DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1903.



THE HUMBLE-BEE.

Burly, dozing humble-bee, Where thou art is clime for me. Let them sail for Porto Rique, Far-off heats through seas to seek; I will follow thee alone, Thou animated torrid-zone! Zigzag steerer, desert cheerer, Let me chase thy waving lines; Keep me nearer, me thy hearer, Singing over shrubs and vines.

Insect lover of the sun, Joy (* thy dominion! Sailor of the atmosphere; Swimmer through the waves of air; Voyrger of light and moon; Epicurean of June; Wait, I prithee, till I come Within earshot of thy hum,-All without is martyrdoni.

When the south wind, in May days, With a net of shining haze Silvers the horizon wall, And with softness touching all, Tints the human countenance With a color of romance.

And infusing subtle heats, Turns the sod to violets, Thou, in sunny solitudes, Rover of the underwoods. The green shence dost displace With thy mellow, breezy bass.

Hot midsummer's petted crone, Sweet to me thy drowsy tone Tells of countless sunny hours, Long days, and solid banks of flowers: Of gulfs of sweetness without bound In Indian wildernesses found; Of Syrian peace, immortal leisure, Firmest cheer, and bird-like pleasure.

Aught unsavory or unclean Hath my insect never seen: But violets and bilberry bells, Maple-sap and daffodels, Maple-sap and daffodels. Grass with green flag half-mast high, Succory to match the sky, Columbine with horn of honey, Scented fern and agrimony. Clover, catchfly, adder's-tongue And brier-roses. dwelt among: All beride was unknown waste, All was picture as he passed.

Wiser far than human seer, Yellow-breeched philosopher! Yellow-breeched philosopher. Seeing only what is fair. Sipping only what is sweet. Thou dost mock at fate and care. Leave the chaft, and take the whent. When the fierce northwestern blast Cools sea and land so far and fast, Thou already slumberest deep: Woe and want thou canst outsleep; Want and woe, which torture us, Thy sleep makes ridiculous. --Ralph Waldo Emerson.

NOTES.

This week witnesses the centennial birthday anniversary of Ralph Waldo Emerson, and the literary world, to-gether with cities of his birth and intimate associations have joined in cele-brating the natal anniversary of the great essavist.

The attention which is being paid to Emerson by all sorts and conditions of people at this time, proves con-clusively that his fame has transcended the transcendental blight under which it languished for a good many years. Emerson, gifted with an amazingly receptive and understanding mind, a learner gifted beyond all other learners

high a note as he. It is as a poet that he takes strongest hold on the people. Yet his poems, like his philosophy, are too strong wine for the mass. He wrote character studies that has ever ap-peared in any magazine. Herman Whitaker, in "The Wheel of the Pot-ter," gives us a stirring tale of the northwest. The four "Little Stories of Real Life" in this number are above the average. Mary Stewart Cutling's "Glad Tidings" is an exceptionally good story. "With the Procession" is full of information, interest, and a great many bright things. Don't fall to read it.

too strong wine for the mass. He wrote in no fine frenzy, and generally he dip-ped his pen in his brain instead of in his heart. Yet his product is wonderful and inspiring. Whether or not America has pro-duced a greater mind than Emerson's it is certain that it has produced no other such mind as his, and probably it never will. He remains the greatest apostle of the Individual that the modern world has produced; and he was the greatest, not because he was willing to upset existing arrangements to increase in some specific way the was the greatest, not because he was willing to upset existing arrangements to increas, in some specific way the

www.www.www.www.www.www.www.www. LEAVES FROM OLD ALBUMS.



JOHN AND DAN SPENCER A QUARTER OF A CEN-TURY BACK.

John D. Spencer is easily recognizable in this old picture, but his companjon will be less readily known. The face, however, is that of D. S. Spencer, present assistant general passenger agent of the Oregon Short Line, as he

Western story by O. Henry: "Twice Born," by Edmund Russell, is a de-scription of childhood in India, which conjures up the dreamy atmosphere of the east. In "A Dakota Romance," M. W. Law, while telling a strong love-story, manages to paint a convincing picture of emigrant life on the Western prairie. James L. Ford is at his best in "The Coming Queen of Comedy." Lillian Pettingill concludes "Toilers of the Home," making many interesting YOU CAN SEE HAIR GROW AFTER WASHING THE SCALP WITH Lillian Pettingili concludes "Tollers of the Home," making many interesting statements about the lives and thoughts of servant girls. Read "Significant Autobiographies" if you would know how it feels to be lifted from a small western town into Congress and out again. In "The Imperturbable Moores" Will Payne has written one of the finest character studies that has ever ap-neared in any magazine. Herman WITCH-HAZEL IT MAKES THE HAIR GROW THICK

IT MAKES THE HAIR GROW STRONG IT MAKES THE HAIR GROW BEAUTIFUL



Munyon's Witch Hazel Soap is truly a blessing to those who are losing their hair and becoming bald. This soap is a food and vitalizer; it simulates and acts as a and vitalizer; it stimulates and acts as a gentle tonic to the weak and sick roots, and gives them new life and vigor. It promptly removes dandruff, scales, humors and all sores of the scalp. Give this scap a fur trial, and if there is a particle of Hie in the roots, this scap will sumulate and invigorate them into new life and healthy growth. Of course, you know that Munyon's Witch Hazel Scap for the complexion and for the toilet is superior to any high-priced French scap made. It makes the skin soft French soap made. It makes the skin soft as velvet and keeps one free from pimples, blotches and most skin eruptions. If your blood is out of order, take Mun-

yon's Blood Cure. It will drive all im-purities from the system and make good, rich, red blood. If your liver is sluggish and you have

a sallow complexion, use Munyon's Liver Cure. These two remedies, taken in alternation, will soon rid the blood and system of all impurities, and give life and vigor to the whole body, and when used in conjunction with the soap, makes the skin glow with youthful freshness. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Received from Harvard the deg.ee of L. D., 1866.

Elected an overseer of Harvard colge, 1867.

lisited California, 1871. His house burned and rebuilt by dends, 1872. A third journey to Europe, October,

Died at Concord, April 27, 1882.

---Epigrams from Emerson.

Go with mean people, and you think ife is mean. Then read Plutarch and he world is a proud place, peopled with men of positive quality, with he-roes and demigods standing around us, who will not let us sieep.-Looks. It makes a great difference to th-force of any sentence, whether there

man benind if, or no. -- representalive Men.

The secret of genius is to suffer no The screet of gering is to suffer no fletion to exist for us; to realize all that we know; in the high refinement o modern life, in arts, in sciences, in books, in men, to exact good faith, re-ality, and a purpose; and first, last midst, and without end, to honor every truth by use . Percentuly, More ruth by use .- Representative Men. There is no luck in literary reputaon. They who make up the must ver-let upon every book are not the par They who make up the final verital and noisy readers of the hour when it appears, but a court as of angels, a public not be bribed, not to be entreat-ed, and not to be overawed, decides up-



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limated expression of all the most spiritual systems of thought. The pro-digious force of the digious force of the accumulated spir-ituality in and behind him seemed at first to carry him beyond the reach of human sympathy. But a man capable of learning so much could not help learning a lesson far above the exalted and rational Puritanism of which he had made himself the prophet as well as the personal exemplar. As men look at him today, Emerson appears big enough to include every-

appears big enough to include every-thing. Everything can be proved out of him. He himself had no concern for consistency, and believed that it was consistency, and believed that it was the very last thing that a noble mind should trouble itself about. With Michelangelo, his motto was to the last, "I still learn." It takes a strong man to be willing to let go this year what he knew last year. Emerson was quite willing to do this; John Jones or Richard Roe may be willing to do it, too, but Richard Roe and John Jones are not likely to possess the prodigious enlightenment that Emerson possessed to build a new knowledge upon.

to build a new knowledge upon. At this maximum Emerson was quite high enough to be beyond the reach of the ordinary citizen. The great Amer-ican world has mostly got him, and still gets him, at second hand, filtered down through the higher minds; and this not because he was incomprehensi-ble-for no man wrote more luminously ble-for no man wrote more luminously -but because he is morally too lofty for most men to care to measure their stature against his. The thought of the whole country has been more or less Emersonized since the '30s. The im-press of his mind has cut deep into every mind that ever came into con-tact with it, and the impress has been passed on, not much blunted, to those who have rubbed up against the minds so influenced. Thousands of people who never read Emerson use his words every day, unawares: they have become proverbial; they seem to have come every day, unawares; they have become proverbial; they seem to have come down from the antiquity of English speech. "He builded better than he knew," "Good-by, proud world: I'm go-ing home," "Beauty is its own excuse for being," "All mankind loves a lover" -these and other sentences are habit-ual, and prove the genius of their au-thor for putting a universal thought in the most striking way. the most striking way. No other American poet struck so

HEARTBURN AND BELCHING ALL GONE.

"I am aware that the afflicted are somewhat dubious about buying medi-tines, so I think it my duty to the sick and ailing to let them know of the success I have had with Dr. David Ken-hedy's Favorite Remedy. For eight years I have been afflicted with constipation, stomach, kidney and

liver trouble. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Rem-ody has given me relief I found in no other medicine. The movements of the bowels are reg-

than, do not have any more heartburn be belching of gas after eating, in fact think I can eat almost anything THOMAS TAYLOR.

Manager Daily News, Pottstown, Pa. "Favorite Remedy" is a vegetable belp to the stomach and bowels in performing their duties properly. It over-comes and permanently cures dyspepala, indigestion, billousness and rheu-matism. It is absolutely harmless and purely vegetable. It contains no nar-sotics or minerals in any form, no danrerous stimulants, no mercury or pol-rons, and is the only kidney medicine that does not constipate. Druggists, sell it in NEW 50 CENT SIZE and the regular \$1.00 size bottles.

the much discussed home-rule question Justus Miles Forman, in "The Needle of the Damned," weaves a difficult choice into a somewhat strenuous love-Sample bottle-enough for trial-free by mail. story. Intimate Portraits as usual are exclusive and introduce you to people Pr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N.Y.

Dr. David Konnedy's Worm Syrup nest effective medicine of the kind thown. 25c. Druggista

proversion in

looked in the days of his callow youth. Contrary to the general belief the two Spencers are not brothers; J. D. is the uncle and D. S. the nephew.

political rights of the individual, but cannon entwined with garlands of roses because he preached self-realization, self-control, self-trust, in the clearest, most convincing, most inspiring way.

BOOKS.

cannon entwined with garlands of roses and is most attractive. "A Soldier's Quarrel" is the opening story and deals with incidents of the civil war. An ar-ticle of Brig.-Gen. Charles W. King, entitled, "Hard Times at West Point," is an important contribution, and the, entire number is filled with the choice matterial which distinct the choice No one knows who the author of "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife" may be material which distinguishes the jourbut the book's popularity proves as per-ennial as Barbara's garden, of which she writes with unfaltering charm. From the time of its publication, nearly two years ago, the book has enjoyed a Born in Boston, May 25, 1803. Entered the Latin School, 1873. Moved to Concord to live in the old manse, 1814. demand comparable in steadiness only to that of a text-book. This is probably to that of a text-book. This is proughly owing to the book's atmosphere of cheery companionship, of human friend-ship, of flowers and birds and nature, and of a rarely delightful personality. Its philosophy is wholesome, unselfish, kindly, but above all alive, vigorous, energetic—and entertaining. It will be used nous to its thousands of readers. Returned to Boston, 1815. Entered Harvard college, August, Graduated, 1821. Taught in a school for young ladies in Boston, 1821-24. Returned to Cambridge to study digood news to its thousands of readers-for the book has gone through many Licensed to preach, Oct. 10, 1826, Went south for his health, Nov. 25, editions—to know that its successor, "People of the Whiripool," is being published this week by the Messrs. Macmillan. In this new volume Bar-bara continues the narrative; but the Returned, June, 1827. new book has something in the way of a plot, it is said. At any rate, there is no need to know anything whatever about "The Garden, of a Commuter's Wife" to relish the coming book. Hap-pily described characters are said to be among its attractions, which include pungent humor. Some New Yorkers build cottages near the home of Bar-

of bad influences and mischief, and where they can be turning themselves into good men. Miss Buck has gather-ed up the facts and theories regarding these clubs and their conduct, and sets

them forth in chapters on such themes as "Ethical Lessons of the Playground,"

in business meetings of the club.

MAGAZINES.

You will rarely see as interesting a table of contents as that of the June number of Everybody's Magazine. Be-ginning with the fuil-page frontispiece of Thomas Wallace Russell, who has taken Parnell's place as leader in the fight for Ireand's freedom, and ending with "some additional remarks" by Simeon Ford, with his quaint and irre-sistible humor, the magazine is brim-full of bright, snappy, entertaining work by good writers, some of them well known, others who are sure to be. "Then Ireland Will Be Free," by Fred-erick James Greegg, makes romance of Ireland's long stuggle for liberty, and

Ireland's long stuggle for liberty, and at the same time reduces to simplicity

Spent a year in Cambridge, preach-ing often, 1827-28. Ordained as colleague of Rev. Hen-ry Ware, Jr., minister of the Second church, Boston, March 11, 1829. Married to Ellen Louisa Tucker, Sep-ember, 1829. Death of his wife, 1831. Resigned his pastorate, Dec. 22, 1882. Sailed for Europe, Dec. 25, 1832. Returned September, 1833. Began to lecture, November, 1833. Went to Concord to live, October, 84 bara and Evan, and Barbara records their amusing doings. In its field, Miss Winifred Buck's In its field, Miss Winifred Buck's volume on "Theory and Practise in Boys' Self-Governing Clubs" promises to fill an important place. The boys' club idea took root a few years ago in our large cities. Since then it has grown and developed because it proved successful. Its aim is to furnish a meeting place where boys can enjoy themselves and still be out of the range of bad influences and mischief, and

Married to Lydia Jackson, September,

Emerson's Career in Brief.

1825.
Secured the publication of Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus," 1836.
Published "Nature" September, 1836.
Delivered his Phi Beta Kappa address on "The American Scholar," Aug. 31, 1837 (called Dr. Holmes "our Intellec-tual Declaration of Independence").
Took part in the founding of "The Dial," 1849.

Published his first series of Essays, Published his first volume of Poems,

Made a second visit to England, 1847. Returned to Concord, 1848. Published "Representative Men." 1850. Published "English Traits," 1856.

as "Ethical Lessons of the Playsround, "Preliminary Arrangements," "Starting the Club," and "The Place of the Club in Relation to Play in General.' The book is really a contribution to the lit-erature of philanthropy. One of its good points is its suggestions a regard to less in the club; another is its GRIP CONVALESCENCE to laws in the club; another is its explanation of the development of ethical perceptions through discussion There's nothing better

than Scott's Emulsion after the grip. When the fever is gone the body is left weak and exhausted; the nervous system is completely run

down and vitality is low Two things to do: give strength to the whole body and new force to the nerves. Scott's Emulsion will do it; contains just what the wornout system needs.

Rich blood, healthy flesh, resistive force, more and better nourishment are what Scott's Emulsion supplies to the convalescent.

whom you very much wish to know. "The Wooing of Ah-Te" continues the Indian Idyl begun in the May number. The "Marquis and Miss Sally" is a

every man's title to fame. Only ose books come down which deserve o last .- Spiritual Laws. Life is not so short but that there is lways time enough for courtesy .- So-

ial Ainta. Every act of the man inscribes itself the memories of his fellows, and in is own manners and face.-Represen-

tative Men. Our life is an apprenticeship to the truth that around every circle another can be drawn; that there is no end in nature, but every end is a beginning; that there is always another dawn risen

that there is always another dawn risen-on mid-noon, and under every deep a lower deep opens.—Circles. Nature paints the best part of the picture; carves the best part of the statue; builds the best part of the house; and speaks the best part of the oration.—Art.

And what is originality? It is being, being one's self, and reporting acco-rately what we see and arc. Genius is, in the first instance, sensibility, the capacity of receiving just impressions from the external world, and the power of encodingting these after the laws of of co-ordinating these after the laws of hought.-Quotation and Originality.

The less government we have the bet-er- the fewer laws, and the less con-ded power. The antidote to this abuse of formal government is the influence of orivate character, the growth of the

private character, the growth of the individual.—Politics. A filend may well be reckoned the masterpicce of nature.—Friendship. The great Pan of old, who was cloth-ed in a leopard-skin to signify the beau-tiful variety of things, and the firmathui variety of things, and the hrma-ment, his coat of stars, was but the representative of thee. O rich and va-rious Man' thou palace of sight and sound, carrying in thy senses the morning and the night and the un-fathomable galaxy: in thy brain the second ry of the City of God; in thy heart the bower of love and the realms of right and wrong.-The Method of Nature



special Correspondence.

Special Correspondence. Chicago, May 19—Few writers and par-ticularly writers of verse have come to eminence and estate from more unpro-pitious environments than James Whit-comb Riley. There was little in his boy-hood surreundings to suggest poetic fancy and nothing in his early training to de-velop poetic genius. The atmosphere of his life and until he became recognized as a real poet was not particularly condu-cive to the encouragement of the muses. Yet in his sphere he has attained a large measure of fame and a substantial for-ture.

measure of fame and a substantial for-tune. The secret of his success is interesting-ly told in an interview with Mr. Riley by M. C. Chomel published in the Lamp. "Young writers want to achieve success all at once," said Mr. Riley. "They are not willing to spend years and years at work, and the hardest kind of work at that. There must be unceasing toil and an eternal striving after success. Good writing is always hard work, just as everything excellent is hard work." "Do you not find it easier work now to write a poem than it was when you first began?"

"Do you not find it easier work now to write a poem than it was when you first began?" "It is just as difficult for me to write to-day as it was in the old days when I was experimenting before country audiences trying to make money and at the same time striving to learn what the people wanted, and it was many, many weary years before I began to really find out. It is the same with the editorial audience. I Lever became angry until a poem was sent back to me a great number of times. Then I was angrier at myself than at the editors. It is patient, unceasing toil that counts, I did not learn to write legibly until I was a grown man. An accident to my right hand rendered penmaship very difficult, but by dint of constant practise after months and years of patient effort I finally mastered the art of writing legibly. It is the same with composition, A line does not please me. I say, TII make you come out as I want you to.' But it won' do it. And I say, TII make you do it.' And I keep at it until I was a young fellow I used to picture how delightful it woulf some favorite author to sit down and 'dush off' a poem and them wait compla-We'll send you a sample free upon request. SCOTT & BOWNE, soy Pearl Surer, New York. be when I wanted an extra fibe book of some favorite author to sit down and 'dash off' a poem and then wait compla-