



POEMS EVERYBODY SHOULD KNOW.

PRIEST AND POET.

The priest at the foot of the ladder stood weeping.
The poet stood smiling at the head of the stair;
Said the priest to the singer: "I pray you to tell me
The road that you traveled to get where you are.
I have stood here as herald and watchman and shepherd
Since long years before you were born, night and day;
There's only one road to the place you are standing.
And I know that you never ascended this way."
Said the poet, in turn to the sad, holy preacher:
"You are right, I am certain, so rest and be calm;
No ladder I climbed, no creed was my teacher,
God made me up here; I was born where I am."
Ben. Franklin Bonnell in National Magazine.

A WESTERN WIFE.

She walked behind the lagging mules.
That drew the breaker through the soil;
Hers were the early rising rules.
Hers were the eyes of wifely toil.

The smitten prairie blossom'd fair.
The sod home faded from the scene;
Firm gables met the whispering air.
Deep porches lent repose serene.

But with ring brow and snowy trees,
Bespeak the early days of strife;
And there's the deeper wrought impress—
The untold pathos of the wife.

O western mother! in thy praise
No artist paints nor poet sings.
But from thy rosary of days,
God's angels shape immortal wings!

—Will Chamberlain in National Magazine.

NOTES.

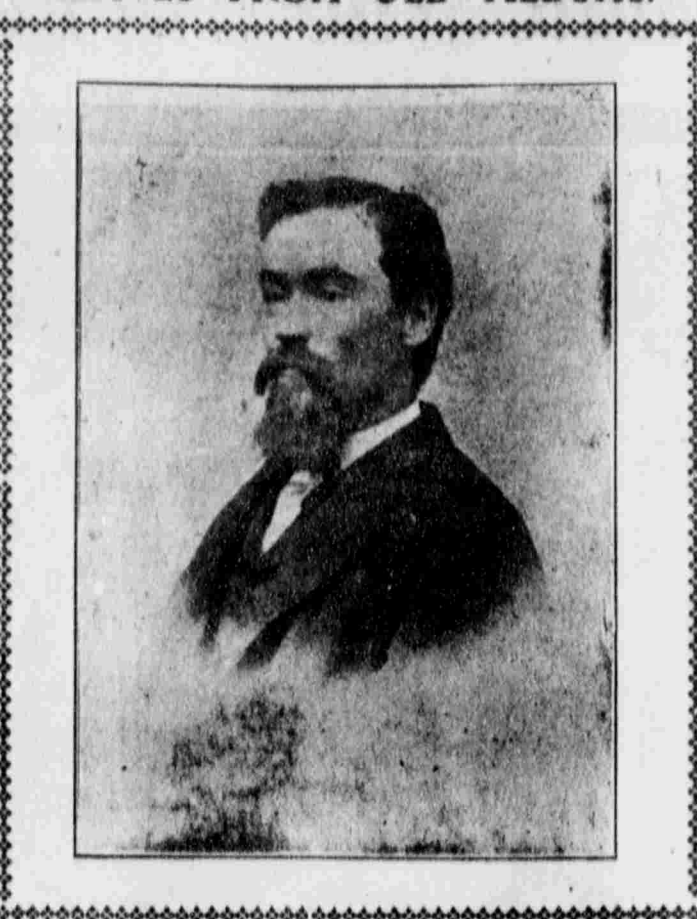
Probably no publisher's announcement of the year will bring more widespread satisfaction than that of McCrellish-Phillips that they will bring out a new volume of the "Return of Sherlock Holmes" stories in the middle of the year. Sherlock is a more universal favorite without doubt, than any character ever created in fiction. He belongs to the library, to the kitchen, to the parlor floor, and to the attic. His name and what it stands for has become a part of the English language as thoroughly as Kodak, and it is certainly cherished closer to the heart. This is good reason, then, to believe that the opportunity of having the stories which have been appearing in a weekly magazine throughout two years in compact book form, with characteristic and impressive illustrations, will be hailed with joy by thousands upon thousands of people, many of whom are not usually considered in the reading class. People will find in the same old Sherlock—only more so, with his new adventures, "The Mystery in the House," a story more intimate than ever before, yet the most vivid, the most dramatic and the most thrilling of the series. He adds new insights to the stature of his reputation, and the world will thank Dr. Watson for his daring act in resurrecting his beloved hero.

While the events in "The Storm Center" Charles Egbert Craddock's forthcoming novel of the Tennessee mountains, occur during the Civil war, the tale is chiefly of flirtation, love and marriage. A wounded Union officer, recovering in a household strongly sympathizing with the confederate cause, falls in love with the young lady of the house. The tale is described as light, entertaining, and thoroughly readable.

Imaginary local color will not do for authors now-a-days. Your writer knows it is a risky job to trust to his fancy. He must write on the spot. So Stewart Edwards, author of "Blazed Trails," and Samuel Hopkins Adams, who are collaborating on a big detective story, are now about to cut on a voyage of investigation on the Pacific. Their story, which is called "The Mystery," involves a ship which was found in mid-sea with all hands set and no one aboard. The solution of the tale requires an island about 100 miles from the California coast, and Messrs. Edwards and Adams are to find one which suits their requirements. When they do find it they will explore it thoroughly and use it as a setting for the most dramatic and mysterious part of the tale.

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HON. PARLEY L. WILLIAMS.

As He Looked While Teaching School and Studying Law Thirty Seven Years Ago.

Probably Hon. Parley L. Williams, the local solicitor of the Oregon Short Line, will scarcely be able to recognize this likeness of himself. It shows him just as he looked in 1868, about which time he was simultaneously engaged in teaching school in the Twentieth ward and in studying law. The photograph was taken by Savage and Ottlinger in the days when Zion's chief city was known as "Great Salt Lake City," a legend which the picture bears of its reverse side.

Meredith's years outnumber Swinburne's by nine, and the list of his works shows that he has been writing continuously ever since 1881. Thomas Hardy, who shares with Meredith the highest eminence of living English novelists, is content to live in his native Dorsetshire, where he was born in 1840, and where it is to be hoped he may soon add another to his by no means lengthy series of novels. Alfred Austin, the laureate, against whom almost every man of the English speaking and writing clan seems to have set his hand, is 67 years of age, and was a member of the bar before he took to literature for a living; his recreations are riding and gardening, and his home is at Ashford in Kent. And so a thousand and more literary men are set forth in these pages, together with their compatriots in the scientific, the political, the business and the social world. "Who's Who" is, of course, indispensable as a reference book, but it is a more readable than many people imagine.

BOOKS.

That wonderful book, "The Simple Life," by Pastor Charles Wagner, which is the most widely-read and most thoroughly-discussed work of the present day, has stimulated curiosity in the other writings of the same author. His admirers, therefore, will be pleased to find that the J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company, of New York, have just issued another of Mr. Wagner's books. It is entitled "The Busy Life; or, The Conquest of Energy." The purpose of the book is to instill into the public mind, with special reference to young people, those qualities of heart and mind which are calculated to inspire hope and confidence in a struggling soul; to promote courage and strength in the performance of our daily duties; and to teach that energy is virtue itself. This book contains many valuable moral lessons, and its style is eminently interesting and readable.

Whitney & Perry's Four American Indians, by Edson L. Whitney and Frances M. Perry, is published recently by the American Book Company, New York.

WHAT THE BEST MAGAZINES CONTAIN.

Though the most conspicuous article in the February number of The Reader's Digest is "The War at Zeller," by Caleb Powers, still it does not overshadow the many other good things in this issue. "The War at Zeller" is an interesting and timely contribution telling of a Joseph Letter's attempt to build a model mining town. "The Mirror of the Sea," in which are reflected Joseph Conrad's charming memories of his days on the great deep, is magazine material of the highest class. As February is the month in which Abraham Lincoln was born, a portrait-sketch of the great emancipator by Scott-Clerk appears on the cover and reappears in the body of the magazine, accompanied by Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg, artistically printed. But for the Powers article this might be called a Lincoln number, for nothing is finer or so worthy of preservation as "Lincoln," Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg, artistically printed. But for the Powers article this might be called a Lincoln number, for nothing is finer or so worthy of preservation as "Lincoln," Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg, artistically printed.

The appearance in the February McClure's of the last of the series of political stories that Booth Tarkington is writing for his coming book, "In the Arena," reveals the fact that Mr. Tarkington himself was recently a legislator for the state of Indiana, and pulled off the job with credit. When the question of the appointment of an Indiana federal judge was up, some time ago, Senator Fairbanks was paralyzed to hear President Roosevelt say: "I would like to appoint Booth Tarkington's man."

Mr. Robert Herrick's "The Common Lot," has been received all over the country with notable among the novels of 1904 for construction, and power, and substance. It shows keen observation of modern business and social life, and temptations. In that respect it has timeliness. It is also based on the big, eternal principles of right and wrong. In that respect it has permanence. Some one has said that only by picturing an age or a place in terms of the universe does a painter or a writer produce a thing that deserves the name of art.

The closely printed pages of "Who's Who," number more than 1,500, and although their aspect is as dry as dust, and as soulless as Beelzebub, they offer limitless entertainment to those who know how to read them aright. From them we may learn that Samuel Smiles is the dean of England's literary men, that he was born in 1812, that his club is his home, and that he sets himself down as "too old for recreation." A much younger man, though equally a veteran, is the poet Swinburne, who is nearing the completion of his sixtieth year and is still a past master in the art of hyperbole and vituperation; his recreation is swimming and in order that he may readily indulge therein he lives besides the Thames in the London suburb of Putney. George

In simple and interesting form are presented here the life-stories of four of the greatest American Indians—King Philip, Pontiac, Tecumseh and Osoceola. They represent four periods of the history of the Red men, from the earliest coming of the white settlers to the final expulsion of the Indians from Florida. The stories are told to some extent from the Indian point of view, and the injustice of the treatment the various tribes have received is clearly explained. Portraits and illustrations add to the attractiveness of the book, which is intended for supplementary reading in the fifth year.

Rolle's Shakespeare—Revised edition. As You Like It, 283 pages. King Lear, 340 pages. King Richard the Third, 329 pages. Romeo and Juliet, 287 pages. Twelfth Night, 245 pages. Edited with notes by William J. Rolfe. Litt. D., formerly head master of the High School, Cambridge, Mass. Cloth, 16mo, with illustrations. As a teacher and lecturer Dr. Rolfe has been constantly in touch with the progress made in the past 30 years, and has been all the while collecting material for this revised edition of his Shakespeare. A complete account of the entire text has been inserted, so that each volume is now absolutely complete in itself. Most of the quoted "Critical Comments" have been left out, and for these the author has substituted matter of his own. A complete account of Shakespeare's meter has been inserted in each volume, with illustrative examples from the play. The pictorial illustrations are all new, those retained from former editions being engraved. The changes and improvements embodied in this revision will tend to maintain this as the standard annotated American edition.—American Book Company.

roads Build Up the West" is explained by Roger Irving Cuyler, and because there are many other things of interest to the reader.

The Century for February has four color-insets: two of Vesuvius in action, by Corwin K. Linson, accompanying an article by him on his experiences at the crater; one reproducing a newly discovered fresco at Pompeii representing the mythical origin of Rome, the chief of Etruria, the distinguished Italian archaeologist, who unearthed the fresco; and the fourth another of Anna Whelan Betts' drawings in color of old-time scenes, called "The Valentine."

Two others now much in the public eye come in for authoritative description: one the Emperor William in an anecdotal paper by Andrew D. White, giving his personal impressions of various aspects of this remarkable and many-sided man, and the other the Emperor of Korea, who is the subject of a paper dealing with himself and his country, by his former adviser, W. F. Sands, of Washington, and accompanied by a portrait of the emperor, by Hubert Vos. "The Conflict in Finland," by David Bell McGowan, is a timely and intelligent account of the situation in that unhappy country, with portraits of the chief figures, Fjodor, Bobrikoff, Schumann, Mechelin, Wolf and others.

American topics are: "The Boston Symphony orchestra" and its founder, Henry L. Higginson, the first authoritative magazine article on this organization, by Richard Aldrich, musical critic of the New York Times, with a portrait of Mr. Higginson by Sargent, etc., etc.; "Chicago's New Park Service," by Henry G. Foreman, president of the South Park commissioners, with drawings by Guerlin, and "The Everglades of Florida: A Region of Mystery," by Edwin Rex Dix and John N. Macgonigle, a narrative of exploration into this fascinating and little-known territory.

NEW LIBRARY BOOKS.

The following 25 volumes will be added to the public library Monday morning, Feb. 6, 1905:

MISCELLANEOUS.
Addison—Episcopalianism.
Apocryphal New Testament.
Armstrong—Guthrieborough and His Place in English Art.
Bagshot—Economic Studies.
Banister—Self Building.
Carey—Emerson, Poet and Thinker.
Elkin—Hume's Treatise and Inquiry.
Flammarion—Astronomy for Amateurs.
Flower—How England Averted a Revolution of the Chief Figures.
Henderson—Modern Methods of Charity.
Hyde—Natural System of Blount and Oratory.
Lea—Great Englishmen of the Sixteenth Century.
Johnson—Highways and Byways of the South.

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Hard Life Struggle of Scotland's Great Historian

Special Correspondence.

ABERDEEN, Jan. 25.—With the exception perhaps of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," it is probable that no great book has ever been written under conditions less favorable to literary work and research than the "History of Civilization in Scotland," by Dr. James Mackintosh, whose fellow citizens in Aberdeen have just presented him with a substantial sum that he may live in comparative comfort in his old age. The little known story of this venerable historian's career affords a striking proof of the capacity of genius to triumph over seemingly insurmountable obstacles.

He was born in 1833 in a humble thatched cottage of a bleak hill-side peasant farm in Banffshire. His father had fought as a common soldier under Wellington throughout the Peninsular campaign and had retired on a pension. Even with this aid, so scanty were the family means that at 10 years of age the boy, who was destined to become the foremost authority on Scotch history, was set to work on the farm. At this occupation he continued until he was 17, reading whatever books he could get hold of as time permitted, and in the slackest months of the winter attending the village free school.

The income from the little farm, even with the most rigid economy, proving insufficient to support all the members of the household, young Mackintosh was next apprenticed to a shoemaker, and at this trade he worked for 14 years in various parts of the northeast of Scotland. Meanwhile he eagerly availed himself of every opportunity to gratify his thirst for knowledge. As he moved from place to place he joined local literary and debating societies and mutual improvement clubs with which he commiserated with the members of the household, and prepared and read various papers on a great variety of subjects. This work was excellent preparation of its kind and helped shape the bent of his later and riper studies. But as his mind unfolded and his craving for the treasures of literature increased, he began to feel keenly the need of better books than the libraries of such rural societies as he was connected with. He was unable to supply the lack of them.

It was not until he removed to Aberdeen, when 31 years old, that he found sources of learning opened up to him commensurate with his requirements, and with indomitable pluck and perseverance he set to work to make the most of them. He solved the problem of providing himself with the means of livelihood by joining the city police force and for five years helped preserve order in the ancient town, assiduously haunting the libraries while off duty. Though much interested in the development of law, the practical enforcement of it was not much to his taste, and in 1869 he opened a small stationery and book shop in Gallowgate, one of the poorest thoroughfares of the city. In 1882 he removed to Broad street, under the shadow of Marischal college, and next to the house where Byron once lived, and it was here, during the intervals of business, and amid all the noise and bustle of the street traffic, that he wrote the greater part of his monumental work. He was usually astir at 5 o'clock in the morning, for he preferred the morning sunlight to the midnight oil, and in the early hours customers were few and allowed him more time to devote to his work free from interruption. He was usually able to complete eight or nine pages a day.

The idea of the work had entered his mind long before he settled down at Aberdeen. In the preface to one of his volumes he says: "I worked for some time before I became fully aware of the original sources of information; while, for long after I had become aware of the most valuable and original materials of history relating to my subject, I had often experienced difficulty in finding access to them for the purpose of my researches. The libraries of mutual improvement societies and mechanics' institutions were utterly insufficient. But it was then chiefly that I prepared myself by a course of philosophical study, embracing metaphysics, psychology, logic, ethics, and politics, carefully reading hundreds of works on these matters, both ancient and modern. But it was only after I obtained the privilege of consulting the library of the University of Aberdeen that I was enabled to prosecute my special historical inquiries with ease and advantage."

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