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## IN "BRASS" THEY TRUST.

The only conclusion to be drawn from the harangues of so-called "American" orators is that the party manipulators again have decided to depend on falsehoods for their continuation in power. And as they have quite an assortment they naturally hope to fool some of the people part of the time, at least.

One of their often repeated but none the less false assertions is, that the so-called "American" party was formed in order to obviate Church interference in politics. This is one of the brazen perversions of truth that is relied upon to have its effects with voters who do not think.

The "Mormon" Church does not interfere in politics. Its policy has been stated again and again, and not long ago in the "Address to the World," as follows:

"We declare that from principle and policy we favor:  
"The absolute separation of Church and state.

"No domination of the State by the Church.  
"No Church interference with the functions of the state;

"No state interference with the functions of the church, or with the free exercise of religion;

"The absolute freedom of the individual from the domination of ecclesiastical authority in political affairs; and the equality of all churches before the law."

This is the official declaration of the Church, adopted in Conference, and binding upon all its members, and the Church expects to be judged by its own profession, and not by the false assertions, and allegations of its bigoted enemies, to whom truth seems to be "stranger than fiction," indeed.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints never was in politics, in any other sense than that its members as American citizens exercised the rights and prerogatives of their citizenship. Even in the days of the "People's party," the affairs of church and state were kept separate as much as possible under the circumstances that gave birth to that party. When the members of the Church have been driven, by persecutors, to the necessity of defending their rights as citizens, and even their homes and lives, they have done so with legal means, and not with sneaking, underhanded methods, like their adversaries. This has been their strength. The fact occasioned the truly fendish saying, which rabid anti-"Mormons" never have hesitated to endorse: "Though the law cannot touch them, powder and ball can."

The utter inability of the charge that the Church interferes in politics is manifest in the repetition of the falsehood that Senator Smoot represents the Church in the Senate of the United States, and that as an Apostle he dominates the politics of Utah. This twaddle does not even have the merit of novelty, to say nothing of originality. It is an old, worn-out tale that has been properly labeled by the most competent authority.

It will be remembered that that charge was depended on, chiefly, for the success of the conspiracy against Senator Smoot. His traducers alleged that he was the representative of the Church, and not of the State, and that the Church dictates the politics of its officers and members. The charges, as everybody knows, were more thoroughly investigated than the character of the accusers warranted. The report of the minority of the committee of investigation was:

"While it is no doubt true that the habit which the Church and the members of the Church had followed for so many years prior to the breaking up of old parties of voters resulting counsel from officials of the Church in regard to the selection of candidates for office was not at once completely broken off, yet the evidence further establishes that the Church in no regard has been very rapid and that, of late years, the Mormon voters of the state adhere more closely to party lines than the non-Mormons do. We think the evidence establishes the fact that since Reed Smoot became an apostle of the Mormon Church on the 6th day of April, 1906, the Mormon Church has not controlled or attempted to control elections in Utah."

As to the question whether Senator Smoot, as Senator, represents the Church or the State, the committee says:

"The evidence in the case clearly establishes that Mr. Smoot, for some time before he became a candidate for the Senate and even before he became an Apostle, was one of the leaders of the Republican party in the State of Utah, that he had been frequently spoken of either as a candidate for the governorship of the State or the Senate of the United States; that when he became a candidate for the Senate he was, in the words of some of the witnesses, the logical candidate for that office, and that he was elected by the votes of the Republicans in the legislature, Mormons and non-Mormons, and was opposed by the Democrats, Mormons and non-Mormons."

And this report was accepted by the United States Senate as true, in opposition to another report which anti-"Mormons" tried to induce that body to adopt. In view of this fact, does not the efforts of one horse "American" orators appear rather comical? Or tragical, perhaps? Is it not an extraordinary performance to try to gain votes for a party on a proposition which the United States Senate, by its vote in the Smoot case, declared to be false and contrary to the evidence produced? Does the entire political history of the country show a more brazen attempt to deceive voters by false pretenses? Verily, in "brass" they trust.

The citizens of Utah should take warning of the experience of other

states and cities, which proves that the deviation from truly American government principles and the establishment of class government, is disastrous. And that is just what the falsely so-called "American" manipulators have done, and propose to do. In San Francisco this class government resulted in scandal. In this City the scandalous conditions are not yet fully revealed, but they are more than suspected. The opposition of one class to another, whether the division is effected on social, educational, industrial or religious lines, is un-American. It results in disaster every time.

## WHAT IS A GOOD ROAD?

The attempt of certain city authorities, if such it be, to discredit macadam roads by making the people sick of them, deserves the overwhelming rebuke of the citizens. Several corroborations of the theory that this is what the city roadmakers are really trying to do have recently come to our knowledge. Let us try to ascertain what constitutes a good suburban road.

For the suburbs of Salt Lake City, with its wide streets and sparse population, the expensive asphalt pavement will be simply ruinous. And the expensive pavement is not at all necessary.

The first essential of the macadam variety of road is that when finished it shall present a smooth, compact, mosaic-like surface of great hardness. But the broken stone roads now being laid in this city have no such surface when finished. On the contrary their surfaces are rough, uncemented and shifting.

Baker states that "the rolling should be continued until the stone ceases to creep in front of the roller and the macadam is firm under the foot as one walks over it. When rolling is complete, one of the larger stones of the course can be crushed under the roller without indenting the surface of the layer."

From an inspection of those now building, we are of the opinion that none of our recently finished macadamized roads meet this fundamental requirement on any single square yard of the surface of the completed paving.

Upon looking over other authorities, we find such observations as this: "It has been stated in a widely read pamphlet on roads and pavements that neither macadam nor telford is an economic pavement for the streets of a village or city. The reasons cited in support of this statement are purely theoretical and based upon insufficient data to warrant so sweeping a conclusion, for not only in the city of Rochester, but in scores of other cities, are to be found most excellent examples of street pavements made by broken stone. There are, it is true, many macadam pavements that have gone to places under heavy traffic, but the same may be said of brick and of asphalt where improperly constructed or where poor materials have been used. The telford construction may be used to advantage where a crusher is not available, broken stone being imported for the surface coat and local stone being used for the underpinning."—Gillette, "Economics of Road Construction," page 38.

It may be recalled that macadam roads are composed entirely of stone finely broken, no piece being left larger than 1½ inches in diameter, according to Macadam, or 2½ inches according to modern practice; while telford roads have an underpinning, or foundation, of large stone not less than 6 inches nor more than 12 inches thick, set on edge like a rough block pavement supporting a layer of macadam, or broken stone. Telford seems to be especially favored in wet soils not easily drained, where small broken stone would be pushed down into the soft soil, while macadam is preferred by most builders in all other situations, though some prefer the telford in any case when sufficient macadam is laid on top of the foundation. If the broken stone is added in too thin a layer on top of the rock foundation, however, the latter may act as an anvil on which the broken stone will be quickly crushed or ground to powder under heavy traffic. Most of the authorities prefer macadam throughout, for the telford foundation must be laid by hand and is therefore expensive. The latter is useful where a rock crusher can not be had, or where the ground is very wet; but the macadam seems to have the strongest following. We therefore conclude that the macadam structure is the best one for our average city roads here; but that it should be a macadam and not an indiscriminate mixture as now shown in our city street work.

## ACCUSED OF CATHOLICISM.

President Roosevelt has been accused of an alliance with "Mormonism." This has been the outcry of the little clique that claims to be "Americans" par excellence in Utah, and people here are somewhat familiar with the silly allegation.

But it is not generally known that the President is also accused of being in league with Roman Catholicism. But he is. And the accusers propose to form an "American" party throughout the country to meet that supposed condition. It is of interest to notice that the enemies of the Catholic church seem to be about to try the tactics originated by the opponents of "Mormonism," and carried out in vain.

We gather this from an editorial in the "Pacific Christian Advocate," in which the writer rather endorses a proposition made by the American Citizen, a weekly publication of Boston, Mass., to the effect that the Democratic party change its name to the American party, the reason given for this being that the entire Roman church in this country has joined the Republican party, and that that church is dominating the President.

This astounding statement is not made without an effort at alleged proof. The paper mentioned quotes from the Boston Pilot of Sept. 10, 1904, some of the reasons why Catholics should support Roosevelt: "Because, first of the appointment of a majority of Catholics on the Supreme Court in the Philippines; second, the appointment of a Catholic secretary of education in the Philippines, and 3,700 Roman Catholic teachers out of a total of 4,500; third, the appointment of 30 Roman Catholic governors of the provinces of the Philippines, out of a total of 38; fourth, the appointment of Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, and Mr. Bonaparte of Baltimore on the In-

dian commission." From such facts the conclusion is suggested that "there is great danger in America from the domination of 'the Roman Catholic hierarchy.'"

Does that not have a familiar sound? It used to be the "Mormon hierarchy."

It is now the Catholic hierarchy. The Christian Advocate thinks the situation is very serious. It sees in the appointment of so many Catholics to offices in the Philippines, where the so-called Christian population is overwhelmingly Catholic, a menace to America. And it offers this fierce threat:

"If the Roman Catholic church persists in its efforts to run this government, we are going to very soon find ourselves plunged into a conflict which will result in a sad condition for the Roman Catholic Church. Its impudent beyond expression, and it would as well understand now as ever that if it forces this conflict by demanding positions for its members and recognition of its claims, it will be driven to the wall if not driven out of the government entirely. It was during the 17th century driven out of Japan and its people massacred by the multiplied thousands, all because of its intolerance and its impudent pretensions. No Roman Catholic layman, priest, bishop or archbishop, as such, has any business interfering with the interests of this Government. As citizens any and all of them have rights and privileges belonging to a citizen, and they should be content with these. It will be a sad day for us when any denomination shall demand recognition for its members because of their church membership and because of the attachment of such members to an organization. But it is well that all of us, American citizens and as Christians, to keep our eyes open to the fact that Romanism is exerting an influence over the American Government which does no good for this Government, and which promises only disquietude and distress for our people."

Does it not all sound strangely familiar? It is as if the anti-"Mormon" crusade had been transformed into an anti-Catholic expedition of fanatics.

How would it be for the zealots of the country to drop all reference to religion when discussing politics? American citizens as such are neither Catholics nor Protestants, neither Jews nor Gentiles. They are citizens with common interests to take care of, not conflicting interests. How would it be for our Christian friends who seem to be ignorant at that point, to study it carefully and then proclaim the gospel of harmony? Try to grasp the meaning of the American Constitution as an antidote against petty jealousies, class distinction and hatred.

## NATURE IN SWITZERLAND.

The federal council of Switzerland has decided that railway companies, even when they have obtained a charter to build a road through the mountains, must respect and not mar the natural scenery. Public opinion there is strongly opposed to spoliation of the ancient beauties of the Alps.

In protecting the sacred recesses of that mountain scenery which render the "Holy Land of Nature," as Palestine is the "Holy Land" of religion and Italy of art, Switzerland is following the example of Germany as well as the dictates of a refined common sense.

Hundreds of thousands visit the Alps every year, where the scenery is still much the same as it was in the days of Goethe, Rousseau, and Coleridge, who have left us the best descriptions and impressions of it. The main purpose of the governmental regulations is to check the growth of mountain railroads and of hideous hotels and factories.

The worst profaners of nature's sacred precincts of beauty in Switzerland are said to be the cable railroads. These run upon the mountain side, destroying the sublime solitude and vulgarizing the grand and majestic features of the country.

Here in Utah we have a similar problem, which thus far no legislature has had the ability to perceive, the genius to appreciate, or the courage to grapple with.

The preservation of the few groves that still remain in our mountain tops, of the natural areas of native shrubbery, grasses, and flowers of the mountain crevices, and of the delicate and wholly indescribable beauty of our mountain lakes—these are considerations more vital to the highest welfare of our people than the insignificant value they now yield as sheep pastures or as lumber regions for a few petty saw-mills.

When shall the ideal lawmaker arise, and the real legislature be born, with sufficient greatness of soul and fullness of intellect to deal effectively with this question here?

## LAW AT THE UNIVERSITY.

We observe from the announcements of the University of Utah that beginning with the school year 1907-8, the Law Department of the University of Utah will offer work in law covering the first two years of the regular three-year course leading to a professional degree.

Credit for courses in law taken in the University of Utah will be accepted by other institutions. Thus the applicant for a degree will find no difficulty should he wish to complete the work elsewhere.

The case method of studying law will be employed throughout. Two judges of the Supreme Court of the State, one District Judge, and other prominent practitioners will be included in the instructing corps.

The bar of Salt Lake City has always been eminent in the profession and contains many leading exponents not only of local statutes but of general jurisprudence. This city has become practically the intermountain seat of litigation in the field of mines and mining, and of water-rights and irrigation. From the standpoint of the Western practitioner, these are the two most lucrative branches of practice.

In the University course the student will have access to the department library and also the library of the Supreme Court.

For the best of reasons—convenience of study and nearness of the leading courts of the State—the daily recitations in several of the courses are to be conducted in the City and County building, on the floor occupied by the Supreme Court and its library, and the criminal and equity divisions of the District court. This location of the classes will enable the students to take advantage of the benefits

to be derived from witnessing the practice of law in actual operation. The United States District court, also, convenes in the Federal building, a little more than a block from the recitation rooms.

From actual acquaintance with much of the work done in law in the university courses, we cannot see that for the first two years of this course it will be any advantage to young men aiming at this profession to go to any of the regular law schools in the East or in California. On the contrary, there would seem to be decided legal and professional as well as educational advantages in taking the first two years of their course with the State University.

Acquaintance with local conditions in the field in which they expect to practice, familiarity with the procedure of the courts of this State, and, in general, a knowledge of Western life in its relation to legal affairs can be obtained to better advantage here "on the ground," so to speak, than in distant cities, whose legal theory and practice and general mode of life differ more or less from our own.

On the other hand, whatever advantage there is in contact with eastern schools and with the methods employed in the larger professional institutions, can be just as well, if not better, attained after the student has taken the first years of his course and knows it sufficiently well to be thoroughly at home in his work. Then only, we believe, will his course elsewhere count for the most.

We congratulate the University upon its steady advance in the line of this great branch of human learning, and the prospective students of law in the West, to whom its practical and modern methods and its excellent faculty of legal instruction will make a strong and effective appeal.

## AN INTERESTING PAMPHLET.

A pamphlet of considerable interest has just been issued and can be had at the Deseret News Book store. It contains the Address to the World, by the First Presidency of the Church, as adopted by the April conference, this year; also, the Review of this Address by the local Ministerial Association, and the Answer to the Review, by President B. H. Roberts.

The Address to the World is a concise and authoritative statement of the position of the Latter-day Saints on many questions concerning faith and practice, on which they very commonly are misrepresented. Anyone interested in knowing what the Latter-day Saints believe, should read this document carefully.

The "Review" is a statement of "Mormonism" from the point of view of their assailants. There is nothing in the "Address" that called forth the "Review." In the document reviewed there is no assault upon anyone, not even a criticism of other faiths. There is only a brief statement of what the "Mormons" hold to be true. But, as some ministers are the victims of the strange delusion that they are better qualified to state what "Mormonism" is, than the "Mormons" themselves, they kindly issued the Review just to advise the "Mormons" as to what they believe.

The Reply by Elder B. H. Roberts is, however, a complete refutation of the claims of the authors of the Review. The information conveyed in this part of the pamphlet covers a wide range of subjects. The style is vigorous, and the argumentation is irrefutable.

The pamphlet is one that should be widely read. The charge is frequently made—and there is nothing in it except its frequency—that the "Mormons" are afraid of free discussion; that they dare not hear more than one hide of any controversy. Here is the refutation of that charge.

## COAL AND ITS VALUE.

The total production of coal in this country the past year, amounted to 414,039,581 tons, valued at \$212,610,744. This is according to the estimate by Edward W. Parker of the Geological Survey. This is said to be an increase of 21,120,240 tons over the year 1905. The coal was chiefly produced in the following states:

State	Tons	Value
Pennsylvania	129,263,673	\$130,296,241
Anthracite	71,292,411	151,917,594
West Virginia	43,276,485	40,772,382
Illinois	41,497,435	44,772,440
Ohio	27,729,843	30,286,297
Alabama	12,107,925	17,487,586
Indiana	12,094,231	13,195,168
Colorado	10,114,074	12,788,509
Kentucky	9,673,328	9,784,821
Iowa	7,321,029	11,688,598
Tennessee	6,292,686	7,682,121
Wyoming	5,135,182	8,019,456
Kansas	6,019,535	8,936,195
Maryland	4,624,528	6,473,829
Virginia	4,275,815	4,297,521
Missouri	3,755,178	6,154,449
Washington	2,276,184	5,908,429

Other coal-producing States and Territories were, in order of importance as named, Indian Territory, New Mexico, Arkansas, Montana, Utah, Michigan, Texas, Georgia, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada and Alaska. From this schedule it is noted that coal is produced in thirty-one States and Territories of the United States.

The "value" placed on the coal is not very clear to a consumer who knows what it is worth to him. It is certain that the public pays a great deal more than \$500,000,000 for 400,000,000 tons of coal, whatever the real "value" of it is in the statistics of experts.

## NEW TRANSATLANTIC LINE.

Eastern papers take notice of the arrival in the harbor of New York of a new and handsome Transatlantic liner, the Moralis of the Hellenic Transatlantic line. It is the first Greek passenger ship to visit that port, and the largest merchantman to fly the Greek national colors. Every six weeks she will henceforth be due there with her cargoes of emigrants, travellers and freight.

It is said that the company will add two other vessels, the Macedonia and Athens, to their fleet, and these will make regular trips between New York and the Piræus, making the voyage in thirteen days.

It is supposed that many American tourists will take advantage of the direct route to Greece, to visit that country, but another result will, in all probability be an enormous increase in the immigration from Greece and

neighboring countries. In fact, the company hopes to land on our shores about 25,000 immigrants annually.

There is, however, no cause for alarm in this. There is a great deal of hard work to be done in this country, which the native sons of America do not care to do. But it must be done by somebody. As long as the country is threatened by a coal famine because labor is scarce, no one need be alarmed at the influx of labor. Coal must be mined, roads must be built. And it seems that foreign nations must supply the brawn while Americans supply the brain and the money.

The Glass case seems to have jarred the people of San Francisco.

No March hare was ever as wild as some of those Chicago university professors.

If those Oliver grand jury indictments prove invalid, get a Roland grand jury next time.

Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, but it cannot always be had at that price.

So many apartment houses are being erected that the town is liable to go flat broke.

If the Casa Blanca affair were referred to the White House it would soon be settled.

Cork must feel jealous of the notoriety that Belfast is achieving because of strikes and riots.

A Denver woman declares that she could die eating cucumbers. Debs can give her some valuable information on the subject.

Statistics show that the British head is not shrinking, as some scientists have claimed. Neither is that of Japan, the British ally.

Never again will there be such a hunt for John D. Rockefeller. Next time the U. S. marshals want a good run they will have to follow the antiseptic-bag scent.

The government surplus of \$90,000,000 for the fiscal year just ended cannot be put to a better use than the reduction of the national debt to the extent of \$90,000,000.

Governor Vardaman claims that he will be nominated for U. S. senator over John Sharp Williams. There is some foundation for the claim, as V always comes before W.

Mandamus proceedings have been brought to compel City Auditor Horton to recognize Edward R. Taylor as mayor of San Francisco. Unless compelled to, he will only recognize him as a usurper.

Secretary Loeb says that there has been no change in the plans to send the North Atlantic fleet to the Pacific coast. He should be very cautious in making statements about naval movements else he may get his wires crossed again.

"Flush times in San Domingo. The president's salary has been raised to \$10,000 a year. He will be more than ever enthusiastic over the American republicanism. But what does he do to earn the money?" says the Springfield Republican. He keeps the peace.

Such a man as this Prettella who talks about calling in armed men if the sheriff dares "interfere" with him, does more harm to the cause of the laboring man than a hundred of the best leaders of labor can undo. Such legislators are a curse to those whom they represent.

Attorney E. E. Richardson, who was associated with Clarence Darrow in the defense of Haywood, is quoted as saying that Darrow's closing speech was "rank." That seems to have been the general opinion, for it was nothing more than a flamboyant effort to array class against class and to engender hatred between employers and employees.

## JUST FOR FUN.

## What He Feared.

"Remember, Harry," said the good parson, "you need never be afraid to tell the truth."

"I ain't," replied the little fellow. "It's telling a story without being found out that worries me."—Chicago News.

## Animals.

Little Willie—Say, pa, what does it mean when a man takes the lion's share?

Pa—It is a polite way of insinuating that he acted like a hog, my son.—Chicago News.

## Long-Felt Want.

Jaggies—Do you think there will ever be any radical change in the style of men's hats?

Waggies—Not unless somebody invents a hat that will cover the bald spot on the back of the head.—Harper's Weekly.

## The Way of the Boy.

"Who is that youngster?" asked the visitor to the sanctum.

"That," replied the editor, is just the new office boy."

"Oh! I thought his face seemed familiar."

## The Difference.

What they call "preferred stock," said Dumley, "is the stock that pays dividends, isn't it?"

"Not at all," replied Wise, "but the stock that does pay dividends is always preferred."—Philadelphia Press.

## Not the Real Thing.

Patience—You know the captain don't you?

Patience—Oh, yes.  
"Do you suppose he was ever in a real engagement?"  
"No, only the seashore kind, I guess!"—Yonkers Statesman.

## Right-Of.

If your wife keeps you puzzled and guessing

And, instead of a comfort and blessing,

Proves a grievance, don't frown,  
Buy her a gown—

The grievance, no doubt, needs redressing.  
—J. Adair Strawn, in Harper's Weekly.

## From The Battleground of Thought.

Two Kinds of Socialism Here Defined.  
There are more kinds of socialism than one. There is a socialism of Greece, certainly, as Sir Thomas Moore, which looks for a reconstitution of society, a leveling of the human inequalities of the human lot and the creation of an ideal commonwealth on principles truly fraternal. This is a vision of the future. There is another socialism which is neither vision nor of the future, but a present aim, thoroughly practical; and though perhaps natural, hardly to be called fraternal. It is the growing disposition of the class which has the most votes but is the least wealthy to use the political power, of its possession of which it has become conscious, for the purpose of transferring wealth from the other classes to itself. This is the natural offspring of an age of universal ferment, growing dislike of manual labor, and thirst of enjoyment with universal suffrage. Of collision with socialism of the first kind there is little danger, except when it goes mad and takes to bomb-throwing. Collision with socialism of the second kind there cannot fail to be if property objects to forcible transfer. The term socialism, in which the name is so much misapplied, is applied to movements in which the aim is socialistic or in any way novel, such as public ownership of railroads and telegraphs, which would be socialistic only if it were to be brought about by confiscation.—Goldwin Smith.

Maeterlinck Set to Music By Debussy.  
One of the very few living composers who may be said to have a new and absolute individual message, and whose influence is growing more pervasive with every passing day, is Claude Debussy. Unlike that other world-storming genius, Richard Strauss, who has triumphed through the sheer mastery of his technique and the overwhelming force of his musical inspiration, Debussy is a dreamer, shrinking from reality and clinging to the shadows and the half-lights. He has been called the Maeterlinck of music, and the comparison is entirely appropriate. It may be said of him, as of the Belgian mystic, that his muse is illumined by a light that "never was on sea or land." He recognizes the kinship himself, and has chosen to set Maeterlinck's poetic drama, "Pelléas and Melisande," to wondrous music.—Current Literature.

Sees Beauty In Features Of Lincoln.  
"It is to Frenchmen that is due the credit of first seeing the beauty of the life mask of appreciating and describing it. When I took a plaster copy in 1877, to the oldest Paris bronz-founder to get it cast in bronze, I put it down on a table side by side with the mask of the Abbe Lamenais. The first words of the founder were: 'What a beautiful face! Why, it's more beautiful and has more character than the Abbe's, and we look that is the handsomest one in France. What an extraordinary construction, and what fine forms it has! Then he asked who it was, and added, I shall take pleasure in showing it to So-and-So.' naming several of the principal sculptors in Paris for whom he did work. Fremiet was particularly interested. He said among other things: 'It seems impossible that a new country like yours should produce such a face. It is unique.' Then he asked: 'Do you know anything about the physique of this man?' and he must have been tall and slim, having little flesh, and very alert in action. As I was then making some sketches of a statuette, based upon very little knowledge of Lincoln's physical appearance, Fremiet's suggestions were of great value, as I knew him to be learned ethnologist. He

then recommended me to get for a model a man of the neighborhood who was tall and slim, but very compactly built. His height was six feet, four inches, the same, as I learned long afterwards, as that of Lincoln. At the close of our conversation, Fremiet said: 'You have in hand a wonderful subject—interesting subject—I envy you.' Some weeks after, when I went to get the model, the copy, the founder told me that these sculptors, others had seen the Lincoln and pressed themselves in the most appreciative terms of what they saw in it. 'It is unusual in general construction, it has a new and interesting character, and its planes are remarkably beautiful and subtle. If it belongs to any type, we know of none such, it must be a wonderful specimen of that type.'—Freeman H. Bartlett in McClure's.

A Human Soul By Adversity.  
It is not a meaning, less phrase nor an assertion, it is declared that one should count it all joy when he is afflicted by circumstances, disciplined by events of her own making and beyond her control. By of God, may know that she is chosen for some sacred use and purpose. The old-time workers in metals, whose productions have come down to the present age as models of the true in design and beautiful in art, never did their best work, fashioned nearest to their loftiest ideal, until they used the "fine-sp