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#### MEANING OF LIAHONA,

A friend asks us concerning the meaning of the word "Lahema," which has been selected as the name of the missiomry weekly shortly to be pub-Hahed at Independence, Jackson county, Mo., in the interests of the missionary work of the Church.

Inquirers into this subject should first of all bear in mind that the scientific research concerning the past of this. continent has not jet advanced far enough to enable anyone to speak autheritatively on the etymology, or meaning, of Book of Mormon proper nouns. This is not strange to anyone who will reflect that the Hebrew Scriptures, notwithstanding the scholarship that has been applied to them for centuries, still contain words about the meaning of which scholars are uncertam, or even ignorant. "Selah," a word that occurs seventy times in the Psalms and three times in one of the prophetical books, is an instance of this. "Higgaion" and "Omri" are other instances.

But, notwithstanding the difficulties that meet the student of this interesting subject, certain facts are known upon which some definite conclusions may be founded. The Liahona was a "director," endowed with miraculous power from God. It not only pointed the way the wanderers in the wilderness were to take, but on it blaze! forth divine revelations, illuminating their minds as to the will or the Almighty, in proportion to their own faith and diligence. It was an instrument through which were manifested divine light and power. It was round in form and therefore comparable to the heavenly orb from which all the

world derives light, life, and strength, This wonderful instrument was found by Father Lehi, as he was about to commence his journey into an unknown country, in obedience to the commands of God. He was a Hebrew, speaking the language of the Hebrew nation of his age, about 600 years before Christ. The name he gave to this orb we may, therefore, expect to be pure Hebrew. But the Book of Mormon writers who made the record centuries later would naturally modify the names which they did not translate, in accordance with the rules of the Nephite language as spoken on this continent later. With these facts before us, we may safely look to the Samitic languages for a key to the meaning of the word "Liabona." even if the form in which it occurs in the Book of Mormon is Nephite.

Now, the particle "L" means in the Hebrew "to." "Jah" is the well known Hebrew abbreviation for Jehovah. The word "Ona" is evidently from the same root as the Hebrew words "on," "onan," and "ono," all meaning "strength." "strong." In the old Egyptic, or Coptic, language "on" means "light," and especially the sun, us the strongest, or most intense light. One of the oldest cities in Egypt was called On, or An, and the translators of the Septuagint render that word Hellopolis, which means the "City of the Sun." The city of "On" is referred to in Jer. xliii, 13, where it is called Both-Shemesh, the "House of the Sun." The word is therefore, both Egyptian and Hebrew, and in both languages it signifies "light." hona." or "L'Jah Ona," then, it seems to us, may safely be translated literal-"To Jehovah is light." That is to say, the Lord has indeed light to give to His servants who are willing to trust Him and obey His word.

We may picture to ourselves Father Lehi, responsible for the welfare of his little company, anxiously looking out upon the unknown country into which he was about to take up his journey. What unknown dangers were before him? How were they to find the way? What formidable en-mies were they to meet? In contemplating the situation, Lehi would naturally regard the future as intensely dark. He would sense his weakness to cope with the problem before him. But, on the same day that the journey was to commence, he went out of the tent early In the morning, and the first object that met his gaze was the little round ball of brass containing the "directors." He picked it up and examined it. And as soon as its purpose dawned upon him, he triumphantly exclaimed "I/Jah on!" "God has light!" or, "God has power!" And from this the wonderful instrument obtained its name.

The story of Hagar, in Genesis, contains an incident analogous to this. Hagar had fled from the house of Abraham, because of the harsh treatment she thought she had received a the hands of Barah. But the Angel of the Lord found her in the wilderness by a well, and instructed her to return to her mistress, and to submit to her Then Hagar exclaimed: "Thou God seest me!" and the well received the name, "Reter-lakhat-rol," which may he rendered "the well of the vision of life," from the Hebrew words spoken by Hagar.

Eather Lehi had a special reason for giving to the marvelous instrument name preserved in the Book of Mormon, by Alma. For, he was a descendant of Joseph, whose wife was the daughter of the Priest of the city of On, Potiphera. In this city the oun was worshiped. There lived a strong community of priests who were selebrated for their learning. To this place, in later ages, students flocked from other parts of the world, and there is no reason for doubting that that was the case from the first establishment of sun worship there. How naturally, then, for Leht, when he saw

this marvelous manifestation of the power and wisdom of God, in his behalf, to exclaim that it is from Johovah, and not from the Egyptian center of enlightenment, that the true light emanates! Jehovah, and not the Egyptian sun god Ra, is the true light-giver.

As we have said previously, it would be presumption on our part to speak authoritatively on this subject. But it will be admitted that if the conclusions here suggested are correct, the word "Lishona" has a very beautiful and eignificant meaning.

#### THE WEST UNMOVED.

Amid the smoke and turmoil that has arisen from the battle in Wall Street for the past few days, one fact shines the West can no longer be seriously agitated over the antics of the buils and bears, in other words, the financial gamblers of Gotham. No one could gall to be struck by the half humorous, half languid air with which Chicago bankers dismissed the news of the smashing of values in Wall Street, with the remark that it was "morely a New York affair," and one in which Chicago had no particular interest. The farther west inquiries were made, the less was the spirit of apprehension manifest. Throughout the Rocky Mountain States. where all the banks are in the strongest possible condition, the tremendous fall hi values made no difference in local rates between borrowers and lenders. Indeed, if any apprehension were felt, it was that western funds which had ward did not conce. Huntington was no been loaned in New York might need

This condition of affairs affords a striking illustration of the wealth and independence of the western communities. It is not likely that we shall see a repetition of the disastrous days of 1893, The West learned a serious lestheir affairs on a solid basis generally. It is a comfortable thing to be in the State integrity was then, as now, a position of mere spectators, in a crisis through, and it is to be hoped that the lesson of the past few days will more inevitably brings ruln in its train.

NEARING THE END. The Seventh session of the Legislature of the State of Utah is nearing the end. Even now it is in the last throes of its existence. Before another issue of the Descret News shall make its appearance, in all human probability it will have gone the way of its predecessors. The indications are that it will be remembered for the measures It killed rather than for those it enacted into law; and many will look upon it with kindly favor for its inclination to slaughter, and will regard with satisfaction its sanguinary deeds of the past two or three days in which it mercilessly mowed down bills upon numinto a chapter upon the statute books is left altogether too late. The result is a vast amount of rush legislation and ately preceding adjournment. Unmistakably some very meritorious measures met an unjust fate in the wholesale execution this week. Some members sense this so keenly that they do not hesitate to say they feel that much of their time has been frittered away. It is interesting if not instructive to hear them endeavor to place the responsibility. Upon one thing they are quite thoroughly agreed, and that is, that a wiser leadership would have saved them from the condition into which they were plunged and by which they were overcome in the concluding. part of their work. It is a state of affairs against which this paper raised a kindly warning weeks ago, but which was not heeded to the extent it should have been. We saw at that time and told what the consequences would be Now all feel them. But there is one striking and shining fact upon which the law makers deserve congratulation, and that is, they have not passed any vicious or mischievous legislation. Some freak bills found their way to a

## and sent to the slaughter which await-A REVENUE RAT HOLE.

place upon the dockets, but they were

singled out for sentence, one by one

Despite the terrific scotching the 'American' party mouthpiece has received in its ill-timed defense of predatory polleamen over the method of collecting money from the habitues of the Tenderloin, and the consequent tremendous falling off in receipts to the city from that source, as well as from others, it continues to justify the present practice. Whatever money the lawlers elements pay for plying their trade in violation of the statutes should be in the form of fines and forfeitures, and those the city alone should get If that policy had been pursued last year instead of the one that was in vogue, the municipal treasury would have been the richer by thirty thousand dollars. As it is, so far as community benefit is concerned, the money might as well have been dropped in a rat hole. And apropos of this expresiden, we are reminded of a story. New York law firm once applied to Abraham Lincoln; while he was a young barrister, asking as to the financial condition of a neighbor. Mr.

Lincoln replied as follows: "Yours of the 16th instant received. I am well acquainted with Mr. — and know his circumstances. First of all. I am well acquainted with Mr.—and know his circumstances. First of all, he has a wife and baby that should be worth about \$50,000 to any man. Secondly, he has an office in which there is a table worth \$1.50, and three chairs, worth, say, \$1. Last of all, there is in one corner a large rat-hole which will hear leoking into. Respectfully, Abruham Lincoln."

And that is particularly true of the

present conduct of city affairs. There are rat holes in the administration which have suspicious openings and questionable surroundings. They should be looked into, cleaned out and plugged The current custom of levying tribute is publicly ruinous and demoralizing. Not one dollar should be taken Blegally; not a penny collected by middlemen who act as their own bookkeepers and fatten on graft. The gang is calling, should not, and must but, find a foothold in Sall Lake,

#### UTAH SANE AND SAFE. Time was, not so long ago, when a

great western capitalist and builder, now deceased, was wont to boast that out sharply and distinctly—that is, that he never had to spend a dollar by way of bribe or inducement to secure or protect his rights in Utah. He had particular reference to rights and titles obtained through the grace and authorty of its Legislatures. His experience in dealing with the lawmakers of this commonwealth led him to the frequent repetition of the above expression. was a great complement, worthily and honestly bestowed. So far as the Deseret News knows it is merited as much today as it was twenty years ago when it was uttered by Collis P. Huntington. Even in his time corporations were mercilessly assailed and men of wealth murooned and made the special targets of the "big mitt" polificians who were arrayed against everything and everybody from which and from whom reexception to the rule. He played a hold game in California and other states and He laid the foundation upon which the great Harriman Syndicate perates at the present time. His metheds were often open to question and ritiofsm elsewhere. But In Utah he builded well and got his dues by houson during those trials, and since then brable means. Here no money was reour banking ibstitutions and our ceived for enactment of certain specific monied interests generally have taken a legislation. None was offered. None safe, conservative course, aiming to was needed. Whatever laws were necbuild up wealth at home and to set easary for the construction of his railroads he got on merit and merit alone. prevailing and unquestioned virtue. like that which Wall Street has passed Collective and individual probity are worth more than all the riches of earth and they are particularly desirable in than ever teach western people to keep | the representatives of the people who aloof from the speculative spirit that are entrusted with the sacred duties of lawmaking. Close)y allied with, and a part of these essentials, is conservatism, which has also ever been a characteristic of Utah legislation. When we stop to think of the frenzied attacks that have been made on organized capital throughout the country and compare them with the wise and safe policy that has been pursued in this state we are decidedly proud of our record. Elements of the vicious and reactionary have occasionally crept into a

measure, and now and then a member has sawed the air and declaimed wildly for them, but in the end wisdom has usually obtained and moral soundness been made to predominate. Had other states in the Union lisiened less to blatherskite politicium ind anthered more rigidly to the enactment of laws that made for the rights of corporations and invidual members who had this or that dividuals alike, they would not now pet idea which they wished formulated have been in the plight in which some of them find themselves. There can of the state. But that was impossible. be no doubt but that capital has been The deluge was too great. It was in- senselessly and unjustly assailed in evitable that when the tremendous many quarters. It is not mete or propflood of bills that found its way in the er for Utah to follow in this wake. Senate and House early in the session. It has not done so to any marked exshould finally break loose, that the vol- tent. We do not believe it will do so in ume would be too great to cope with. the future. Conservatism, like indus-Legislatures are pretty much alike, try, is a vital part of our public as They all lose time when they should well as our private life. When the oke of legislative battle shall have cleared away in the different states. and the monied men of the country who needless slaughter in the days immedi- have large interests in them shall look over the field with a view to additional investment, we think they will conclude that in Utah they will be protected from the dangers of the wave of extreme socialism that is sweeping the land from shore to shore and disturbing values and unsettling business of every kind. Our judgment is that Utah will be vastly benefited as the result of her same and sound treatment of capital. And what is true of Utah applies with more or less force to her sister state of Idaho, which has also taken a strong stand against the anarchistic tendencies of the day. Will the captains

#### facts? They are worth considering. WEIGHING THE SPIRIT.

of industry please make a note of these

The papers have something to say about a scientific experiment by which it has been ascertained, if reports and deductions are true, that the human soul can be weighed. The report comes from Boston, but should undoubtedly be taken with more than one grain of salt. Dr. Duncan Mc-Dougall, who is said to have conductedthe experiment, is quoted as follows, giving an account of the weighing:

"Four other physicians under my direction made the first test on a patient dying with tuberculosis. This man was one of the ordinary type, of the usual American temperament, neither particularly high-strung nor of marked phiegmatic disposition. We placed him, a few hours preceding death, upon a scale platform that I had constructed and that was accurately halanced.

rately balanced.

"Four hours later, with five doctors in attendance, he died. The instant life ceased the opposite scale pan fell with a suddenness that was astonishingasi if something had been suddenly litted from the body.

Thursediately all the usual deductions were made for physical loss of weight, and it was discovered that there was still a full cunce of weight unaccounted for. The question then arose as to what the loss meant. It was a loss of substance that could be obtained in known figures, and was also such a singularly appreciable loss as to place it beyond all doubt that it might be due to any error in calculation." to any error in calculation.

The deduction is that the ounce not accounted for is the weight of the spirit that left the body at the time of death. It will easily be seen, though, that even if the fants are admitted, they prove nothing conclusively as to the spiritual element of man. It is quite probable that research will reveal the fact that spirit and matter are essentially the same thing, being the opposite extremes on the same scale. But, even if that is established, the possibility of weighing any spiritual substance on

earthly scales may be questioned. It must be admitted, though, that the conclusion arrived in is far in ad- ing machines might as well do the vance of the cynical materialism ex- praying, and talking machines the pressed by a renowned professor at a preaching.

European seat of learning, who once told his students that he had been digging in the human carcass for 20 years and never found a trace of a soul. Scientists of the Boston class are more

#### PROMOTION OF CONFUCIUS.

When the report first come from Chi-na that Confucius had, by imperial decree, been elevated to the very highest rank of Chinese divinities, it was supposed that this had been done in deference to the foreigners in the "celestial empfre," since these thereby would be released from the duty of doing reverence to the ancient sage, on the supposition that only the emperor is worthy of the honor of worshiping a god of the highest rank. But this interpretation is now repudiated. It is said, instead, that the effect of the edict will be the checking of the progress of the civilization of the western world in China. The decree not only raises the rank of the philosopher, but with it goes another decree directing that a college be established for the study of his teachings, and that special attention be paid in all the schools to the ethics of his re-

The Emperor declares that, "Confuclus, the Most Holy, is one with Heaven and Earth, the mentor and guide of ten thousand generations. His worship should therefore be raised to that of the highest degree as a manifestation of his glory. Let the proper board [Board of Rites] decide and report as to the proper rites and ceremonies to be followed."

Christianity, as known in the Orient, finds little favor either in Japan or China. One of the reasons why the Chinese government distrusts the missionaries is that they forbid their converts to pay homage to their ancestors. Another is that they generally deprecate the teachings of Confucius. It is said that these features of Christianity make it feared by the covernment as tending to loosen the bonds of the family and "as striking at the roots of authority within the

It is the impression among diplomats in China that the edicts placing Confuctus among the deities and making the study of his ethics compulsory in the schools, is in harmony with the spirit of national self-assertion that has been manifested lately in the empire. The aim is to make the Chinese religion as attractive as the foreign system, and thus prevent as much as possible the propaganda of Western missionaries.

The rebound in the stock market was not due to an elastic currency.

Is the White House to become a mion depot for railroad presidents?

Ex-Senator Spooner has been in attendance at the Thaw trial. Was it for this that he resigned?

No matter how disastrous a flood may be, the sufferers therefrom always feel rather proud if the flood broke the

Those Industrial Workers of the World at Goldfield should change the name of their organization to Industrial Wreckers of the World.

Dr. William Hirsch of Cornell medical school says that scientific men know nothing of brain storms. How, then does he account for the East Indian rajahs?

People are not at all surprised when they find that the pound of butter they buy only contains thirteen ounces. It is when they find, which is rare, that the pound of butter contains sixteet ounces that they are astonished,

Jesse Collins, M. P., has been calling up in the Commons the Swettenham incident and was "sat down on" by Foreign Secretary Gray. Some people will never learn that the more a nasty mess is stirred the more it stinks. And the Swettenham incident was a nasty

In the sermon that he wrote for his own funeral. Dowie promised to return and be ten thousand times more terrible to his enemies. And yet Wilbur Voliva goes right on as though nothing had been threatened or as though anything threatened would not happen. The temerity of the man!

We are told by men who have their confidence that the women of America have a sneaking suspicion that Senator Reed Smoot of Utah is laughing at them." says the Los Angeles Times, No. for two reasons. In the first place he is too busy a man, and in the next place he is too much of a gentleman to laugh at ladies under any circum-

The Pope has authorized the statement that "the Holy See stands unflinehingly and courageously on its rights, and will not sacrifice the least to that which is called liberty, but which in reality is slavery. If France were to grant liberty in the true sense of the term, as it is practised in the United States, the Holy See would accept separation."

As an indication of the length to which the English woman suffragists are willing to go in order to obtain admission to the house of commens where they may make a demonstration, Mrs. Martins, the secretary of the Women's Political Union declares they are willing to have their hair cut. What they should do is to cut the hair of the Samsons who oppose their entrance, or get one of them to pull down the pillars. of the house of commons on the com-

All sorts of devices are resorted to for

the purpose of attracting congregations to the empty churches. A church in a small town of Ohio, it is said, has a graphophone in place of a choir and the change is said to have increased the size of the congregations. It is not known yet, though, how much of the increase in attendance is due to curlosity and how much to a calm and rational approval of the change. Some pagaus are credited with the invention of praying machines. In churches where singing machines do the singing, pray-

## Gathered On The Battlefield of Thought.

ventionalities, young girl, but the oldchange, her outline is fixed and immovable. She must be like Eleanor's
grandmother, "always there"—waitfing, waiting, with a smiling face
through the long, quiet, empty hours,
for her grand children to come home.
I do not think I am exaggerating when
I say that there is no class of society
so bound down by convention, and for
no good reasen, as are the oldest of
all. A young and preity woman must,
of course, walk carefully along life's
paths; she great take care to avoid
even the appearance of evil. As she
grows older a suitable amount of convention in the mother of a family is
a wholesome balance. But when a
woman grows old, when she has
climbed the ladder of years beyond
the point where scandal could touch
her, one would think that she might
lay aside minor conventions of life,
that at last she might do what she
pleased, only limited by her own falling strength. There are so few things,
after all, left for us to do, so few that
we should follow our asprice in for now, that it would seem only right that we should follow our caprice in the small matters that still belong to us.—An Elderly Woman in Harper's

The Church
And the State
In France,
tions of Church and
state in France with those of the Cathstate in France with those of the Catholic religion to the civil power in the United States. Our federal Constitution does not recognize the existence of the Roman Catholic church, or of any other religious body. The several States, however, in their separate capacities, take cognizance of the Roman Catholic organization, as they do of the Protestant Episcopal, the Baptist, or the Methodist, organization. All sects are placed on the same footing; are allowed to own property, and to manallowed to own property, and to man-age their own affairs. Religious con-gregations, like lay associations, are subject to the police power of the States in which they exist. In France, on the other hand, which is a centralon the other hand, which is a central-ized and unified republic, wherein, in-deed, unification is carried to such a pitch that the prefects of provinces, corresponding to our state governors, are not elected, but appointed by the central government, the claim to reg-ulate religious as well as all other kinds of associations is asserted and made good by the central civil power. So of associations is asserted and made good by the central civil power. So long as the Concordat lasted, the Catholic church in France enjoyed a considerable amount of independence and self-government. It is the wish of Socialists like M. Jaures and of such extreme Radicals as ex-Premier Combes to extirpate Catholicism from France but relatively rederate men like Min. ut relatively moderate men, like Minister Briand, seem willing to concede to the Roman Catholic church in the French republic a considerable in-stalment of autonomy.—Harper's Week-

And Now it In round rigures, there is Lo, the are 284,000 Indians in Rich Indian! the United States at the present time, 91,000 of whom are in Indian Territory and 15,000 in Oklahoma, or 106,000 in the coming state. Those of Indian Territory, the five civilized tribes—Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chiekasaws and Seminoles—have been managing their own affairs for two-thinds of a century, and are in all respects fitted for the citizenship which they are soon to exercise. All of these, and nearly all of those in the Oklahoma end of the coming state, wear civilized dress, and have schools, churches, and the other accompaniments of civilization. Of the 193,000 Indians outside of Indian Territory, 116,000 wear civilized dress, 70,000 speak the language, and 38,000 are members of regularly established churches. They have \$35,000,000 in the United States treasury, on which they get \$1,725,000 interest every year, and under treaties the government pays them annually \$750,000 more. The per capita wealth among the Indians is much greater than the \$1,400 which represents the share of the rest of the \$6,000,000 people in the \$112,000,000,000 of available property in the United States. The 2,000 Osages in Oklahoma are the richest community on the face of the globe, and they are getting richer.—
Lesie's Weekly. Leslie's Weekly.

What the The term capital, it must be observed, stands For. The term capital, it must be observed, though often applied to concrete articles, as lands, money, bouses, etc., really has reference to, and signifies, an abstract thing, namely, the demand for, or value of, the article in question. It thus has two sides, one affecting the producer of the article, or the holder, and the other concerning the consumer. Any article, to constitute capital, must have a trade value, and, it is the demand of the consumer that gives it this value. the consumer that gives it this value.

Each generation permits a different type of solution in the late of the collision of the co the wheat for consumption. He could only use a certain small quantity of wheat for his own needs, and the rest would be one value to him. He would be just as poor as if he had only a hundred bushels yearly. Thus A is not the holder, the owner of capital in this case, for the other side, the demand that conters the value is lacking. Now suppose the country to become inhabited with people, who have no wheat of their own, or insufficient for their needs, and who require some of A's wheat. Their demand for it sets a value on A's article, and immediately A becomes article, and immediately A becomes a capitalist. Now if his employes, who are also consumers, become discontent-ed because A holds all the wheat to be had, and wish to try to injure his husiness by striking, would they not manifestly be mistaken? It would not worry him at all. The lessened pro-duction would not cause him any loss at all, it would, on the contrary, serve to increase the demand, and thus raise the price, so that, briefly, his capital would be greater than it was before— "Letters to Workingmen" in the Square Deal.

The Divorce of late years has had an alarming growth, not only in the United not only in the United States, but in almost every civilized country of the world. The causes which have contributed to this growth are numerous and complex, but undoubtedly one of the most active has been the spread of Democracy, or rather of that individualistic view of life of which Democracy is the political expression. Today, as never before, the individual is asserting his claims to the full enjoyment of life's opportunities; and while this movement has been productive of lasting benefits. It has also been coupled with a widespread disposition to resist the pressure of social obligations which interfere. spread disposition to resist the pressure of social obligations which interfere, however necessarily, with individual liberty or happiness. The conjugat tie and the duties of parenthood springing from it is of all human relations the one in respect to which the weight of social obligation is most directly felt; and it is at this point, therefore, that mutinous individualism has put forth its most determined struggles. The conjugal relation has a twofold aspect: its most determined struggles. The conjugal relation has a twofold aspect: It is a relation between the partners in marriage themselves, and a relation to offspring. A characteristic feature of militant individualism is that in the discussion of marriage, the former of these aspects is preferentially emphasized, while the latter is more or less thrown into the shade. The right of married persons to obtain relief from a tie which is no longer pleasing is conthe which is no longer pleasing is considered from the point of view of their own happiness; while the rights of the children as affected by divorce are treated with the most superficial attention.—Prof. Adler in Woman's Home Companion.

The Unorig- We are sometimes apt to forget that it re-quires a higher talent to vitalize and make inality of Great Minds. significant the universal human tives than to invent fantastic tales. "Called Back" and "She"—good enough stories, both of them, each in its kindstories, both of them, each in its kinddid not demand a larger imaginative
effort on the part of their several authors than was require to write the
"Rise of Silas Lapham" or "Tom Sawyer;" and Anthony Hope, when he
turned from his imaginative kingdom
of Zenda to grapple with the realities
of life and character, was not entirely
successful. The case of the creator of
Sherlock Holmes yields another illustration of the general truth for which
Professor Matthews contends. "The
tales that dealt with Sherlock Holmes
and Brigadier Gerard and the White
Company," he says, "are works of in-Company," he says, "are works of in-vention mainly; and the writer had proved himself capable of adopt and ingenious invention." On the other hand, Conan Doyle's attempts to deal with every-day themes have been to a large degree failures. He has at his mmand "the more showy investion," the cannot attain to "the larger but he cannot attain to "the is imagination."-Current Literature.

When Honor In every community Comes to there are good men and Quiet Workers, women who are unnoted and unrenowned. They hold no offices, they serve on no committees. When officials are to be elected, their names are not suggested. When honors are to be bestowed no one thinks of them. They are quiet keepers at home, or patient daily tollers in honorable vocations, living humbly on some quiet street, with a few

when the day of honorable promotion comes the fortunate ones will be of those who saw but little of honor at the hands of their countrymen. God's estimate of man does not depend upon how much he pays per front foot for his property, or how mashy stations of responsibility he has held, or how costly an automobile he drives,—Exchange. No Need for To be bereft of or

No Need for To be bareft of an An Empty Life ideal is worse than Cn Earth. death, Death may be the puttling of an ideal the crowning of life with all its hoped and possibilities. But to have nothing to live for, to see nothing in life only vagueness, emptiness, inanifion, letter a death crowned with a hopeful ideal with all the glories of the immortal life before it than to let the energies waste and rust in aimless, purposeless existence. But why should any life be aimless in a world such as this? There is room in it for every voice. There is a path in it for every hand. There are hearts waiting to respond to every word of love. There are parched lips waiting for the cup of cold water. There are tottering, blind spirits feeling their way over troubled pathways needing the guidance of eyes that can see. There are victims to vice whom the song might lead to Jesus. There are warped and twisted tenements where penury has refused to relax its pittless grasp, where the prayer and the ready help would be as blessed as the footsteps of the Great Comforter on the streets of Capernaum. There, is no need for emptiness of life in this world. From every soul paths radiate, like the spokes of a wheel, paths of is no need for empuress of life in this world. From every soul paths radiate, like the spokes of a wheel, paths of opportunity along any one of which we may walk to the glorification o' God,—The United Presbyterian. JUST FOR FUN. Off the Beaten Track. The first morning the new teacher was at the village school he taught a lesson in mental arithmetic and gave lesson in mental arithmetic and gave the following example:

"If I had seven oranges and eleven more are given to me, then I gave five of them to a friend, how many oranges have I left?"

The new teacher could not understand the puzzled expression of the children's faces or why he received no answer, but, thinking they must be rather dull, repeated the question. After a little silence a small hand was raised.

arter a first stence a small hand was raised.

"Well, little boy, how many are left?"

"Please, sir," timidly replied the boy,
"we always do our sums with apples."

—Philadelphia Public Ledger. Outheroding Herod. An American visiting Dublin told some startling stories of the height of New York skyscrapers.

"Ye haven't seen our newest hotel, have ye?" asked an Irishman.
"No," replied the Yankee.
"Well," said the Irishman. "It's so tall that we have to put the two top stories on hinges."

"What for?" asked the American.
"So that we can let 'em down while the moon goes by!" said Pat.—Tit-Bits.

"I notice you never give a girl flowers or books. Candy seems to be your long suit." "Candy is the best proposition," said

Mr. Stinjay. "You can get some of that back."—Washington Herald.

#### Changeable.

Patience-Don't you think his conversation is monotonous?

Patrice—Don't see how it can be;
he's always talking about the weather

-Yonkers Statesman.

Prisoner-I'll reform, Judge, if you'll give me time.

Judge—All right. I'll give you thirty days.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### Surely Not His Wife.

Farmer-Where did you get that hal?
It looks like one of mine.
Tramp-Why, I got it off the most lovable, kind-hearted and good-natured lady I ever met.
Farmer-That's all right. I thought the gave it to you Fachunge. my wife gave it to you .- Exchange

Those Dear Girls.

Yes. Arthur is so thoughtless some ways; I frequently have to ask him to spare my blushes!" "Surely, he doesn't attempt to wipe them off, does he?-Chicago Chronicle.

領域。同時的各位同時的可以對於實際的發展



# Spring Cleaning

Suggests New Carpets, Rugs, Wall Paper, Etc., to Beautify and Improve the Home.

OF course you are coming to Z. C. M. I.'s Spring Opening Monday. Be sure and visit our Carpet department. We are displaying the finest line of Carpet Size Rugs ever seen in the city. Consisting of Hodge's Fiber Rugs, Smith's Regular Axminsters and Bigelow Axminsters, Regular Velvets, Wilton and French Velvets and Tapestry Brussels. The home beautiful can be obtained by a new covering of Wall Paper. We are showing a beautiful variety of wall covering for interior decorations—the latest conceptions and the newest ideas in great variety, in fact, we have just what you want at the exact price you desire to pay.

See Spring Announcements on pages 22 and 23.

Z. C. M. I. Where You Get the Best. Z. C. M. I.