. Neither is it possible than any change on the surface of the earth, due to man—such as deforestation, reforestation, agriculture, canals, railroads or telegraphs—can have had anything more than the slightest local effect, if any, on climatic phenomena that depend upon the action of the whole atmosphere."

Evelyn Nesbit was not born to blush upon.

messenger boy and the plumber
exceeded the speed limit

The price of oil always seems to be able to rise higher than its source.

The Progress company only needs enough water to "soak" Salt Lake.

Evidence in the Shaw case will not shock anyone who does not read it.

Why do not those who are crying for great fortifications fortify their souls?

Mark Twain wears white clothes in the evening. So do little boys and girls.

James J. Hill is doing the semaphore act and telling the country there is going to be a financial smash-up.

Kirk, the king of soap makers, is dead. His brilliant soap bubble has burst. Sooner or later it bursts for all.

A monument is to be erected on the spot where the battle of Tippecanoe was fought. Why not one for Tyler too?

They are looking for Walker, the absconding treasurer, in Mexico. Would not Nicaragua be more promising ground?

The peace in Nicaragua and Honduras is not that which passeth all understanding, but of the regular Central American kind.

The people do not care half as much what the ruling prices in Wall street are as they do what prices rule in the grocery and butcher shops.

King Edward has assured Kaiser Wilhelm that his visit to Paris was purely personal. It was very politic to give him that assurance.

This is high financing: Get into the "great enterprise" at a mill a share and by hook or crook get your friends in at a dollar or two a share.

There is said to be much sentiment in Washington, and it is said to be growing, in favor of the United States getting out of the Philippines. The way to get out is to "git up and git."

Dubois' resolution for a constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy was duly pigeon-holed by being referred to the judiciary committee. He, too, will be pigeon-holed in less than a fortnight.

Rear Admiral Coghlan admits that we are "gradually getting to what is the nucleus of a very fair navy." What is the admiral's idea of a "very fair navy?" One that is larger than the combined navies of the world?

The placing of pool tables in the new High School gymnasium can scarcely be commended. The Board of Education should give the proposition much careful consideration before it is carried out. No good can come of it; harm may.

"You see," says Upton Sinclair, "Helicon Hall is different from Brook Farm and other experiments of that kind. We don't try to raise anything from the soil. Our only product is grown on a typewriter." If Helicon Hall shall prove to be the prototype of a Bithadale Romance, much will be learned.

Gathered On The Battlefield of Thought.

Love of Na- Longfellow was a very true born handsome boy, retiring, On the Farm without being reserved, active and eager. He was kind-hearted and affectionate; sensitive, impressionable, impetuous. He had blue eyes and chestnut hair; his complexion was delicate; his cheeks were rosy. His eyes were full of expression, and he looked one square in the face. He was a normal boy, and a devotee of all a boy's games. He snowballed, coasted, skated, flew kites, and swam. Sometimes he would tramp through the woods with a gun, but most of all he liked to lie under a tree and read. To such a boy the old farm was enchanted ground. He knew where the crimson cardinal-flowers bloomed, where the largest of the trout lived in the little brook, where the robins nested year after year, and where to set home-made "box traps" for chipmunks along the low stone walls. He followed the mowers at haying time, "trod" the load, and rode upon it to the great barn. In autumn he enjoyed the gaiety of the corn-husking, watched the spinning-wheels being fed from the heap of carded wool, and helped to quilt the quilts when the household loom was weaving homespun for clothing for the men and boys. The love of nature, which was to be a thing of greatness in his work and life, was in the forming. Nowhere would he more evitably have learned to love living things than at Wadsworth Hall.—From Stephen Cammett's "Early Homes of Longfellow" in the Century.

Studying the Child Labor Question.

The first thing we see on studying the child labor question is that this evil cannot be left to the states to remedy. Of course there is not the slightest reason in the world why it should be left to the states to remedy; we started out 125 years ago with the notion that each state was a little nation and that this artificial thing called a "state" had certain "rights." At that time the idea of being a nation, a people living in one land, and flying one flag had not thoroughly developed. There were many great men in those states that they were not great enough for the country as a whole. These men insisted on the theory of the sovereignty of the state. These little men had the votes, and that is how it happened that we started out the way we did. I am talking bluntly in order to tell the fact—and this is the plain fact, crude though it be. This child labor is not a state affair. It is a national affair. The practical reasons why the states cannot deal with it, first of all, because they will not deal with it; and second, because they would not deal with it adequately. In the sections of the country where this civic pestilence rages in greatest fury, the states will not act. They will not act because the great manufacturing or mining interests are so powerful in those states that they control or at least decisively influence the legislatures of those states. So that in these states no effective law can be passed. If a model bill is proposed in any of those states, it is killed; or what is a good deal worse than killed, it is mutilated. That is to say, a child labor law is passed which the people are led to believe will end the evil, but which has been so cunningly changed that it permits the evil to go on. Thus the people are fooled and the practice is not stopped.—Senator Beveridge in the Woman's Home Companion.

The Church.

The recent vigorous denunciation of the Sunday Theater by several prominent New York preachers is no more vehement. The evil is real, and the legislature of the state has again and again recognized it as such. It is rapidly growing. If it keeps on, New York will soon be as bad as Chicago in this respect. When so-called vaudeville theaters in New York City, presenting shows seeking with indecent action, preaching against the abuse is good; but what is most needed is the enforcement of the laws which prohibit Sunday theatrical performances. They are explicit. The good people of the churches can compel their enforcement if they will. The greatness of the evil is recognized by them, and in the war upon it which the Protestant clergymen of the city have inaugurated by their recent appeal to Mayor McClellan they will have the sympathy of multitudes not professedly religious who have the protection of a day of rest in the week at heart. Entirely apart from the question of the immorality of these Sunday performances—and most of them are more frivolous than those of the week days—is the consideration of the added labor which they impose upon the workers concerned in them. Actors and musicians are as much entitled to Sabbath rest as any other element of the population, and the action of the Actors' Church Alliance in their behalf is highly to be commended. The churches, and close Sunday theater if they will persist in the determination to do it. The laws against this iniquity are so plain and practical that they can be enforced. They ought to be enforced, and without delay.—Leslie's Weekly.

Humor and Spirituality.

Why no woman is gifted with that indescribable and invaluable quality vaguely defined as a sense of humor we have never been able to understand, but surely adequate compensation is to be found in the greater beauty of her wit. Indeed, speaking antithetically, man has ever been so generally recognized as the example, par excellence, of sheer stupidity that even the contemptuous Elizabethan scholars did not take the trouble to give a feminine termination to the word "dolt." Certain writers have maintained that no woman could divine, without making direct inquiry, whether one is serious or whimsical, so keeps his face free from signifying expression; but is not this very fact, if such it be, evidence of her greater straightforwardness? Moreover, while it is undoubtedly true that most women are about one thing, and that is, the time they enter upon what is termed

One View of The Socialistic Community.

In the socialistic community, the government is not only has control of the more principal enterprises and properties, as railways, mines, telegraphs, farms, buildings, etc.—in short, of all that is produced or in course of production. Every provision in even proportion, irrespective of ability or kind of work, is to be made as much for his day as the industrious, the reliable as the un-reliable, for no striving man can fail to feel abashed.—George Harvey in the North American Review.

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Recent Publications.

The leading feature of the current issue of Harper's Weekly (Feb. 16) is an article, "How Long to Headstrong California." In it Mr. William L. Gair, a local correspondent for Harper's Weekly in the Far East, tells how the land territory has solved the perplexing problem of dealing with its thousands of Japanese public school children. This is the second of the series of articles, based upon personal observation, which Mr. Gair will contribute to the weekly during his special visit to Japan, and in which he will report upon conditions in the Mikado's empire as they affect American interests.—Franklin Square, New York.

Following the example of President Roosevelt, who gave publicity to his views in child labor reform in the January number of the Woman's Home Companion, Senator Albert B. Beveridge has sought the same medium to explain his national child labor bill to the American people. Senator Beveridge presents the need of a national child labor law and incidentally gives his view of the important question of states' rights. In the same number of the magazine is an editorial by Dr. Edward Everett Hale, in which the distinguished American gives a characteristic view of club women and what they should do for their country's benefit. Gertrude Atherton, who writes of the club question in an article entitled "The Club Man and the Club Woman," and Elizabeth Dear contributes an article on "The Million Women of Yesterday and Today," in which she compares the modern woman of wealth with her rich sister of decades past. The fiction in this number includes a charming short story by Mrs. Kelly, called "Veni, Vidi, Vici," "My Inherited Maid," by Clara Morris; "Captain Murch's Love-moment," by Holman F. Day, and many other features.—The Crowell Pub. Co., Madison Square, New York.

An uncommon collection of uncommon good stories, in addition to a powerful and absorbing novelette, "A Flight From Love," make the March number of Young's Magazine an entertaining reading for the lover of brightly fiction. This is the second issue of Young's in its enlarged form and its presentation of 22 short pieces of bright fiction in addition to the leading novelette is a notable achievement. Brilliant, sparkling love stories; realistic sketches of the "submerged tenth"; a thrilling detective tale; strong, powerful translations from continental writers that stir the heart and mind; gay, humorous sketches of Broadway life; stories of every phase of life, fiction to suit every mood, are characteristic of the number. Walter Pulitzer contributes the usual gay, philosophic ironic humor in "At the Sign of Eros" and "Liable" funny stories in "On Broadway and Off" are related by Blanche Walsh, Lulu Glasner, Louis Mann, Dave Montgomery and Eleanor Robson.—3 East 17 Street, New York.

In McClure's for February, the Christian Science serial increases its interest. Mrs. Eddy's relations with P. P. Quimby, the mental healer of Portland, are taken up in this installment. William Allen White contributes in this number an analysis of Roosevelt in his career. The campaign of 1860 is described in the Carl Schurz reminiscences, and dramatic coloring is given to the time of Lincoln's nomination are related with much spirit and humor. The fiction is fresh, original and strong. Lawrence Perry in "From the Depths of Things," tells of the exciting race between two ocean steamers. "The Courting of Pearly," by Helen R. Mar-

tin, is a Pennsylvania Dutch romance. "Two Men and the Desert," by Frederick Wheeler, describes a tremendous drama that took place in the sand wastes of the Mojave Desert. The story of Strikerville is a soldier story full of the buoyant humor and spirit of the west, and "Skewicks, Skins & Skins," by Chester, is a charming mixture of romance and satire. "After All," by Ford Maddox Hoffe, and "Youth's Prayer," by John G. Nehardt, are pieces of distinctive verse.—49 East Twenty-third street, New York.

Current Literature for February is brimming over with good things. Some of the articles that are likely to attract attention by reason of their vivacity and lucid interpretations are the following: "Can Roosevelt Name His Successor?" "The Nation's Drift Toward Monarchy," "The Contest Over the Black Battalion," and "Is France Making War on God?" The Humanization of Harriman" and "The Field Commander of the Democratic Party" have a personal touch, while "James Huneker, an Interpreter of Modernity," "The Simple and Fantastic Genius of Blake" and "The Two Natures of Rousseau" make fascinating reading. "The Operatic Triumph of Oscar Hammerstein and many other dramatic events are ably discussed. The climactic scenes of Henry Arthur Jones' "Hyacinths," the strongest play of the year, take up several pages. Demand Shaw's Religion," "The Rise and Fall of Dowdism" and "A New Kind of Immortality" make the Department of Religion and Ethics unique of its kind. "Why the dwellers in Mars Be Made War," and "Pleasures and Pains of Bacteria" are the leading features of the science department. "Recent Poetry" and "Recent Fiction and the Critics" are unusually brilliant.—West Twenty-sixth street, New York.



The "Chevenne" Hat.

A Phipps creation in Ladies' Headwear that will be quite popular this Spring.

Made of beautiful plaited straw, trimmed with a prettily arranged Crepe de Chene Scarf—in all colors—combining to make a simple and modest effect, without detracting from its stylish and becoming appearance. This hat should sell at \$6.00, but we are determined to have the finest line of popular priced hats, hence we offer it at

\$5.00

Spring Suits A large and pleasing variety to select from—particularly attractive because they are the newest spring styles, and also because of the graceful and becoming effect each suit possesses. We are also showing an elegant variety of Misses and Children's New Spring Coats.

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OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 12-114 MAIN STREET.