

stored, and her errand to America is one

of recreation, chiefly to pay a visit to old friends in California. She expects

to return to England in the spring and

go to Norway and begin work upon her new novel, which has been already

begun, but which she will allow her-

self two or three years to finish. The

serial rights of the story have been sold in advance. Miss Harraden has

written a play, a comedy, with a back-

"TheFowler" is now in its sixteenth

thousand in this country, and has sold

about as well as in England, notwith-standing the popularity of other books.

It was current newspaper report a

few months ago that Mark Twain was

writing an autobiography and that it would not be published for 100 years.

This idea, if it ever existed in the mind

of the author, has been given up; but he did some work on an autobiography,

and some chapters from it, entitled "My

Debut as a Literary Person," have been

secured by the publishers of the Cen-

Prince Krapotkin is now living quiet-ly in Bromley, a Kentish town. He sel-dom appears in public, but he can be

seen every afternoon waiting for his daughter outside the Bromley High

school. He is described as a typical Russian, subdued in manner, rather

weather-beaten and shriveled, with a bushy beard, and looking every inch a

Rudyard Kipling is running into all kinds of hard luck these days. The critics are flaying him alive, he has

been ruled out of public schools and li-braries and now the woman's clubs are

giving him a touch of high life. Where-

as a short time ago it was the fashion

to laud Kipling to the skies, it now seems quite the thing to denounce him

as a brutal, coarse, immoral, etc., etc. Even the imperialistic newspapers seem

to have little to say in defense of their

An American friend of Browning has prepared for the Century some lively

recollections of the poet and will in-

clude in the contributions a number of

BOOKS.

Dickens's Tale of Two Cities, edited for schools by Ella Boyce Kirk, is a

book of 304 pages. The story is pre-

sented just as it was first written with

the exception of a few paragraphs and chapters not deemed necessary to the

continuity of the narrative. The little

volume is well adapted for school and home reading, not only because of its literary merit, but because of the au-

tains.-American Book Company, Chf-

Our Country in Poem and Prose, arranged for collateral and suplementary

reading by Eleanor A. Persons, teacher

of history, Yonkers public schools. This is a collection of patriotic pieces gathered together from different sources.

making a volume of much interest and

or written about our country by a

long line of authors, poets, patriots, and

statesmen from the colonial period to

the present time.-American Book Com-

pany, Chicago.
"The Bible in Court; the Method of

Legal Inquiry Applied to the Study of the Scriptures" is by Joseph Evans Sage-

beer. The author says of his chapters:

of the Scriptures is. They do not ask whether or not the Scriptures are true.

They do not show what inferences must

necessarily be drawn from the declara-

tions of the Scriptures. But they do set

out the principles of research in accord-

ance with which these questions must

be answered. Pleading, evidence and inference are the general sciences on

which the particular sciences of Exe-

gesis, apologetics and theology rest, as

the science of metallurgy rests upon the science of inorganic chemistry." Published by J. B. Lippincott Co., Phil-

"The Black Wolf's Breed," by Harris

Dickson, is a very entertaining histori-

cal romance, the scene of which is laid

partly in Louisiana, in the early years

of the eighteenth century, and partly in Paris of the same date. Among the

historical personages that figure in it are Bienville, Louis XIV., Serigny and

many other minor characters of that

Mouret, is sent to France by Bienville with letters for Serigny. In Paris he

is employed to frustrate a Spanish con-

spiracy, the object of which is to pro-

vide the enemy with information about the defenses of the French colonies. In-

cidentally, he searches for the de-frauded heirs of the noble family of

the counts of Artin. He falls very

much in love with a young girl whom

he believes is already a wife, so he flees back to America to avoid what looks like inevitable dishonor. In the wilds he discovers that he himself is

the heir of the Artins, and that his lady

love is not really married, there hav-

ing been a curious mistake, which is satsifactorily explained, and all ends

stirring epoch. The hero, Capt.

do not show what the teaching

The book includes things said

historical information it con-

great jingo poet.

ground of intellectuality.

THE COMING YEAR.

do not know, I cannot tell What's in the years to be; it in the shadow of a spell, That's passing over me, hear a far-off voice that sings A song of hope, a voice that brings A golden prophecy.
"The world," it says, "is moving Into the portals of the dawn."

I cannot tell, I do not know But this is all a dream; Yet in the East I see a glow Of promise sweetly beam; And through the shadows from afar see a radiant, rising star O'er the horizon gleam-A morning star, whose slivery light Shines out across the human night.

know the brute within mankind. The selfish lust for gain, Have ever held the reign; know injustice rules supreme; And yet I cannot, will not, dream 'Twill always so remain; Beyond the Future's opening gates.

know the many long have wept In want and poverty: That they have sown while others

And, sought they to be free, know the tyrants from their thrones Have strewn the earth with bleaching

An laughed in lordly glee To see the toilers, who had made The wealth, by that wealth lowly laid. I know these things are standing now

Much as they stood of old. I know that Power upon his brow Still wears a crown of gold, I know that greed which marks the

I know that selfishness and wrong In slavery still hold The poor, I know that Mammon brings A rule as hard as that of kings.

And yet I dare sometimes to hope, Sometimes to prophesy, That when the future's portals ope A bow will span the sky-A bow of promise, in whose light The toiler's path will grow as bright, His destiny as high.

As is the thief's who lords the earth And steals what labor brings to birth. Who said that all the earth should be Held only by the few? Who said that servile poverty Should curse the ones who do

And those who nothing do should ride In lordly ease and poinp and pride? Who said earth's harvests grew But for a class to hoard them by From some who weep and some who do not know, I cannot tell

What coming years will bring. l only dreamed a shadow fell As from some brooding wing: As if there were a destiny That hovers in some future sky, That o'er my soul did fling A dream of some new era won, A gleam of some unrisen sun.

I look across the fields of Time And see a form like Fate Arise majestic and sublime, And with a step elate I see her pass from land to land, I see arise at her command The perfect social state; Men from their limbs the fetters cast And justice comes to earth at last. -Denver News.

NOTES.

"Tom Grogan" F. Hopkinson Smith's clever story has had, says the Book-man, during the last two months a sweeping vindication in real life. The story, it will be remembered, told of the strugle between a woman who wished to carry on the business of her husband to win bread for her children, and the labor unions. At the time of its publication the English critics fell upon it savagely contending not only that its plot was impossible under existing conditions, but that the machions of Crimmins, McGawand the rest the woman stevedore were otally incompatible with human nature. Now comes the actual case of Polly McGrail—a case which has attracted a great deal of newspaper attention. With a fidelity which is little short of amazing, real life is unfolding, incident by incident, detail by desired the story which Mr. Smith told tall, the story which Mr. Smith told several years ago in "Tom Grogan." The newspapers state recently final coincidence, that Polly McGrail, after receiving a visit from a walking delegate, whom she dismissed summarily and vigorously, was the follow ing night waylayed and knocked on the

The sea-wall of "Tom Grogan" was built by Mr. Smith, who, despite his as lecturer, artist and writer, gives much of his time and energy to the business in which he is known as "Francis H. business When once asked as to which of his achievements gave him the most satisfaction, Mr. Smith answered: "The Race Rock Lighthouse." His taste for art was inherited, and he began to paint when a boy, but his first literary effort, "Well Worn Roads" was not written until he was forty-five years of age. It was "Colonel Carter of Cartersville," however, that first made him prominent in American literature.

calls it "a cycle of modern fairy tales | ed by Henry Kratzner. The drama is when objects now inanimate were animate intelligences; when trains, chairs, elevators, pianos, ships, houses, bridges and all sorts of objects went cavorting about and enjoying themselves in the most extraordinary manner. In an amusing preface concerning "The Cidivation of Inanimate Things" Mr. Burgess undertakes to convince skeptic parents that these things may have been, impossible as they appear to mat ter of fact people. There are fifty-three illustrations, which are amusingly delirious. Whether children of city or country will take to "The Lively City o' Ligg" is a problem that can only be solved by experiment. There is, however, amusement in it for many older folk.-F. A. Stokes & Co., New

In "The Signors of the Night" Max Pemberton has told some stirring steries of Fra Glovanni, the soldiermonk of Venice, of the Wolf of Cismon and others in that city during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Mr. Pemberton has the true dramatic instinct, and these stories , which he has gleaned from many old chronicles, are full of interest. "The Risen Dead" tells of the terrible vengeance of the Prince of Iseo, which he executed in he guise of a monk. "The Wolf of Cismon" is a powerful sketch of the death dealt out by a bandit to the judge who condemned him, and his open leflance to all Venice. The stories all

for city children" and the period of his in two parts, each in five acts, the first strange narratives is laid in that time covering a period from the Boston Massacre to the surrender of Burgoyne and the second from Red Bank and Valley Forge, the inauguration of Washingtion as the President of the United States. The aim of the author, as explained when the book first appeared. some years ago, was to render the publie familiar with the prominent characters in the great struggle of revolutionary times, and the careful reader will be impressed at once with the success the author has achieved in this direction. The plot is well laid, the story is pleasingly told, and the characters are drawn with historical accuracy.-F. Tennyson Neely, Publisher, 114 Fitth Av., New York.

The "News" has just received an elegantly bound volume, entitled "Campaigning in the Philippines." It is the current war literature. The openengagement, one written by the lieuinterviews with Admiral Dewey. and the Philippine islands, giving such give a terrible picture of the insecurity of customs and conditions in our new

a work of over 400 pages, containing an account of the American military operations in the distant islands. It is profusely illustrated and in every respect a most interesting contribution to ing chapter is devoted to a description of the battle of Manila bay and contains two accounts of this great naval tenant-commander of the Olympia and the other by a Spaniard. It also contains comments said to be based upon other feature is a description of Manila statistical and other information as will deal with treachery, intrigue, secret imprisonment, torture and death, and they enable the reader to form a good idea

SECRETARY GAGE A GREAT MONEY MONARCH.



Here is the latest photograph of Secretary Lyman J. Gage, whom Congressman Sulzer threatens to make the subject of a congressional inquiry. It is stated he will be the head of a "National United States Bank" when he leaves Washington. The bank is to be modelled on the lines of the Bank of England and is, according to the present plans, to be the central money power of the United States. The bank is to be formed by the consolidation of the two great financial institutions known as the National City Bank and the Hanover Bank of New York. Both banks, it is claimed, are controlled by the Rockefellers, the Standard Oil magnates. The plan has aroused robust opposition among American financiers who object to so much money power being placed in the hands of a small clique,

Lafcadio Hearn's new book, "In Ghostly Japan," deals with many curious studies in Buddhistic lore made by the American author, who is now lecturer on English literature in the Imperial University, Tokio. These exotics from the Orient have a flavor that no other writer of our day is able to give. They reveal the secret of Buddhism as Sir Edwin Arnold, with all his learning and literary skill, was unable to do. Through the whole book runs the favorite Buddhistic idea of reincarnation. It appears in very ghostly form in "Furisode," the legend of a haunted robe, and in many of the other sketches. One of the finest things in pure descriptive is "Ululation." The chapters on Japanese poetry and on Buddhist proverbs are very interesting reading, as they throw light on the peculiar mental processes of the race. The book has been given a beautiful dress fit for the holidays.—Boston: Little, Brown & Co.; price \$2.

One of the most beautiful art books that have appeared this season is Cosmo Monkhouse's "British Contempo-rary Artists." The book contains studies of seven celebrated painters, which originally appeared in Scribner's Magazine, the first having been published about six years ago. Since the studies were begun three of the artists have died-Leighton and Millais while the articles about them were going through the press, and Burne-Jones in June of last year. Watts, Orchardson Alma-Tadema and Poynter complete the group of artists, who, Mr. Monkhouse thinks, are alike in one thing, however much they may differ in personality, and that is their subject is mankind. Their works are full of those human elements which are the life of great art of all time and of every kind. much praise cannot be given to the publishers for the book's wealth of il-lustration. The most noted pictures of the artists-about 115 in all-are reproduced with legends telling where they are at the present time.—British Contemporary Artists," by Cosmo Monkhouse. Charles Scribner's Sons.

Nothing that John Bunyan ever wrote aproaches his "Pilgrim's Progress," the great English allegory, which has edified and amused generation after generation to whom Christian and Apollyon and Great Heart and Giant Despair are as tangible heroes of fiction as any that Dumas or Scott have created. Yet even to the minor works of Bunyan a great deal of interest attaches, and his "Life and Death of Mr. Badman," just printed by R. H. Russell, and elaborately illustrated by George Woolliscroft Rhead and Louis Rhead, will find many readers. It is a typical representation of life and religious views in the days of Charles II. Mm Badman is a "reprobate," born into the world with such sinful propensities that he was sure to end badly. He attains worldly prosperity, but "dies into eternal death." The story is told in a dialogue between Mr. Wiseman and Mr. Attentive, in which are incidentally unfolded and explained all the tenets of the Nonconformists. The very simplicity of the narrative and the absolute conviction of the writer as to the truth of what he expounds give the book its greatest charm, "The Life and Death of Mr. Badman," by John Bunyan.—R. H.

In "The Lively City o' Ligg" Gelett Burgess indulges to the full with pen and pencil the whimsical fancies that Washington, or the Revolution, is the have made the sketches and designs of title of a drama in blank verse, written Mr. Burgess widely talked about. He by Ethan Allen, and profusely illustrat-

of life and liberty under a selfish oligarchy. The book is well illustrated.—
New York; Dodd, Mead & Co.; price

possessions. But the portion of the volume that will be of special interest to Utah readers is the supplement devolume that will be of special interest voted to the operations of the Utah light artillery. This portion is written by Sergeant Chas. R. Maybe, who was permitted to use the officials' records for his history. The supplement contains a splendid photograph of Major F. A. Grant and family as well as a number of other illustrations of special interest to Utah readers. A complete rosters given in which every member's name appears, together with his rank. postoffice address and occupation; also lists of killed in action, died of disease, wounded, promotions and discharges, with dates and cause. The book is one which should find a large circle of readers-The Hicks-Judd Publishing Company, San Francisco.

> "Le Pedant Joue," a comedy by the famous Cyrano de Bergerac, which was never put upon the stage in any country even before the author's death, some two hundred and fifty years ago, has just been given by the Cercle Francals of Harvard University.

To meet the very deep interest the play has aroused in the French literary public, Mr. Jean de Peiffer, the editor of the French Boston Weekly L'Echo de la Semaine, has published the act-ing edition of the "Pedant Joue," illustrated with a portrait of Cyrano de Bergerac, a view of his chateau, et. Prof. Ferdinand Bocher, of Harvard, has written a preface, and Mr. H. B. Stanton (H. U., 1900) an introduction

The introduction prepared by Mr. H. B. Stanton, on the Life and Work of Cyrano de Bergerac, is a most interesting and scholarly memoir, full of bibliographic details and data.

Mr. John Lane, publishes "The Ruba-'yat of Omar Khayam," translated by Mrs. H. M. Cadell, with an introducby Richard Garnett, who, we hardly need sav, was the librarian of the British Museum, and keeper of its printed books, if we remember rightly. He tells us all we care to know about this new translator of the astronomer poet of Persia-that she was the daughter of a city merchant and that she married in her sixteenth year a cap-tain of the Bengal artillery, with whom she proceeded to India, where she remained four years; that, returning to England, she was left a widow three years later, and that in order to employ her time she turned her attention to Persian literature, making its poetry her principal study. "Mutual friends," Dr. Garnett says, "introduced the writer of this memoir to her acquaintance in 1877 or 1878, and he shorty afterward heard of her version of Omar Khayam, which her studies in the interval had enabled her to commence." About this time she wrote an on "The True Omar Khayam," for which Dr. Garnett procured admission into "Fraser's Magazine," where it was published in May, 1879. Being an amateur in authorship, however profound she may have been in her knowledge of Persian, and being above all in no sense a poet, she was very far from satisfied with Fitz Gerald's version of her poet.

"As very beautiful English verse," she admitted in her 'Fraser' paper, 'no one can doubt that Mr. Fitz Gerald's 'Khayam' fully describes its fame. As a translation we are less satisfied with it. While acknowledging that the translator has been, on the whole, successful in catching the sound of the Persian lines, wonderfully so in setting forth thoughts and phrases from the Persian in his English verses, we contend that there is hardly enough to satisfy us in the translation of a set of epigrams. It is a poem on Omar, rather than a translation of his work, and review of literature, society, religion. its very faults have, to English readers, taken nothing from its charm and added much to its popularity. Its inexactness has allowed the infusion of a modern element which we believe 20 exist in the Persian only in the sense in which the deepest qustions of modern life are of all time. Its occasional obtoo, has rather helped than hindered the impression of the whole.

MAGAZINES.

A sample copy of "Brush and Pencil" has been received at this office. It is a richly illustrated magazine dealing exclusively, it seems, with American art. There should be a field for such a publication in a State that boasts of many artists, and much a preciation of the products of artistic skill.-Arts and Crafts Publishing Co., Chicago.

The January number of Mind comes to hand with its usual list of interesting metaphysical discussions by able

The "Omnipotence of Human Life" is the title of a masterly paper by Prof. George D. Herron, late of lowa College, and "Self Revelation" and "The Probem of Evil" are two more of the other interesting prose articles. Rip Van Fossil, a Medical Tragedy, is a satire in verse on the many absurd follies, superstitions and systems that have reigned with absolute sway at various times in the realm of medicine, and the Children's Department is made up of a number of bright holiday sketches.-The Alliance Publishing Co., Life Bldg., New

"The White Man's Problem" is the title of an important symposium appearing in the January number of The Arena. It consists of the following in-teresting articles: "Why We Do Not Want the Philippines," by Mrs. Jefferson Davis; "The Barbarism of Civilizaby Caroline H. Pemberton; "Lynch Law in America," by Ida B. Weils-Barnett; "Negro Education," by Tharles Minor Blockford, Jr., M. D. Three other symposiums upon import. ant and vital problems are "The Trust Question;" "Who Shall Control the Price Level?" and "The Divorce Evil." The subjects are ably discussed by keen thinkers, and even without the other interesting articles which make up the issue, would make the number most valuable to those interested in the vital issues of the day.

The new magazine which the Macmillan company issued on January 1st s called the International Monthly Edward Rod leads in it with an article on "Later Evolution in French Criticism;" Professor N. S. Shaler follows with "The Influence of the Sun upon the Foundation of the Earth's Surface; Professor John Trowbridge on "Recent Advance in Physical science;" Norman Hapgood on "The Theatrical Syndi-cate;" Charles de Kay on "The Associa-tion of American Artists."

One of the most important features of the Cromwell revival is the monograph by Theodore Roosevelt, which beginning in the January number of Scribner's, is to be completed in six numbers of the magazine,

The Black Cat for January opens with \$1,000 prize story, "The White Brick." It is followed by the usual number of short stories, which may be regarded as model specimens of the class of English literature they represent.-Boston, Mass.

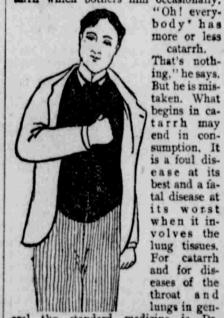
Universal Brotherhood Magazine has hanged its name pages from 64 to 128. One of the articles deserves special notice. In it the writer endeavors to trace Jesuitry in the affairs of the world. He asserts that the crucial period in the world's civilization has been now reached and that "We find in open battle array the and evil qualities, the life and death forces embodied in man's higher and lower nature, preparatory to lock ing horns in the death struggle for the final mastery, with the fate of humanity as the stake."-144 Madison Ave., N. Y.

The January number of Gunton's Magazine opens with a historical re-view of the month with editorial disussion, and contains as its leading article a statement of "Our Duty in the Philippines," by President J. G. Schurman, of Cornell University, chairman of the Philippine commission. H. M. Chance contributes an article on "The Cost of Raw Materials." Mr. George L. Bolen, in an article on "Hawaii and Porto Rico as Colonies," urges that these islands be not annexed as territories, but governed as separate dependencies. W. F. Edwards, former president of Washington University, outlines some reforms in our system of higher education, especially reference to the learned professions. There are editorial articles, book reviews, and letters from correspondents. -The Gunton Company, Union Square,

The opening story in the Youth's Companion for the week is by Mary E. Wilkins, entitled the "Rebellion Anne," and is related with all the quaint charm of style that has made the author famous. "A Better Under-standing," "At the Manila Pumping Station," and "The Elephant's Little Joke" are the remaining stories in the number and an exceptionally interesting children's page, and usual bright anecdotes comprise the number.

The Globe for December, a quarterly

The hearty looking man who thumps his chest and says he's sound as a dollar, noes not take into consideration the caearth which bothers him occasionally.



tarrh may end in consumption. It is a foul disease at its best and a fatal disease at its worst when it involves the lung tissues. catarrh eases of the throat and lungs in gen-

catarrh.

eral the standard medicine is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is recommended by physicians who have tested its efficacy and wondered at its cures. It not only destroys the disease, but it purifies the blood and strengthens the stomach and organs of

strengthens the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition.

"For twelve years I was a sufferer from catarrh and was treated by one of the best physicians in the state of North Carolina, who said the trouble had reached my lungs," writes Mr. J. M. Patton, of Clotho, Transylvania Co., N. C. "I grew worse every day until I tried Dr. Pierce's medicines. Will say, one bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cured me and to-day I am well and hearty and I will say further that my former physician, Dr. W. M. Lyday, recommends Dr. Pierce's medicine to me and to others. I am sure your medicines will cure any case of catarrh that exists. I recommend them to all."

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art and politics opens with a severe criticism of Archbishop Ireland, by W. H. Thorne. The occasion is a speech of the prelate, in which he lauds in glowing language the democracy of the American Republic. This one of the editors of the Globe objects to in terms more vigorous than elegant. "I ad-mit," he says, "frankly enough that there are said to be recent and pungent reasons why his grace of St. Paul should laud the present American Republic to the skies," and then he intimates a series of charges in which the President of the Republic comes in for a share of abuse. The Globe editor must have some grievance against the archbishop, or else be suffering from some physical disorder, that has a depressing effect. Another article, "The French Church and Its Accusers," by W. F. P. Stackley, is an attempt at putting the Roman clergy of that country in as favorable a light as possible. Mr. John M. Reiner contributes a very interesting paper on the inerrancy of the Bible, showing that numerous errors have crept in not only in various versions and translations, but also in the text generally accepted as infallable. a subject to which the attention of the Protestant world should be directed because of the existing tendency to deny the infallibility of a man, and to confer that attribute to a book, which, after all, as far as its outward form is concerned is the handiwork of man. The number has also papers on the British and Boer question; Luther and Henry VIII, and other subjects,-Decker Building, New York.

uary has five articles, presenting the views and forcasts of distinguished persons of various nationalities. Leveson Gower, formerly comptroller of her majesty's household, recounts the opinons on the condition of "The British Army," expressed in a recent conversation by his royal highness the Duke of Cambridge, the cousin of the queen, and for many years commanderin-chief of the forces of Great Britain. Dr. W. J. Leyds, the European agent of the South African Republic, answers a number of questions relating to the "Origin, Duration and Outcome of the The Rt. Hon. Earl Gray discusses the relations between England and the Transvaal from the British point of view. Prof. Hans Delbruck, of the Berlin University, examines the attitude which the great powers Europe are likely to assume toward Great Britain at the present crisis. Vladimir Holmstrem and Prince Ookhtomsky, in "Great Britain on the War Path," voice the belief of certain classes of inteligent Russians that Britain's war against the Transvaal is the first step in a gigantic military scheme whose object is to secure for England the mastery of the Mediter-ranean and of the Indian Ocean as a means of securing her position in India. George Lacy, who spent many years in business pursuits in the Dutch Republies in South Africa, contributes a paper entitled "Some Boer Characteristies," in which he draws a graphic ple ture of the farmer-inhabitants of Transvaal. There are a number of articles on timely topics.

The North American Review for Jan-

THE TOWN OF NOGOOD.

My friend, have you heard of the town of Nogood, On the banks of the River Slow, Where blooms the Waltawhile flower,

Where the Sometimeorother scents the And the soft Goeasies grow?

It lies in the Valley of Whatstheuse, In the Province of Letterslide.
That Tiredfeeling is native there,
It's the home of the reckless Idontcare, Where the Giveitups abide,

It stands at the bottom of Lazyhiil, And is easy to reach, I declare. You've only to fold up your hands and Klide Down the slope of Weakwill's toboggan

To be landed quickly there.

The town is as old as the human race, And it grows with the flight of years, It is wrapped in the fog of idlers' Its streets are paved with discarded

And sprinkled with useless tears. The Collegebred fool and the Richman's heir

Are plentiful there, no doubt, The rest of its crowd are a motley With every class except one in view-The Foolkiller is barred out,

The town of Nogood is all hedged about By the mountains of Despair. No sentinel stands on its gloomy walls, No trumpet to battle and triumph calls, For cowards alone are there,

My friend, from the dead-slive town Nogood If you would keep far away, Just follow your duty through good and Take this for your motto, "I can; I

-W. E. Penny, in New Haven Register. THE CREED OF THE LION.

And live up to It each day,

The creed of the lion is as old as the lion and as young as the cub that With the tasseled jaw and the sharpened claw and the tail of the mottled

The creed of the lion is to feed the lion -and the jungle knows his roar.

And it knows the glare of the eyes that flare when the lips are thirst for gore!

The creed of the lion is good for the lion, and that's as it ought to be; For under the law of the jaw and the paw and the trail and the jungle tree The Bon must live and the lion must have and the jungle knows his right, And it knows the cry when the whelps defy the creed and the law of might.

The creed of the lion is the will of the lion, and back of the will the claw; And back of the paw and the jungle law -the thirst for gore in the jaw, For what is a king if he be not a king? And strange if it should befall That under the swing of the jaw of the king there came not death at all?

There came not darkness unto thoselittle and weak and light— Who bend their knee at the jungle tree and ask for the law of right; Earn it and ask it first, then go out on the trail to strike-Fools to have thought that their service had bought the freedom of like for

The creed of the lion is as old as the lion and as young as yesterday-To give the least that the law will give. and take the most away! As old as the lion, but as blind as the cub that follows the trail of years, And thinks it is free till it comes to the tree of Common and King and Peerst

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