LITERATURE

DAWN.

A huddling mass of misty shadowiness;
A hush that is the presage of a sigh;
A slight uplift and stir, as wind-wafts press
The shoulders of dusk hills that dormant lie.

A cockerow, and a twitter in the trees;
A putting out of night-lamps, one by one—
Then rose-tipped cloud-spears, set in panoplies;
Then the gold breastplate of the glad young sun!
—William Struthers in April Ainslee's.

THE DREAM-MAN.

Oh, what does the Dream-Man mean,
And why does he wave his wand?
Afar where the tussocks lean
He walks on the plain unseen,
And calls to the night beyond.

The moon is beringed and pale—
With only the Dream-Man's eyes
To guide o'er the slender trail!
And what if their light should fail,
Away where the shadows rise?

He plays on a wondrous reed,
And deep are the spells he weaves;
In vain may ye kneel and plead—
Who follow the Dream-Man's lead,
And fall by the way he leaves.

He tarries his steps for none,
But the gleam of his somber eyes—
Oh, dearly their glance is won!—
Is more than the stars and the sun,
And all the light o' the skies.
Aloud from the distant sea
And low from a far-off range,
He calls to the soul of me,
And plays in an unknown key
A song in a rhythm strange.
—Lola Ridge in April Ainslee's

NOTES

Notes penciled by Lord Macaulay in his Greek and Latin books should interest any one who is wise enough to have kept up his classics, or young enough still to be reading them. They are numerous in the "Marginalia" about to be incorporated in Sir George Otto Travelyan's "Life and Letters of Macaulay" which the Harpers are to publish in a new edition within the fortnight.

"Feb. 27, 1835.—This day I finished Thucydides. He is the greatest historian that ever lived."

"May 30, 1836.—I am still of the same mind."

"Finished Catullus. No Latin writer is so Greek. The simplicity, the pathos, the perfect grace which I find in the great Athenian models are all in Catullus, and in him alone of the Romans."

"I have now gone through the whole of Ovid's works, and heartily tired I am of him and them. Yet he is a wonderfully clever man. He seems to have been a very good fellow; rather too fond of women, a flatterer and a coward; but kind and generous."

Recently the London county council placed a tablet at 17 Elm Park road, N. W., to commemorate the house in which Thomas Hood wrote his "Song of the Shirt." A lively controversy has arisen, for already a claim had been set up for Lake House, Wanstead, the tenant of which had affixed to the trunk of a cherry tree in the grounds a plate bearing this inscription:

Beneath this Ancient Tree
In Mood Sorrowful
For the Woes of the Gentler Sex
Mr. Tom Hood wrote the Song of the Shirt:
"Stitch, Stitch, Stitch!"

The victory has remained with the champions of No. 17 Elm Park road. The poem, it has been shown, was published in Punch at the end of 1843. Hood's stay at Wanstead was from 1832 until early in 1835, and between the latter year and in 1845 he suffered much in health, and had many occasions on which copy had to be produced in the face of almost insuperable difficulties. In such circumstances it is inconceivable that he would have kept such a piece by him unprinted. Further, it is believed that the poem was inspired by a police court case which was tried at the end of October, 1843—just two months before the "Song" was published. It was not until January, 1844, that the Hoods removed from No. 17 Elm Park road, so that there can be no reasonable doubt that the poet's most widely known poem was written at the house now properly marked.

Little, Brown & Co., announce a third printing of E. Phillips Oppenheim's latest novel "The Missioner," which they state is Mr. Oppenheim's most popular novel thus far published in this country.

"The Missioner" is of course appearing on the list of the six best selling novels in the United States. It is noteworthy that "The Long Arm of Mannister," Mr. Oppenheim's previous novel, is now listed as one of the six best selling novels in England.

In the course of an interview printed while he was in this country Lord Northcliffe recalled the amazing interest manifested in Wilkie Collins' "The Woman in White," when that story of mystery was appearing serially in All the Year Round during the year of 1860. On the day of publication the street in front of the office of the periodical was usually thronged by a vast crowd of readers eager to be among the first to get hold of the new instalment. To find a similar case of literary popularity one must go back to the forties, when Eugene Sue's "The Mysteries of Paris" was appearing in a daily newspaper. Then interest in the tale was so great that the copies of the journal were not sold; they were rented out at 10 sous for half an hour, the time needed for a leisurely reading of that day's instalment of M. Sue's story. In his forthcoming "My Story," Mr. Hall Caine devotes a chapter to Wilkie Collins, in the course of which he has considerable to say about "The Woman in White." After the story had been written, and the time had come to begin its serial publication, a title had not yet been found. Neither the author nor his friends could hit on one that seemed suitable. Dickens had been appealed to and had failed. So had Forster, who was usually profing in good titles. Collins was in despair. The time was approaching for the printing of the first instalment. So one day the novelist started for Broadstairs with a determination not to return until the title had been found. He walked hopelessly along the cliff, smoking and thinking to no purpose, and finally, as the sun went down, he threw himself upon the grass. He was facing the North Foreland lighthouse, and half in bitter jest, half unconsciously, he began to apostrophize thus: "You are ugly and stiff and awkward; you know you are as stiff and as weird as my white woman—white woman—woman in white—the title, by Jove!"

Messrs. Harper & Brothers have taken over the publishers' rights to all books by Hamlin Garland. Titles thus added to the list of Mr. Garland's books already published by this house are comprised by the following: "Main-Traveled Roads," "Prairie Folk," "Rose of Dutcher's Coolly," "Boy Life on the Prairie," "The Trail of the Gold Seekers," "A Little Norsk," "A Spoil of Office," "Jason Edwards," "A Wayside Courtship," "The Eagle's Heart."

* * *

A "Life of the Honorable Mrs. Norton," by Miss Perkins, is announced in London by Murray. Mrs. Norton was a granddaughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and with her sisters, Lady Dufferin and the Duchess of Somerset, made up the "three graces" of Georgian society. Inheriting much of her grandfather's wit and vivacity and some of his literary talent, she wrote poems that were praised by the reviews, and pamphlets on women's rights which appealed more directly to her own sex. Several episodes in her career, particularly her unhappy marriage, her journalism and her friendship with Lord Palmerston, bear so close a resemblance to the fortunes of the heroine of "Diana of the Crossways" that there was some ground for the belief that she was the original for Meredith's portrait. This, however, was denied in a later edition of the novel, though one may still believe that the author had Mrs. Norton in mind—a different attitude from that of deliberate portraiture.

* * *

Charlese Rann Kennedy is known to be one of the most devoted students of the Greek drama, and it is interesting to know that even so slight a detail as the playing of two parts by one man in the stage production of "The Winterfeast" had for him a suggestive parallel in the Greek. "I have often been struck," says Mr. Kennedy, "by that remark of Freytag's drawing attention to the subtle psychological ideas that the masters of Attic drama employed in their management of the few actors which their theater permitted them. They used their very limitation as an asset; and the fact of Eurydice speaking in the same voice, expressing herself in the same gestures as Antigone in the first part of the play of that name, must, as Freytag points out, have had an emotional appeal of an absolutely overwhelming kind. In 'The Winterfeast' the actor who first represents the father is then supposed to represent the son, who is just such an one as the father might have been some 20 years before, and voice, features, gesture, all emphasize the tie that binds the two."

* * *

Here is a quatrain which was suggested by the recommendation that candidates for the degree of D.D., instead of maintaining a thesis in the divinity schools, as in the past, should write two dissertations:

The degree of D. D.
You propose to convey
To an A double S (Associate),
For a double S A (Essay).

* * *

Some stories about Wellington illustrate the great duke's peculiar coldness of temperament. When he heard that an admiral, a relative of his, had gone down with his ship, his only comment was:

BOOKS

During the past few years great dictionaries of the Bible have been given to the world, but these are in many volumes, costly to buy and cumbersome to consult. Besides, they bear the stamp of speculative theory so deeply upon them that they have proved acceptable to members of only the most advanced school of Higher Criticism.

A work of a very different type in one volume has recently been published by the Funk & Wagnalls company of New York. It is a "A Standard Bible Dictionary," and is designed as a comprehensive guide to the Scriptures. It embraces the languages, literature, history, biography, manners and customs, and the theology of the Scriptures. The book is the joint product of thirty-seven Bible scholars who represent no less than seven denominations of the Protestant church in America, Great Britain, and Germany. The editors in selecting their collaborators were guided by the eminent fitness of the theologians for the task allotted to them, and the result of their combined labors is a work which for the homogeneity of its contents has never yet been equaled. Quality of matter than quantity of contributors seems to be the keystone on which this, the very latest Bible Dictionary issued, has been built.

Unlike most other publications of the kind, which are launched with long lists of collaborators whose names are for the greater part unknown without the immediate circles of their activities, the Standard Bible Dictionary will be found to be the work of theological scholars of national and international reputation. Not one name appears on the list of editors and contributors whose bearer has not achieved fame in his particular line of theological study.

Thus, for the first time in the history of the making of a single-volume Bible dictionary the work has been assigned to a selected corps of specialists in Bible lore.

In the production of this dictionary the Biblical citations and references were drawn by the editors from the American Standard Edition of the Revised Bible and the English Revised Version, but these have not been used exclusively. The text of the King James Version, sometimes known as the Authorized Version, which in all English-speaking countries is still held in great respect, has also been used. The range of this new work will be better realized when the fact is stated that the basis for its list of titles was the Concordance of the English Bible.

Made entirely new from the ground up, and not one line having been set up in type until the entire work was completed, this book will be found to stand in a class by itself. It contains a mine of information which has never before been made so practically available to the reader, and what is more to the point, the information is presented in proper proportion. The editors have taken great care to secure this, and instead of the usual distributiveness, which commonly characterizes other books of the kind, convenient comprehensiveness is the line along which the editors have proceeded. This is well illustrated by such articles as Agriculture, Artizan Life, Assyria, Disease and Medicine, Dress and Ornaments, Eschatology, Jerusalem, Jesus Christ, Palestine, Semitic Religion, etc.

The critical position of this new work differs materially from that of speculative criticism on the higher plane which characterizes most of the recent Bible Dictionaries, especially those that have been edited in a radical spirit attracted by novelty and so opposed to tradition that it may be said that they seek to build a new faith on the ruins of the acknowledged historical facts of Christianity. The Standard Bible Dictionary is necessarily committed to the acceptance of the proved facts of modern scholarship. Toward its still-debated problems it is open-minded, and it aims at the conversation of the fundamental truths of Christianity proclaimed and established in the message and mission of Jesus Christ. No attempt has been made to ignore what reverent critical scholarship has brought to light regarding the Bible. The editorial position is shown clearly by such articles as Bible, Cosmogony, Eschatology, Exodus, Genesis, etc. The articles show that while the position is liberal it is by no means radical, and is dominated by evangelical faith. For this reason this new dictionary of the Bible will be found to be an indispensable adjunct of the Bible itself. The volume may be aptly characterized as a thesaurus of Scriptural knowledge, and a dictionary of archeology, ethnology, and natural history combined. No other work in a single volume will be found to compare with it for the wealth of the information it contains for authoritativeness, scholarly character, comprehensiveness and reliability.

It is (1) the only dictionary of the Bible that gives the pronunciation of the title word in a perfect system of notation; it is (2) the only one that transliterates the Hebrew and Greek so that the reader unfamiliar with these languages can get an intelligent idea of the words before him. Besides it is (3) the only single volume work of its kind that for the reader supplies the key to further study of the subjects with which it deals by giving bibliographies at the close of all the important subjects which it treats. This exclusive feature is well illustrated under such articles as Acts of the Apostles, Assyria, Brethren of the Lord, Church Life, David Egypt, etc. In addition to the general evenness and scholarly character of the contents of the Bible Dictionary, it is exclusive features of this kind, as well as the typographical devices, and that admirable aid to rapid consultation, the alphabetical thumb index which indicates the exact position of the contents of the book letter by letter, that will help to make the Standard Bible Dictionary the standard dictionary of the Bible, in fact as well as name.

"A Standard Bible Dictionary," edited by Melanchton W. Jacobus, Edward E. Nourse, Andrew C. Zenos, and others. One volume, large quarto, 959 pages, 300 illustrations, 11 new maps in colors. Prices: Cloth $6; half morocco, $10; full Morocco, $12; all net. Indexed, 50 cents extra. Carriage charges, 47 cents. New York: Funk & Wagnalls company.

LEAVES FROM OLD ALBUMS.

MRS. ZINA Y. CARD 29 YEARS AGO.

The cut above is taken from a photograph of Zina Young Card, made in 1880, when she was matron of the B. Y. Academy at Provo. Mrs. Card being the pioneer matron of Utah educational institutions. While in Provo Mrs. Card occupied various positions in the Auxiliary organizations of the L. D. S. Church, being stake president of the Y. L. M. I. A. and also stake counselor of the primary. Mrs. Card accompanied her husband, the late William Card, to Canada in 1887, they being the pioneers of the region where they settled, Cardston, Canada, is named after them. Mrs. Card lived there 17 years, and a few years ago returned to make her home in Utah. She at present occupies the position of matron of the L. D. S. university.

MAGAZINES

The colored frontispiece of the April Century is to be another of Sigismond de Ivanowski's notable portraits of actresses—this time of Edith Wynne Matthison as "Herdisa" in Charles Hann Kennedy's "The Winterfeast." In the estimation of those who have seen the canvas, it is, perhaps, the most interesting of all series, on account of the artist's conception and treatment, as well as because of Miss Matthison's personality and high rank as an artist and the unusual quality of the play, "The Winterfeast." In an appreciation of Miss Matthison, contributed to the "Open Letters" department of the number, Elizabeth Luther Cary declares that Herdisa provided Miss Matthison with her most exacting opportunity.

"In Herdisa she meets the profounder problem of representing all the possible lights and shades, all the modelings of form and surface, in a character dominated by one idea. . . . Single in aim and interest, she has the tremendous impulsive force of a speech epidam, yet in the turmoil of her thoughts and swift ideas may be read many possibilities thwarted by circumstance—possibilities of gentleness, kindness, and even womanly shrinking from suffering. In making these clear to the audience, and showing within the sharply defined limits of the delineation the variety in unity that belongs to the fabric of each human being's individuality, Miss Matthison reveals the full intellectual quality of her art."

Lincoln memories of unusual quality will be the record of "Lincoln's Interest in the Theater," contributed to the April Century by Leonard Grover, manager of the Grover's Theater, Washington, during the years of Lincoln's presidency. Because of Lincoln's fondness for, and frequent attendance at, the theater, Mr. Grover saw much of him in a pleasantly informal and intimate way; and his reminiscences have value as well as much anecdotic interest. "Tad" Lincoln was present at a performance in Grover's theater on the night his father was assassinated at Ford's theater.

The April number of The Popular is filled with good stories of this best of all types—the clean, heart-stirring adventure story. Taki, for instance, "Alan Colcraft, Squire of Dames," by Louis Joseph Vance, the complete novel which stands at the head of the list. It is a story of rapid but real action, without a single incident at which the reader's credulity must strain; it contains real characters and a charming romance. Ian Colcraft and Elaine Nicholson might have been John and Sally Brown; but their adventures, their actions, their motives, would have been the same—for they were a real man and a real woman, and each was worthy of the other.

The Youth's Companion for this week presents an unusually interesting list of contents. The stories comprise one by that popular writer for boys, G. A. Stephens "The Napoleon Watch," and others are "When the Waters Ran" Cold, "For the Norton Name," and "The Stice," while the many departments are full of good material.

NEW LIBRARY BOOKS.

The following 55 volumes will be added to the public library Monday morning, March 29, 1909:

MISCELLANEOUS.

Commercial club traffic bureau, Salt Lake City—Petition (reference).
Dollenbaugh—A Canyon Voyage.
Dresser—Living by the Spirit.
Duncan—Story of Minstrelsy.
Hart, Ed.—American Nation, 27 volumes.
Hazell—Tasso.
Judson—Road Preservation and Dust Prevention.
King—Seeming Unreality of Spiritual Life.
Lucas, Ed.—Ladies' Pageant.
Mill—System of Logic.
Compayre—Montaigne and Education of the Judgment.
Scott—Texts of the Peace Conferences at The Hague, 1899 and 1907.
Webster—Primitive Secret Societies.

FICTION.

Palmer—The Big Fellow.
Roberts—David Bran.
Sedgwick—Amabel Channice.
Woods—Sappho in Boston.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

Blanchard—Four Corners at School.
Hamilton—Story of Abraham Lincoln.
Hawkes—Black Brain.
Lang—Story of General Gordon; Story of Joan of Arc; Story of Robert Bruce; Princes and Princesses.
Raymond—Little Miss Evangeline.
Wells—Marjorie's Busy Days.
Wiggin—Tales of Laughter.

Kipling Says He'd Like to Kill the Man Who Wrote "The Absent Minded Beggar."

London Literary Letter

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, March 19.—Kipling is the subject of a good story just now going the rounds. It is told by the Rev. C. J. Harris, pastor of a Congregational church in London, who is an intimate friend of the author. "I was sitting with Kipling one day in his garden in Rottingdean," said the reverend gentleman in the course of a recent interview, "when a street organ stopped in front of the place and struck up the tune 'The Absentminded Beggar.' Kipling then went on to say that it was difficult to understand how he could ever have allowed 'Pay, Pay, Pay' to be published, and attributed to the same pen which produced the 'Recessional.'" This is an interesting sidelight on the famous author. Rev. Harris says that Kipling is intensely alive to his own shortcomings; and keenly sensitive to any blunders of which he considers himself guilty. While publishers and many of his friends might lavish unbounded praise on certain of his works, Kipling himself is very severe in judgment and often discredits his own efforts, saying "unfortunately, I am unable to deceive myself about these things." It is certainly a humble and admirable attitude, and might well be taken to heart by a large number of writers who consider that when they walk on one side of the literary world, the other side tips up.

CURES FOR DRUNKENNESS.

Rider Haggard is at present taking a deep personal interest in the cure of drunkenness. He is chairman of one bench of magistrates and senior member of another; and, in the course of his career, has dealt with some thousands of "drunk and disorderlies." He has recently given his view on intemperance in a British government report. Some of his suggestions are quite radical. For instance, among other things, he says:

"I submit that the best way to promote sobriety is to make it exceedingly uncomfortable for the individual who gets drunk. I am quite certain that if public intoxication ceased to be treated as a kind of troublesome and malodorous joke, and if its repetitions were punished with sentences of confinement increasing in length in proportion to the frequency of the offence, instead of being condoned by a five-shilling ($1.25) or even smaller fine, we should hear and see a great deal less of it than we do at present."

The famous author of "King Solomon's Mines," "She" and other books, then goes on to recommend the following drastic measures for eradicating this vice.

"First offence, dismissal, with a caution; second offence, the ordinary fine; third offence, committal, without the option of a fine. Committal should not be to an ordinary prison," he says in his report, "but to a special department, where inebriates could be suitably treated with a view to their reformation." His views on the drunk that goes in for "making a row" are very strong. "If the drunkenness should be complicated with violence," he says, "or with the use of that filthy language in which drunks are wont to foam out their own shame in public, or if the intoxicated person should be in charge of a vehicle or of children, then I think the magistrates should commit upon the second, if not upon the first, offence; and to the common jail."

With habitual drunkards he would resort to incarceration whether their own consent or that of their family were obtained or not. In England, habitual drunkards cannot be put away without their own consent for any length of time, but Rider Haggard would alter all this, and treat an habitual just as if he were a lunatic. If the government carry Rider Haggard's recommendations into effect there is a sad time coming for the man who loves the flowing bowl not wisely but too well. As the drink question in England is one of the biggest sociological issues, Rider Haggard is much to the front with his recommendations. He has also taken a prominent part in the land agitation and is considered a great expert on that subject.

VETERAN AUTHOR.

George Meredith recently celebrated his eighty-first birthday. Many of his friends and most writers of prominence in England sent him messages of congratulation, and there were several cables from America. Meredith lives in a tiny little cottage built of flint and brick at a place called Boxhill, Surrey, in a very beautiful part of the country not far south from London. He has been a recluse for many years, though taking a deep and living interest in the world without being exactly of it. He reads his daily papers without fail, and interests himself in the most up-to-date subjects. Recently, he gave a careful study to England's scheme of raising a territorial army, so much so, in fact, that when the secretary of war, Haldane, spent a few days at Leatherhead, near Meredith's place, he made a special point of calling on the author and discussing his army plans. Haldane and Meredith are old personal friends, both having attended the same university in Germany.

Meredith, up to a few years ago was a great athlete; famous particularly as a walker. Recently, however, he has been confined to taking drives about the country which he loves so well. He goes about with his nurse, Cole; his gardener—a very old personal friend, more than servant—his sky-terrier, "Sandy," in a little cart pulled by his donkey—another friend—which he has christened "Picnic." Meredith is a tremendous optimist and sees the cheery side of everything. He is a devotee of the beauties of nature and loves the woods and flowers almost passionately. He is most expert in matters of floriculture, and forestry. When the late Grant Allan lived near Meredith, he frequently consulted the latter on technical points connected with woodland love. Meredith is also a keen student of ornithology, and though he does not care for the purely technical side of the subject, he knows the habits of every bird in his district, and can tell you to within a few days, the different mating seasons, and he can distinguish by the call of each bird just what state the feathered family is in. Meredith still does some writing; but he seldom visits the little summer house, or wooden chalet, at the bottom of his garden where he wrote most of his famous books. The interior of this little shanty is kept neat and clean for him, however, in case he should ever wish to go there.

Though Meredith is now recognized as one of the giants of English literature, fame has come late to him. His early books were almost unnoticed, and he was so poor at one time that he sustained himself for days on a packet of oatmeal. It was only when he had produced a number of books that any attention was paid to him. It was recently remarked upon by a critic that the books which Meredith produced in those early struggling days were the cheerfullest of all he has written. This goes to show that he was able to rise beyond and above circumstances, a feat not to be accomplished by an ordinary author.

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The Model's Secret.
A STORY FOR FAT FOLKS.
The Cloak Models' Association has raised their calling to the status of a fine art. The development and retention of a perfect figure is made the study of their lives. As a result they receive high salaries and, of course, live correspondingly well.
But good living and a perfect figure are seldom contemporaneous in the same lady. They are so only when that lady is willing to pay for her good times by most strenuous and persistent physical effort to keep her fat down. So the premier models, some of whom are middle aged, have had to fight a good fight hitherto.
Hitherto is used advisedly, for now the struggle is less keen. Instead of dieting and exercise being their reliance, the following mixture is asked to do the work of keeping these ladies professionally fit: One-half ounce Marmola, ½ ounce Fluid Extract Cascara Aromatic, and 3½ ounces of Peppermint Water.
This is taken a teaspoonful after meals and at bedtime, and reports indicate it does not violate the trust put in it. Those with a tendency to fatten up keep their figures stationary by its means, while many finding themselves overfat have lost as much as a pound a day by its use.

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If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write today to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P, Notre Dame, Ind.

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WOMAN'S BREAST A CANCER NEST.
Any Lump in Woman's Breast Is Cancer.
Of all parts of the human body woman's breast is the most common and most fatal place for cancer. Physicians without great experience do not know that lump in woman's breast is cancer. The best book perhaps ever printed on cancers and tumors cured without knife or pain teaches and proves that any tumor, lump or sore on the lip, face or anywhere six months is cancer. In this book the author who is the most successful cancer specialist living and to whom the medical journals the world over have given great praise, offers $1000 if he fails to cure any cancer he treats before it has poisoned deep glands and charges nothing until cured. Many poor are cured free. No X-Ray or other swindle, but strictly reliable. This book costs 50 cents to those who have no cancer, but is free to those who describes their case. The reader may save a life by sending this to someone with cancer. Address Dr. and Mrs. Dr. Chamley & Co., 747 S. Main St., Suite T. Los Angeles, Cal.

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