



Mr. Ernest Seton-Thompson has accepted a position on the editorial staff of the Ladies' Home Journal.

The world of scholarship has sustained a severe loss in the death of Mr. Evelyn Abbott, of Balliol college, Oxford, after a life of endurance. Thirty-five years ago paralysis laid Mr. Abbott literally on his back, yet he did his work as a college student up to the end of the last summer term and carried on besides an amount of scholastic and literary work which might have appalled any man of robust health. He had few contemporaries of equal classical attainments. He wrote a history of Greece, an important monograph on Herodotus, Pericles, a commentary on Sophocles and the collected editing of Sophocles and the collection of essays called Hellenica; he collaborated on the life of the late Master of Balliol and was the author of much graceful Greek verse. He was much respected and sympathetic to a man of chastened and cheerful in spirit, even-tempered and cheerful in spite of his life-long affliction.

When Mary Hartwell Catherwood was twelve years old she read in one of the magazines an article entitled, "Have We a Dauphin?" The author attempted

For all that could be said would sound like foolishness to people who never fell in love—never scratched the beloved's name on her slates—never realized the majesty of an American king.

Although "Truth Dexter" was published last spring, it is still one of the best selling novels in many of the larger cities. In Boston, where its scene is laid in part, it sells second only to "The Right of Way," a novel which has been in bookshops only a month or two. The publishers, Little, Brown & Co., refuse to disclose the identity of Sidney McCall, Louise Chandler Moulton says that the real author is Hildegarde Hawthorne, but that is a problem which awaits the solution of the publishers, who take the same stand which they held when Henry Cabot Lodge was accused of writing "Truth Dexter" some months ago.

Despite the amount of attention paid to Aaron Burr just now, both in fiction and biography, mysteries about him still remain to be solved. "Thus Dr. Edward Everett Hale, in his 'Memories of a Hundred Years,' now appearing in The Outlook, says: 'I began to wonder, very soon in my researches, why Burr was so carefully let alone by Jefferson

amounting to the sum of \$50,000. These pictures of 'The Holy Grail' have recently been on view at the Guildhall art gallery, London, and Mr. Abbey has the distinction of being the only American ever invited to exhibit his work at this municipal institution. 'The Holy Grail' is now on exhibition at the American art galleries, New York. Inclusive of its various sections, it covers 180 feet of canvas. Mr. Abbey is now in New York, superintending the placing of his paintings. Harper & Brothers have the distinction of sharing with the British government Mr. Abbey's exclusive work for the year 1902.

Miss Margaret Horton Potter, whose novel 'The House of the Mailed' (Harper) was one of the successful books of the present year, will be married on New Year's day to Mr. John Donald Black, of Chicago, son of General John C. Black, who was commissioner of pensions under President Cleveland. Miss Potter, who is only twenty years of age, has already written four books. She possesses a mind of phenomenal strength and activity, and is an exceedingly handsome young woman, of superb physique. Miss Potter has also most completed a new novel, the scene of which is laid in ancient Babylon, and which the Harpers will publish in 1902.

When Mrs. Ward wrote 'Eleanor,' it was feared by her numerous admirers, prelate readers that it perhaps represented, in its great beauty and finish of treatment, the best and last book of fiction she would produce. The Harpers state, on the contrary, that her new work, which they will publish in 1902, is even finer in conception and workmanship than 'Eleanor,' and is the crowning effort of Mrs. Ward's career. In the former book, the chief character of the new story is a woman. The novel will run serially in Har-

and several specimens of his work were included by Mr. Edmund Clarence Steadman in his 'American Anthology.' Mr. Colton is now in London, England. He will contribute articles of travel, essays, and short stories to Harper's Magazine during the coming year. His new novel, 'The Debatable Land,' is a story of New England and the South at the time of the Civil War, written with very evident power, and displaying in marked degree this young writer's peculiar humor and dramatic instinct.

#### BOOKS.

The popularity of 'The Crisis' seems to be built upon a rock. The Macmillan company issued a special edition in holiday binding early in December and according to the bookdealer's reports the demand for the volume was as great as if it had not already been selling by the thousands per day since its first hour of publication. The secret of much of the success of the book is doubtless due to the historical element in it, and the fine piece of characterization done in portrayal of a national figure—a man who figures next to Washington in the idolization of all Americans as one of the country's greatest heroes. The few pages which bring Lincoln into the story are the most fascinating in the book and the man's personality is so distinctly defined as to haunt one almost as a living presence throughout the book. It was a fine stroke of dramatic genius on the part of the author to bring the hero, Stephen Brice into personal proximity with the foremost man of the momentous times, and to make the contact a point of decision in the young man's estimate of the great leader's fitness for his exalted trust. One can almost feel the magnetism of the man as he reads the passages describing Lincoln's terse story of the rat and the tongue, illustrating the predicament into which he would force his political opponent at

artistic and attractive. 'Cicely's New Year's Roses' is a charming story occupying the first page, and there are a half dozen other interesting stories in the number.

The January number of the well known 'New Thought' magazine Mind, is opened with a paper on 'The Relation of Christmas to Healing,' by Mrs. Ursula N. Gestefer, who is also the subject of the frontispiece portrait and biography. The second article of Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz, on 'Hindrance to World Betterment,' is devoted to a twofold topic—opposition to the new and inherited evil. Axel Emil Gibson considers 'Love's Endless Necessity' in a striking essay. And Kenneth R. Forbes describes 'Babylon,' a new Persian religion. 'The Sacred Sermon' is the title of a unique poem by Editha Clarkson. L. C. O'Brien writes upon 'The Gift of Healing,' and Wm. Horatio Clark contributes an interesting sketch of Dr. W. P. Evans, a pioneer of the New Thought crusade. Mr. E. Gerlach discusses 'True Loyalty,' and Albee D. Le Plongeon has an article, entitled 'An Imp of Mischief,' that will especially interest students of psychology. In the editorial department, Charles Brodie Patterson discusses 'The Metaphysical Movement Found Its Soul.' John Emory McLean discusses 'The Vaccination Craze,' and Mary Robbins Mead considers 'Our Attitude toward Suffering.' The Irish Helen Van-Anderson answers some important questions in the Family Circle department, which contains five other contributions. The number concludes with Editor McLean's review of the latest books—The Alliance Pub. Co., Fifth Avenue, New York.

The January number of The Arena begins the twenty-seventh volume and the fourteenth year of its well-known review. It opens with a fine essay on 'Anarchism,' by the Rev. R. Heber Newton, D. D., in which the writer discusses the ethical, sociological, and political aspects of that burning question. 'The English Friendly Society,' Edward Pomeroy, A. M., is an interesting description of a recent visit to the scene of the 'Rochead Experiment' in co-operation. Theodore F. Seward describes the 'Spiritual Birth of the American Nation,' and, in addition to his regular departments of 'Topics of the Times' and 'Books of the Day,' Editor B. O. Flower contributes a luminous essay on the Rise of Photography and its Service to Mankind. St. Pierre discusses 'Responsibility in Municipal Government,' and W. A. Curtis considers 'Race Reversion in America.' Other features are: 'Corporations and Trusts,' by Thomas Conyngham; 'The Development of Brotherhood,' by Prof. Eugenia Parham; 'The Son's Peer Gyn,' by Walter Leighton; 'The Work of Wives,' by Flora M. Thompson; and 'What Shall It Profit?' a New Year's story by M. P. Stuart. Editor McLean announces that Dr. Newton will discuss the economic and religious causes of anarchism in the February number, which will contain many other valuable contributions. The Alliance Publishing Company, Fifth Avenue, New York.

#### GOOD-BYE TO AFRICA.

(Continued from page seventeen.)

perhaps twenty thousand strong and the convicts number half as many. It is a bishop's seat, a political prisoner, a governor's palace and a spacious 'House of Mercy.' Never was mercy more needed, if accounts be true; for if hell can exist upon earth for the helpless and unfortunate, it is this beautiful prison of the Spanish methods. The penal colony protrudes from the end of the peninsula, like a wart on a nose, trackless Sahara behind and shark-infested sea in front. Those who live here are hardened criminals, for political prisoners seldom survive the first wretched six months; and then their poor bodies are tossed to the sharks—the only burial given to the condemned at Ceuta. All day long, the sound of hammers, welded by steam-hammers, is heard. The workmen are men, hundreds of them, divided here and there among the rocks, into gangs. No indulgence is shown to new-comers, and each must break a certain amount of stone between sunrise and sunset. Delicately bred persons who have never worked before, students, merchants, men of letters, sent here for some alleged offence against the Spanish crown, are ranked exactly like the most degraded and hardened criminals; and if the work they accomplish does not at once equal in amount that of men who were born and bred to labor, they are hanged up and flung at night. In every case, the lash is wielded by the man who happened to sit next to the convict during the hours of stone-breaking; and if he does not perform his part with sufficient vigor to suit the jailer, it is made up on his own back with double energy. If a man faints from fatigue during the heat of the day, he is flogged the moment he gains sensibility. The prisoners sleep in holes burrowed in the rocky hill side, without even a blanket to ease their aching bodies, and if to rid the earth of them in the quickest possible time be the end, they sleep certainly accomplishes her purpose.

FANNIE B. WARD.

In 'The Great White Way' Albert Bigelow Paine has written, perhaps the most fascinating romance yet created upon the subject of polar exploration. The details of the expedition are described with sufficient realism to give the necessary tinge of variety to the tale, and the story of the entrance of the little party into the ice-bound region containing the polar center, the people and form of life existing there, and their final escape from their precarious situation, is most original and enthralling. The book is a complete departure from the author's two previous works, 'The Bread Line' and 'The Van Dwellers,' yet in its way is as distinct a success as either of these efforts. The same charm of style which has given distinction to his former work distinguishes the telling. The book is published by the J. F. Taylor Co., New York.

The second edition of Arlo Bates' 'Talks on English' has been issued, and is meeting with the same popularity which created the demand for its second publication. The work consists of a series of lectures delivered by the author upon vital points connected with the proper use of words and sentences in oral and written language, and besides dealing with the important elements of language, special attention is paid to the common errors of grammar and rhetoric—the 'little foxes' which creep into and spoil the composition and language of many of the most prominent of authors and orators.

These are dealt with at length, with copious notes and illustrations, this chapter alone making it of important value. The volume is an invaluable text-book for teachers and students, and should have a place in the schools of advanced grades throughout English speaking lands. It should, besides, be in the hands of every one desirous of making a profession of literature, no matter what his rank or degree in the world of letters, as the suggestions and illustrations of the excellent points to be considered in literary composition, cannot but make it an important reference book in all advanced details of literary composition.

#### MAGAZINES.

The Youth's Companion for this week is the special New Year's number and is out in a handsome cover in tints of old rose and olive, the central design being the figure of a young maiden holding in her hand an hour glass, in representation of the New Year. Surrounding it is a frame design in olive color contrasting with the rose tint of the adornments of the figure, and the page is finished with a double border of rose and olive. The whole is most

## CONSUMPTION IN ACTUAL RETREAT

The last United States Mortality Bulletin shows a marked decrease in the number of deaths from Consumption. Ten years ago the official record showed the annual number of deaths out of 100,000 population to be 245. The recent bulletin shows that only 150 now annually fall victims to Consumption out of the same number of inhabitants.

In 1900 the average life was 31-10 years; now it is 35-2-10 years. These facts point unmistakably to the actual retreat of the grim monster Tuberculosis, which is responsible for the largest number of deaths from various diseases.

The honor of thus effectively arresting the progress of this fatal malady rests with the wonderful system of treatment which has been reduced to an exact science for the cure of Consumption and for the cure of Catarrh and other prevalent conditions which pave the way for Consumption—that successful method evolved by Ameri-

ca's greatest scientist physician, Dr. T. A. Slocum, whose great liberality, through his FREE TRIAL TREATMENT, sent broadcast throughout this broad land, has contributed most to the rout of the most potent agency in the destruction of human life in this hemisphere.

His FREE SYSTEM OF TREATMENT has arrested the hand of death in the cases of thousands of consumptives and has prevented the disease in countless instances.

The Slocum Treatment consists of four distinct remedies for the cure of CONSUMPTION, WEAK LUNGS, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL PULMONARY AND WASTING DISEASES and is based upon principles essential to the correction of function, the rebuilding of the tissues, the overthrow of parasitic action, and the establishment of health in all the departments of the human body.



NOTE—The Slocum System of Treatment is medicine reduced to an exact science by America's foremost specialist, and you are urged to take advantage of Dr. Slocum's generous offer. When writing the Doctor for the above free trial, please mention the Deseret News and greatly oblige.

## THE STRAIGHT WAY TO HEALTH

The four preparations embody all the necessary elements of a complete treatment for Consumption—cure and prevention—as well as for most of the chronic and wasting ills of life. Apparently hopeless cases are cured by their timely use.

These free remedies comprise the great CURATIVE FORCES discovered by the eminent physician, Dr. Slocum. They represent the acme of the pharmacist's skill, and with them will be found explicit directions for their use in any case.

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To have these FOUR FREE preparations, it is only necessary to write, mentioning the Deseret News in which you saw this offer, to

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plainly giving full address. The remedies will be sent to you immediately from the Slocum Laboratories with full directions and instructions for their proper use.

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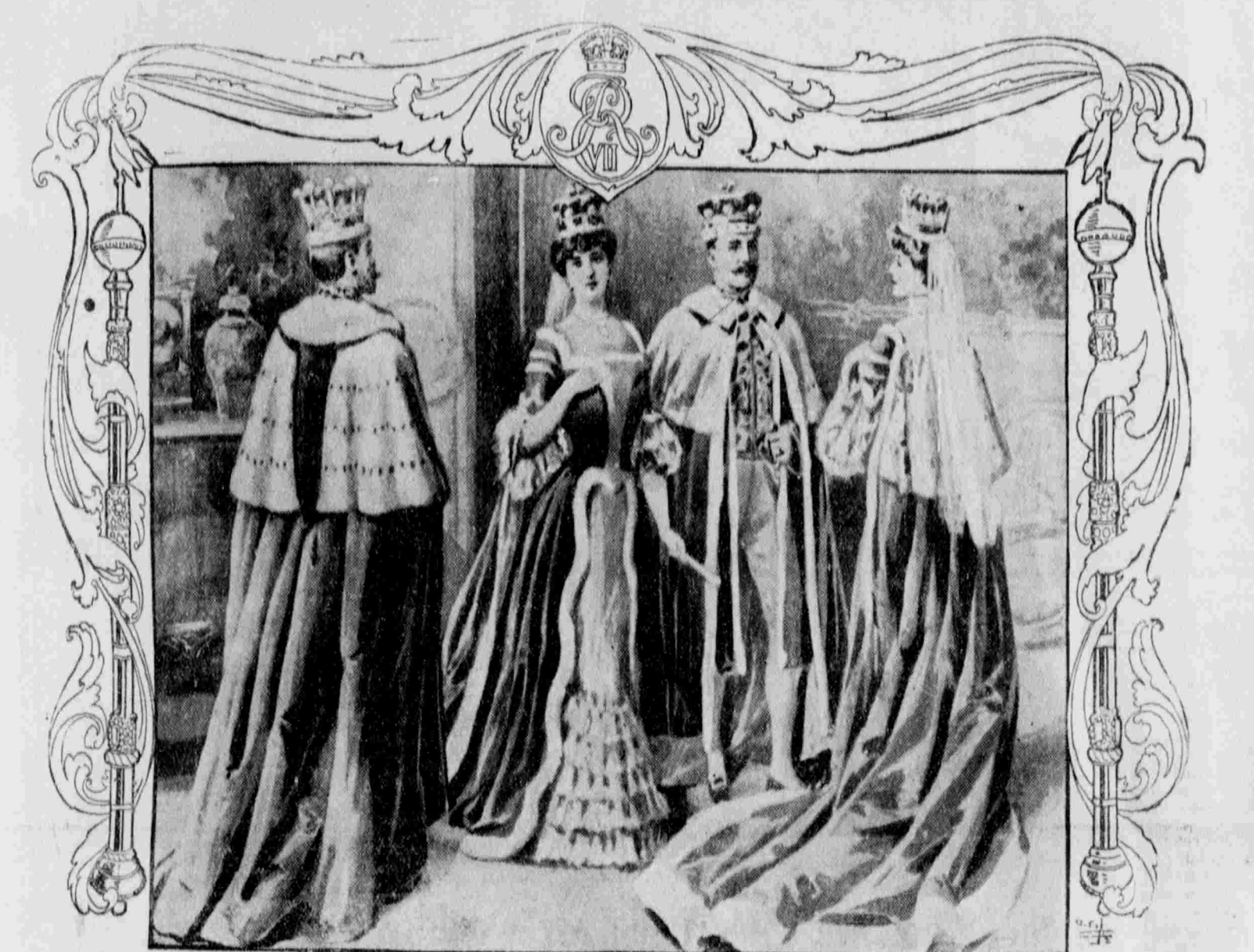
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## FIRST AUTHENTIC HALFTONE OF NEW REGULATION CORONATION ROBES.



Although the coronation of King Edward is not scheduled to take place until next June, London society is already busily preparing for the event. A great many persons who expect to have the honor of participating in the gorgeous pageant are now busily studying the models of the regulation coronation robes now being exhibited at the Norfolk House, the residence of the Earl Marshall.

to show that the eldest son of Louis XVI did not die in the temple, the victim of his country's revolution, but was rescued between two days and brought to America. He was given into the keeping of Thomas Williams, a half-breed who lived with his tribe near Lake George. The boy was named Eleazar Williams. The author of this entertaining article has convinced himself that a dauphin had found a home in America, and he had little trouble in inspiring his youthful reader with a like confidence. The romantic story made a deep impression on her girlish mind, the little prince became her Prince Charming, her fairy playfellow. She grew to know him, she talked of him and to him.

Several years after the appearance of this article Mrs. Catherwood spent a summer in northwestern New York. There she found many traces of the lost dauphin, and it was there that the definite idea of writing a story around this legend, or fact, as she believed it, came to her. Other work claimed immediate precedence, however, but she never lost sight of her little prince nor wavered in her determination to put him into romance.

One day several years ago when in Wisconsin, Mrs. Catherwood happened to call on two elderly maiden ladies, and they displayed some old books, saying, in a tone of great reverence, they belonged to the dauphin.

The memory of her Prince Charming rushed back upon her. She asked many questions, and learned that there were men in Green Bay who remembered having seen Eleazar Williams; that there were women there who possessed costly articles or bric-a-brac that had been sent him from France. The site of a cabin, once his was pointed to her. It overlooked the Fox river.

The knowledge of all these things rekindled the fire of her determination to write the story of the little French prince who was brought to America, probably to die, but who lived to be a loyal and a useful citizen. And so the story, Eleazar, was written.

Mrs. Catherwood is a western woman. Her home for the past two years has been in Chicago. She has written ever since she can remember, and has published many delightful books. Writing to a friend recently, Mrs. Catherwood gave this characteristic of her autobiography:

"I don't remember when I was born into a writing world, but I do remember struggling to my feet with Dollard (The Romance of Dollard, 1889). A long period of toddling followed, diversified by many bumps.

My dolls were a lady (The Lady of St. John, 1891), a white islander (A White Islander, 1892), a buckskin deer named Tony (The Story of Tony, 1896), a maid in armor named Jeanne (Days of d'Arc, 1897). I built a mud village and called it Kaskaskia (Old Kaskaskia, 1899). I played Chase Saint-Casin (The Chase of St. Casin, 1894), and liked to hear stories about Mackinac, or the swamp. All the time I grew with the spirit of an Illinois town.

Progressive from made to grade in school, weeping over my failure, but hugging my history books, even when the fashion came about to grin at them.

I met my fate. His name is Eleazar (Eleazar, 1901). Nothing further need be said.

erson in 1805 and 1806, and was then pursued with such intense hatred in 1807. Was there not, perhaps, at bottom, in Mr. Jefferson's heart, a suspicion that Burr would be well out of the way, either if he succeeded in establishing his principality, or if he were killed in battle, or if he were halved and quartered by the Spaniards. Recall that Jefferson knew what they had done to Nolan and his men, and that Nolan's men were slaying in the mines of New Mexico. With this suspicion I went over the correspondence now at Washington as well as I could, only to find that, yes or no, whatever Mr. Jefferson knew or did not know, he covered his own tracks very carefully. There is nothing in the Jefferson papers or the papers of our minister in Madrid—nothing at all. You may read the correspondence and hardly know that there was any Aaron Burr." Dr. Hale also suggests the strangeness of the fact that, although Burr lived many years after what is called the Burr Plot, he never himself put forth any statement in writing which should at least let what he pretended the true story was. Dr. Hale suggests that we may fairly wonder whether Burr himself had a really distinct plan in his own mind.

According to a recent Bookman's report of the six books which "sold the best" in the order of demand during the last three months of 1901, Gilbert Parker's 'The Right of Way' stands at the head of the list. The report fairly covers the entire country. The prominent success of a novel in these days means more than it did a decade ago, when there were not nearly so many novels published. The editor of the New York Critic exclaims in despair in the Christmas number: "Never since The Critic was founded twenty-one years ago have so many books been piled upon the editorial desk as within the past two months." And yet people are prone to blame the poor overworked reviewer if he fails to perform his critical task with the highest judicial acumen.

About three miles from Mount Vernon, in Fairfax county, Virginia, stands a magnificent old mansion which was built by George Washington for his stepdaughter, pretty Nelly Custis, from designs of his own making. It will be remembered that Nelly Custis married Washington's favorite nephew, Major Lewis Washington, and after her wedding came to this beautiful spot to live. The old edifice is known as Wood Lawn Mansion, and it is said to be the most perfect specimen of Georgian architecture in America. Its situation is superb. It is now the family home of Vaughan Kester, author of 'The Manager of the B. & A.' one of the best stories in the Harper's American Novel series, and of his brother, Paul Kester, the playwright. Mr. Vaughan Kester is another of the out-of-doors literary men, and is devoted to rural pursuits. Between times, however, he is at work on a new novel.

Mr. Edwin A. Abbey has not parted with the copyright in his wonderful new mural painting, 'The Holy Grail,' which he has made for the Boston Public Library, and for very good reasons. It is not generally known that the copyright, or right of reproduction, of the pictures of eminent artists, possesses enormous value, sometimes

per's Magazine, beginning in early spring.

What shall we hear next about the contrasts and peculiarities of taste of the English and American nations? From an authoritative English business source we learn that "there is considerably more interest in the subject of Shakespeare in the United States than in England." There are, indeed, more American than English publications concerning the great bard, as this may appear. No such sales of Shakespearean works are heard of in Great Britain as are often known in the United States. Take 'The Abbey Shakespeare' for instance, which contains Shakespeare's comedies exquisitely illustrated by Edwin A. Abbey. The Harpers state that the demand for this work is so steady from year to year that they can almost invariably estimate what edition of the book will be required for a certain period.

Mr. Howells, in the current North American Review, confesses to a fresh feminine attachment. This time it is not an American or an English, but a Japanese girl, the lovely Yuki, in Onoto Watanna's 'A Japanese Nightingale,' just from the Harper press. And although he finds his charmer in far Japan, he says that the love story of the Japanese is as real and actual 'as any which should treat of lovers next door.' The conquest of Mr. Howells by this captivating half-caste heroine is complete. "If I have ever read any record of young married love that was so frank, so sweet, so pure, I do not remember it. Yuki herself is of a surpassing loveliness." Onoto Watanna, the author of this indescribably poignant story, is to be congratulated on winning so gracious a tribute from the dean of American letters.

Mr. Robert W. Chambers, author of 'Cardigan,' was recently invited to make an address at the ceremonies incident to the dedication of the monument which marks the revolutionary battlefield of Johnston. Mr. Chambers was presented with a silver memento by the people of the town, who must appreciate this author's fine historical work in 'Cardigan,' of which the opening scene occurs in 1774 at the old colonial mansion, near Johnston, once occupied by Sir William Johnson, then commissioner of Indian affairs for the British crown. The present owners of Sir William's house are so constantly annoyed by tourists demanding to be shown Cardigan's room, Silver Heele's room, and other points of interest to the story, that they have appealed to Mr. Chambers to visit them and indicate the places of interest which 'Cardigan' has made so keenly attractive. It is needless to add that Mr. Chambers obligingly complied, much to the gratification of the enthusiastic visitors.

Mr. Arthur Colton, author of 'The Debatable Land,' the twelfth and last volume in Harper's American Novel Series, was a graduate of Yale in the class of 1890. He sat one time edited the Yale Literary Magazine, when his first literary work appeared. Afterwards he was for several years instructor in English literature at Yale. Mr. Colton has already published one volume of short stories, entitled the Debatable Mountains. He is also well known as a poet of considerable power,



ENGRAVERS FOR THE DESERET NEWS.