POEMS EVERYBODY SHOULD KNOW

ALNASCHAR

Have you read in the old Arabian tale Of the merchant who sat in the market-place With a basket of wares exposed for sale, And ignored the crowd, with averted face? For he dreamed in the sun of a future time When his basket of glassware should all be sold, And he counted his pains in a dream sublime, Till his wealth had risen a hundredfold; And he sat there and dreamed, with a blissful sigh, As the crowd went by-went surging by.

And nobody bought, and nobody cared For the silent man with the misty gaze, Who sat by his basket and idly stared Through the busy hours of the market-days. And jewels of Ophir and silks of Tyre Were mingled with spices and tropical fruits; All sounds and sights to the heart's desire. And the tom-tom's beat and the wail of flutes. But he closed his eyes with an indolent yawn, While the crowd passed on-passed laughing on.

And he dreamed of the gold that would be increased-Of the gorgcous glory of Eastern life; Of the flowers' perfume and the splendid feast: Of the vizier's daughter he would take for his wife: Of his haughty pride when she knelt at his feet: He would spurn her away as she trembled there! He spurned; and his basket crashed into the street, While his wonderful castles fell out of the air. And he gazed on the ruin with face long drawn. While the crowd passed on-passed idly on.

Ah, many there be with talents spread To the carcless gaze of the multitude, Who sit and dream with lowered head, And half-indifferent, half-subdued, Await the coming of those who buy; And wait in vain, for the buyers pass, And all too late their plaintive cry, When hopes are shattered like broken glass! And they slt and mourn for fortune gone, While the world goes on-unheeding on.

Louise Cass Evans.

NOTES.

The selection of William Dean Howells as orator at the celebration of the Longfellow centenary, Feb. 27, was in every respect suitable, says the New York Times. He is the one literary man of eminence in this country whom one-tenth of his fellow countrymen would have chosen to do honor to the memory of New England's great poet. memory of New England's great poet. For Longfellow was a great poet, great alike in his literary achievement and in his influence upon American thought and feelings, and it is absurd to fancy that denial of his greatness indicates fine literary judgment. It has long been the custom of a certain set of English journalists to sniff at Long-fellow, chiefly because of the popu-larity of his writings among the Eng-lish middle classes. Their attitude tolarity of his writings among the Eng-lish middle classes. Their attitude to-ward admirers of the author of "Hia-watha" and "Erangeline" is similar to that of the distinguished H. G. Wells toward some Americans (school children, we believe) who betrayed a knowledge of Tennyson's "Princess." But it is not necessary to take any English judgment of Longfellow into consideration when we measure his greatness, nor need we ever keep in mind the need of measuring the pro-duct of his genius and fancy. duct of his genius and fancy.

tracted great attention on both sides of the Atlantic.

The novelist, Robert Hickens, is at work upon a sequel to his book, "The Call of the Blood," and purposes to be-gin serial publication A the story next June. He has in mind also an-other novel, described as a study of a woman who is radically cruel and who cannot brook any restraint of her im-pulses.

Miss Alice Lounsberry, who writes the popular nature books, has gone abroad to visit the great desert country, the scenes described in "The Garden of Allah." and she will spend some time in that region. It is not known whether she will write any descriptions of the country, but she is at work upon an-other nature book, which will be pub-lished by the Stokes company.

Arthur a Becket, journalist, novelist, war correspondent and a member of the Punch staff for 28 years, has written a book which will be published under the title of "Recollections of a Humorist," The author's boylsh memories take him back to Thackeray, Leech and Jerrold, and the experiences of this life have brought him in contact with all sorts and conditions of people.

Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, whose new novel, "By the Light of the Soul," is attracting wide notice, is of the opinion that a comprehensive American novel, reographically speaking, is at present impossible. She thinks that America impossible. She thinks that America must for the present be pictured in sections, but that gradually there will some a fusing into a whole, and that the comprehensive novel will then become a combine comprehensive novel will then become a possibility. She is firmly of the opinion that writ-ers of New England, New York, the south and the west, are doing an admir-able work by depicting their own par-ticular fields, and that the fusing will slowly be brought about. slowly be brought about. So many of Mr. Phillips Oppenheim's older novels have been reissued in new illustrated editions that his latest pub-lished book, "The Malefactor" has been confused, in some quarters, with these new editions. "The Malefactor" was brought out in book form for the first time on January 5, and the publishers' report that its sale has already exceed-ed that of any previously published Op-penheim novel. Several enthusiastic reviewers have termed the book "a new Monte Christo!"

THE LATE S. W. SEARS. As he Looked While a Young Man in 1862. to do with "The Riddle of the Negro" Hohenlohe-Memoirs of Prince Hohen

lo do with The Eddie of the Negro' is fully announced. Other contributors are: George Ran-dolph Chester, Sarah N. Clegborn Michael Williams, Witter Bynner and Jules Verne Des Voignes.

NEW LIBRARY BOOKS.

The following 35 volumes will be added to the rubble library Monday morning. March 1997;

MISCELLANEOUS. arke--Can 1 Believe in God the Fathr. Froude-History of England; 12 vol. Genung-American Commentary on the Old Testament. (Leviticus & Numbers). cl. FICTION. Bennett--Treasure of Poyre Gaillard McIntyre-Ragged Edge. Moore--Bishop of Cottontown. Nicholson--Port of Missing Men. Bussell--Strang Voyage. Russell--Strang Voyage. CHALDREN'S BOOKS. Adelborg-Clean Peter. Aspinwall-Short Stories for Short Peo

DESERET EVENING NEWS SATURDAY MARCH 2 1907

LEAVES FROM OLD ALBUMS.

ie. . Carey-Ballads for Little Folks. Finn-That Football Game. Mace-Fairy Book. Taggart-Daddy's Daughter.

Out the English Market.

Special Correspondence. ONDON, Feb. 20 .- Literary people

will all be glad to hear that Douglas Sladen has at last been persuaded to write his memoirs. There are few literary lions who have had a larger circle of famous friends that Mr. Sladen, who for about 30 years has been one of the leading figures in literary London. His Thursday evening parties in his Kensington flat were celeparties in his Kensington flat were cele-brated for their celebrities, and it was Mr. Sladen who was mainly instru-mental in promoting a succession brilliant Bohemian clubs, the Argo-nauts, the Vagabonds' and the Au-thors', where his powers as a reconteur made him an always popular member. Of the Old Vagabonds' club, of which Jerome K. Jerome once regretfully sa that there "was only one perambula-tor between all the members," Barrie and Kipling were members, and its din-

and Kipling were members, Ballic and Kipling were members, and its din-ners were frequented regularly by Co-nan Doyle, Jerome, Zangwill, Anthony Hope, Stanley Weyman, H. G. Wells, Hall Caine, Rider Haggard, and many others whose names are now writ in the scroll of fame.

the seroll of fame. Sladen's American reminiscences are likely to be of peculiar interest, for he was in the United States for three years, and numbered among his friends curch more and moments for both white, and an and women as the poet Whittier, the atheist, Ingersoll, Col. John Hay, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Frank R. Stockton, T. B. Aldrich, W. D. Howells, Mark Twain, Bill Nye, Ed-

is that so many of the American mag-azines are now disposing of the Eng-lish rights of their material to maga-zines here at lower rates than the lo-cal authors used to get. The amount of American material in English magazines is increasing stead-ily. On the other hand, scarcely one of the Euglish magazines that doesn't cir-culate in the United States finds any market with American magazines for the American rights of its material. Yet another interesting change in the situa-tion is that French. German and Scan-dinavian authors are waiking up to the advantage of the new American copy-right law, and are beginning to offer their work to American publishers and oditors. 10.00

editors. Mystery still clings to the authorship of "Elizabeth and her German Garden." "Fraulein Schmidt and Mr. Anstru-ther," the new book by this retiring author, is announced for publication here in book form early next summer, but the author's name is still sup-pressed. The first few instalments of the story appeared in one of the leading American magazines under the name of "The Countess von Arnhim," but there is no such name in the lists of tilted personages in Germany, and it is inter-esting to observe that this name has now been withdrawn from the maga-zine in question, and "By the Author of Elizabeth and her German Garden'' substituted for it. One of the most dis-tinguished of old German families bases a name closely resembling the one so strangely withdrawn, but this doesn't necessarily signify.

THAT NEV R TIRE More About Certain Natural Agents That Produce Soil.

ARMY OF WORKERS

WITHOUT HASTE OR REST.

Is the Action of Silent Forces That Change Rocks Into Food for Plants.

To most readers, anything that savors of geology, of soils, of rocks, is intolerably dull and uninteresting; and a econd paper on the subject of second paper on the subject of soll-making has not been undertaken in the hope that some new or folditous moth-of of expression might be worked out that should serve to hold the attention of the casual reader. But it is be-lieved that a bare indication of what the state normal school is now secking to introduce on this subject into the rubile secools, may reveal such mar-ters as to enlist the interset and possi-bly the co-operation of many people besides teachers. WHY STUDY SOLLS?

WHY STUDY SOLLS?

Not many of us are accustomed to egard the soil beneath our feet as Not many of us are accustomed to regard the soft beneath our feet as anything else than mere dirt, so much inert. lifeless clay and sand, a rather disagre-able form of matter, with which we prefer to have as hile to do as possible, and will not think at all about, unless necessity should con-strain us in that direction. Not so, however, thought Washington, Jeffer-son, Einerson, and most other great Americans. They were fond of field and garden studies, and found inspira-tion in the garden spade. And even today, as in the times of our great an-cestor, God walks "among the trees of the garden." But why should any one study soil? Because it is an in-teresting scene of life and action. It is also literally plantfood, as well as a storehouse for retaining the food of plants. No vegetation lives merely en air and water, not even the scawceds, the fungi, the bacteria, or the lichens and mosses. Plants that seem to do so, secure mineral matter from the wa-ter and the air. ROCKS FURNISH PLANT FOOD.

Burn any plant, and an ash will re-nain-a mineral substance composed thefty of the solid minerals, silica, botash, soda, sulphur, phosphorus,line potash, soda, sulphur, phosphorus, lime iroh, magnesia, manganese, and min-eral compounds of the gases chlorine and fluorine. These substances, then, must be included in the food of plants. They are contained in the rocks. But plants cannot use them in this form; the rock substance must be changed into soil before it is available to plants. Plant food is abundant in almost all rocks and soils; but as long as it is stored in the rocks, or in a soil form not available to plants, it is really locked up, and must be freed before the plants can get at it. NATURE'S SILENT WORKERS.

NATURE'S SILENT WORKERS.

In the previous article, some of na-ture's rougher and larger instruments ture's rougher and larger instruments for soil-making were considered, name-ly the means by which nature shatters, blasts, and then shifts the materials of the rock, during the process of break-it up and grinding it into soil. These results are impressive, often spectac-ular: but they do not compare in im-portance with the work accomplished by other noiseless and invisible armies of workers that act incessantly, day and night, throughout the whole year. New facts are continually emphasizing the amount and significance of results achieved by nature's silent laborers, the foremost among which are certain gases in air and water. ACTION OF OXYGEN.

ACTION OF OXYGEN.

The guses most active in consuming The former attacks iron and other metalliferous ores in rock. We may observe this process in the rapid rust-

forent way. When water is armed with the of this gas, almost every mineral is to some extent dissolved by it. Mar-ble and ather forms of lime rock are carbonate of lime formed in this way, and is again soluble in water contain-ing carbon dioxide, to form a double carbonate. Sandstones consist of stains of silica, which is nearly insolu-ble of the cemented together by from which is assily dissolved. The granites of durant, are largely insoluble when has define the the first name delagar, are largely insoluble when has define the water, which then dis-ble day without water. It read-ing the carbon dist of quartz and while the crystals of guartz and shill be arried on ward by unruling wa-ter and deposited as not. Consider

ACTION OF RUNNING WATER. Stand beside any small stream. The rains of sand in the bed, as they have and stop, form ridges like small

waves, because usy obstruction that changes the velocity of flowing water causes the beater surficies to be bropped. On the convex side, the cur-ent is feeble and, there the grains are haid down; but on the concive side, the stream cuts into the beats, so that the stream cuts into the beats, so that the bed is constantly whifting. (See articles on deltas.) The banks dis-solve like sugar mean the mouths of most rivers, and every river valley shows by its terraces how the soil has been carried to one lower level after another. another

ACTION OF RAIN.

ACTION OF RAIN. ACTION OF RAIN. Rain drops as they strike the soil, work up the looser grains; and flow-ing down the inclines, the rain bears the soil with it. This waste of hands is very great in some of the southern states, and has been graphically de-ferihed by J. W. McGee. Every earc-ful farmer has witnessed it on hillsides of his farm, for this action of rain takes place over the surface of all ex. cept swamp and heavily wooded lands. When the Bolls of hillsides expand with mojeture or frost, there is a small movement downward because it be-comes loosened and gravity helps it to slide down ward a little. When the fox brings dirt to the sur-face or when trees are uprooted, the soil moved is one step nearer to the sea. The soils of the summit crawid down upon those of the lowlands. Stu-dents of the State Normal school re-port that they have seen this process in operation on the hillsides of Par-ley's canyon, and in various other lo-calities. ACTION OF GLACIERS.

calities. ACTION OF GLACIERS.

califties. ACTION OF GLACIERS. In mountainous districts, glaciers produce soil. A vast sheet of ice once spread from Labrador over two-thirds of this continent. The weight of a cubic foot of ice exceeds 57 pounds. An ice sheet 10 feet deep weights 570 pounds to the square foot. But gla-ciers may be 1,000 feet thick. They are nature's mills for grinding rock into soil; they have run incessantly for hundreds of centuries. While the great ice sheet crept southward, tho solid rock beneath was cut away. The narrower canyons were filled with ice rivers, which carried to the valleys thick layers of gravel, sand and clay. Streams of water emerged from the melting ice fronts, and deposited im-mense layers of coarse, clean, gravel, forming the basis of our eastern prairie lands. Beds of sand were spread out in other places, but the fine silt was laid down only in lakes or in the sea at the mouths of the rivers. When the ice front tarried for a few decades at one place, the fragments of rock were unloaded there, forming ridges (terminal moraines) offen 29 to 409 feet high and several miles wide.

Earthworms are among the greatest of the agencies for soil improving. An-gle worms move through the soil and eat a narrow hole, swallowing the earth. In their stomachs, the grains of sand are somewhat ground up. In moist countries, earthworms pass through their bodies each year about 10 tons of dry earth per acre, making the soil fertile, allowing it to dry, and subject-ing it to the action of the air. (See Darwin-Formation of Vegetable Mould.) In dry countries, the work of the earthworms may not be wholly beneficial, because they make the land porous and it thus becomes too dry. Where the land surface is too flat for rapid drainage, a deposit of humus or Earthworms are among the greatest

where the land surface is too flat for rapid drainage, a deposit of humus or peat is often formed. Dry earth that is porous burns up organic matter kept under it; hence, to bury decaying or-ganic matter beneath a thin layer of dry dust, deodorizes and renders it harmless; but moist earth permits the escape only of certain gases, while re-

amount of soil emptied there by riven flowing into it. Certain grasses start a the shore and advance towards the sca building a peat bed up to near the leve of high tide. The peat forms a kind of soil for eel grass, which can live under water. It soon builds a platform for grasses, which in turn retain and help to make a soil.

21

THIS WORK **IS GLORIOUS**

The letters below are but a part of one week's letters. We are carrying hope and happiness into homes clouded by Bright's disease

and Dibbetes. See what an interest the druggists, oo, are taking. Also, note that these etters are from all over the United

States. From O. P. Safford, druggist, Flint, Mich: "Mr. Arthur McIntyre of this city was so bud with Bright's disease his friends gave up all hopes. He was put on the Renai Compound and is to-day well and in business. Also Mr. Justus C. Goodwin was sick in bed over a year. Had been tapped and after a consultation the physicians rave him up. Has been now on your Renai Compound six to eight months and is at work every day. A great surprise to all." From W. G. Shepard, druggist, Ev-erett, Wash.: "I report the following: Woman mid-

erett, Wash.; "I report the following: Woman mid-dle age; in a very ball con-dition; both albumen and sug-ar; told by physician case was hopeless. After treatment with Diabetic Compound, is in entirely comfortable condition and believes cure is complete." From Wim. D. Duncan, druggist. Ottawa, III.;

Ottawa, III.

Ottawa, III.: "We have a gentleman here, a Mr. Blodweit, who the physician said wouldn't live six months. He started on Fulton's Renal Compound and kept cetting better. He is still alive and comes into our store almost daily. He says he would have been in his grave if he had not taken it. We also have others." thers.

From J. H. Wright, Mineral Wells,

Texas: "Let me state the condition I myself." was in. I was taken sick four years ago. Doctor said it was Bright's. A month later the dropsy came. Was then in hed four months. Heard of month later the months. Heard of then in bed four months. Heard of your Fulton's Compound and sent for a dozen. The sixth found me improv-ing. Sent for two dozen more. The following March was examined by an following March was examined by an expert and pronounced sound. Am

following March was examined by an expert and pronounced sound. Am now in fine health. It is the greatest thing in the world." From Walter T. Overtou, druggist, Geneva, Q.: "On August 27 you sent me an offer which I turned down, never having heard of your compounds. Since then I have heard of a case of Bright's disease being cured by it after the doctor had given him up. If not too dector had given him up. If not too late I will take that offer." From Frank Edmondson & Bro. druggists, Atlanta, Ga.: "We started three years ago mith a hundred dollar order. One best ender

"We started three years ago mith a hundred dollar order. Our last order was for a thousand and fifty dollars net. There have been a number of recoveries here, and we now have a number of patients on the compounds and all are doln~ well. We know of no preparation that we *~~ the same confidence in." From H. G. Andersor druggist, Nez-perce. Idaho:

From H. G. Anderson druggist, Nez-perce, Idaho: "I gladly took all the Renal Com-nound Mr. Mocklers brounds with him, The results in his case and our ef-forts have noten several persons on it and we have not had a single one of them say that it is not helping them; on the contrary, they are all being helped." From Sherman & McConnel Drug Co., Omaha:

"We believe that Dr. of this city will give you a testimonial in his own case of Bright's disease. He became alarmed and took the Renat Compound with great satisfaction. He is a regular graduate. We have not the details, but think he will give the details, but think he will give them." From Eddy & Co., druggists, Sopora,

"It is surprisin" the number of peo-ple who have been apparently cured, and there are a number whose lives have been prolonged. Our physician has also prescribed the commound for several years with excellent results." From B. E. Laughlin, druggist, San Uses Cal.





he; 2 vol. Scott-Romance of Polar Exploration. Segmour-The Cross in Tradition and History. Smlith-Proof,Reading and Punctuation Warton-History of English Pactry ; cl.

Edwin Lefevre, whose novel, "Samp-son Rock of Wall Street," is to be pub-lished next week by the Harpers, is exceptionally well equipped to write stories of the most important financial district of the world.

For years he has studied Wall street. He went into it as a newspaper man, as a financial reporter, with the defi-nite and carefully planned intention of studying Wall street's characters and life, and its myriad phases, for fic-tional use tional use.

He did not at once try to write about
He waited till he felt that he knew
He waited until he had come into intimate touch with its great manipulators. Then, from the first, his storles won success by their strength and their knowledge.
He has not yielded to the temptation of too-swift production on heat success.

He has not yielded to the tempta-tion of too-swift production, and has written comparatively liftle, in total quantity, but what he has written has established his reputation. His new novel is far ahead of any of his pre-vious work in breadth of view and power. It is a story of Wall Street by a man behind the scenes--a man who has made himself familitar with its life and its methods.

Seldom has a book attracted such profound and instant attention as has Mark Twain's "Christian Science;" and one of its most interesting features is his succinct summarizing of Mrs. Ed-dy's character and power. He gives a charming picture of Mrs. Eddy as she appears to her followers: "Patient, gentle, loving, compassion-ate, noble-hearted, unselfish, sinless, widely cultured, splendidly equipped mentally, a profound thinker, an able writer, a divine personage, an inspired messenger whose acts are dictated from the Throne, and whose every ut-terance is the Voice of God. "She has delivered to them a re-ligion which has revolutionized their

"She has delivered to them a re-ligion which has revolutionized their lives, banished the gloom that shad-owed them, and filled them and flood-ed them with sunshine and gladness and peace; a religion which has no hell; a religion whose heaven is not put off to another time, with a break and a guif between, but begins here and now, and melts into eternity as fancies of the waking day melt into the dreams of sleep." the dreams of sleep.

H. G. Wells really believes that Mars is inhabited; his weird imaginings of a Martian race, set forth in one of his early works, are based upon an actual conviction conviction,

conviction. Of course he is far from asserting his belief as a certainty. But he holds that the lines upon the moon, shown in the hest photographs, which seem to be laid out with such mathematical precision, do really indicate canals, or something clse, not the chance result of nature. He hopes however, that thits world will come nearer to settling its own problems before it shall really get into communication with Mars. Until pres-ent problems are adjusted he fears the coming of a new set of unknown influ-ences.

ences. He is a man of wide interests, and, unlike many Englishmen, feels the im-portance of other countries as well as his own.

his own. His opinions in regard to the United States he has recently set down in the important book entitled The Future in America. In conversation, recently, he succinctly summed up his views by any-ing that the principal danger, for Am-erica, lies in too great a growth of a dangerous type of individualism and too itilie of a binding of the people together by the state.

His book has, by its earnestness, at-



Upon the completion of the series of articles upon Jay Cooke, the financier of the Civil war, now running in the Century Magazine, a full and author-ized biography of this remarkable Ar vican will be published by George W. Jacobs & Co. This book (of which the serial articles form a part) is by Ellis Paxson Oberinoitzer, Ph. D., the author of a work on Robert Morris and the finances of the revolution. He has had free access to all the Cooke papers which comprised many chests full of letters, documents, maps, and scrap books preserved in the most careful way by a methodical business man. All this material has been utilized to the full with the approval and aid of the family. The work will be amply filus-trated with portraits and fac-similes and will be a valuable contribution to the history of the Civil war and the speculative era which preceded the panic of 1873. The book is a story of how Cooke sold more than two thou-sand millions of United States bonds and then set out to civilize the north-west from Duluth to Tacoma, a region then inhabited chiefly by hostile Indians and black herds of buffalo.

and black herds of buffalo. The American Magazine for March includes a new little play, "The Goal" by Henry Arthur Jones. Throughout the play, made joyful by his presence, the play, made joyful by the presence of the factors of larger the periodical, relates in the present present Blane. "Subset" Cox, Horaco foreles, "Pistron" Kelley and Garfield freeley, "Pistron" Kelley and Garfield the periodical, relates in the present by his bores." Stanley Johnson de-servant problem is entitled. "We and Output by of the tariff under to see Athletics Among the Blind." foseph Jacobs records the biography of the paracter study of President Koseph Jacobs records the biographen to an or Middle American. The In-Argument With & Millionaire." The au-thor of "Emury Lou" writes another "Lita" story, and F. Marion Craw. "Mat Ray Stannard Baker is going

Frank R. Stockton, T. B. Aldrich, W. D. Howells, Mark Twain, Bill Nye, Edmund Clarence Stedman, Louise Chandler Moulton, Col. T. W. Higgin, son and many others. He saw something of three presidents, Cleveland, Harrison and Roosevelt. With reference to Oliver Wendell Holmes, I once heard Mr. Siaden tell an interesting anecdote. He was calling on the doctor, and his host introduced him to his secretary. When she had left the room, Holmes said to Mr. Sladen. "That will one day be a famous woman! She can really write." The secretary was Miss Mary E. Wilkins. As most people know, Douglas Sladen was the original founder of "Who's Who?" about the compiling of which he has many stories. One very famous authoress, who affects to despise her sigantic popularity, paid not the slightest attention to his polite request that she would fill in the details on the form which was duly sent her. Mr. Sladen had no choice but to fill in the details in the details himself, which he did as best he could, but by a Machiavellian stroke of policy. inserted the lady's age as 40. The proofs were duly sent to her, and the result was an indignant letter of protest, together with reams of biographical matter-more, in fact, than was needed. Mr. Sladen was subsequently, I gather, forgiven.

Within a week or two the annual in-vasion of London by American publish-ers will be at its height. Each wish-ing to be first on the ground to pick up the best bargains in English au-thors, the invasion seems to begin a little earlier each year. But the day has gone by for much profit in such plgrimages. In the last few years, the successful English author has become

has gone by for much profit in such pligrimages. In the last few years, the successful English author has become fully alive to the value of the Ameri-can market, and no longer leaves his American rights in his English publish-er's hands, to be held until some Amer-ican publisher ocmes along to buy them. As a matter of sad fact, a good many of the more important English novels are sold in America even before they are written-al least, so far as boc2 rights are concerned. The general re-port is, however, that the American magazine editor has acquired a habit of insisting upon seeing what it is that he is going to buy before he agrees to pay for it. Another interesting sign of the times is that whereas English au-thors can get better prices than ever

the times is that whereas English au-thors can get better prices than ever from American magazines, providing their stories are good, the prices in the English magazines, for serials at least. are decreasing steadily, and the prices for short stories are also surprisingly small, except in the case of a few fa-vorite authors. The principal reason

Eden Philipotts, who has been having faracious correspondence with the Eden Philipotts, who has been having a feroclous correspondence with the London Times over the book war, brought on by the Times' cut-rate sales, has been ill for several weeks, and has now left his charming home in Tor-quay for the sunshine of San Remo, where his health has already begun to improve. CHARLES OGDENS.

"SAVED HER SON'S LIFE.

The happiest mother in the little own of Ava, Mo., is Mrs. S. Ruppee, the writes: "One year ago my son was She writes: "One year ago my son was down with such serious lung trouble that our physician was unable to help him; when, by our druggist's advice I began giving him Dr. King's New Dis-covery, and I soon noticed improve-ment. I kept this treatment up for a few weeks when he was perfectly well. He has worked steadly since at car-penter work. Dr. King's New Discov-ery saved his life." Guaranteed best cough and cold remedy by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept, 500 and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. She wr'tes;

The Nature Student's Cat.

The Nature Student's Cat. John Burroughs, the famous nature stu-dent, is never utred of rid culling the new school of nature writers, the school that attributes a quite human intelligence to animals and insects. "Mr. Burroughs dined with me one night," said a magazine editor of New York "and among my guests was a young mature writer of the new school. This young man told a wonderful story about the intelligence of oysters. He sa d he was going to put the story in his new book. Mr. Burroughs gave a dry laugh and said: "Let me tell you about a cat. This story is guife as authentic as the other one, and it should do for you book

healy." The venerable student paused impres-"The venerable student paused impres-vicely, then said: "A Springfield couple had a cat this ise had rendered helpless, and they put t out of its misery by means of chloro-orm. They buried it in the garden, and labiled a rose bush over its remains." The ext morning a familiar scratching took them to-the front door, and there was the at waiting to be let in, with the rose such under its arm."

WORKED LIKE A CHARM.

WORKED LIKE A CHARM. Mr. D. N. Walker, editor of that spicy journal, the Enterprise, Louisa, Va., says: "I ran a nail in my foot las-week and at once applied Bucklen's Ar-nica Salve. No inflammation followed: the salve simply healed the wound." Heals sores, burns and skin diseases, Guaranteed at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store. 25c.

metalliferous ores in rock. We may observe this process in the rapid rust-ing of bright, metallic tools, that have been exposed to the rain. It is not usually the rain that corrodes the met-als, but the oxygen, which acts more freely in the presence of water. The oxygen cats into the metal, combining with it to form a compound called an oxid, and leaving the metal rough, cor-roded and more readily open to the destructive action of coarser mechan-ical agencies, Many rocks contain lime, potash and soda, and these materials are quickly seized by the carbon di-oxide of the air, to form carbonates. The rocks that contain iron are chiefly the slates, sandstones, granites, and basalts. In perfectly dry air, neither class is attacked, but air is never per-fectly dry, and water in its natural state always contains oxygen. The joints of basaltic rock absorb the molsture. The free oxygen lays hold of ony iron it meets, causing reddish-brown patches to apear in the very center of what seem to be hard and im-pervious stones. This rust is soon washed out and the freezing water then gets an opportunity to begin its operation of reading the rock apart. ACTION OF CAREON DIOXIDE. rich in food for growing crops.
rich in food for growing crops.
Where a great river winds over a flat plain and overflows, aqualic plants form a sort of forest and their decay makes this black mold, the richest kind of land. Behind the glacies of North America were many lakes, some of which still exist as about the head-waters of the Mississippi. As these lakes were drained, they left in their beds a rich soil composed of sediment and the remains of decayed vegetation. After the glacial epoch, much of the lakes is attacked, but all is never perfectly dry air, neither the states, sandstones, granites, and basalts. In perfectly dry air, neither feetly dry, and water in its naturat state always contains oxygen. The molsture. The free oxygen lays hold of ony iron it meets, causing reddish for any iron it meets, causing reddish brown putches to apear in the very center of whiat seem to be hard and impervious stones. This rust is soon washed out and the freezing water then gets an opportunity to begin its operation of rending the rock apart. ACTION OF CARBON DIOXIDE. Carbon dioxide is a gas composed of carbon and oxygen. It works in a dif-

escape only of certain gases, while re-taining the carbon, which may form into coal if under water. Plants de-caying under water form a black mould rich in food for growing crops. Where a great river winds over a flat plain and overflows aguatic plants

Jose, Cal.: "Your Combounds have effected wonderful cures in this city." One in particular, a Mr. Emerson, was given up by several physicians. He is now strong and well again." From R. M. Fink, druggist, Spring-field Mo.:

From R. M. Fink, druggist, Spring-field, Mo.: "There have been several cures from Bright's disease in our cite. Among them was a Mr. Williams, who had to be carried to the springs for treat-ment. Is now well and attending to business." usiness.

Above are but part of one week's letters, but no room for more. The lovely and stimulating fact is that Bright's disease, Diabetes, and seri-ous Klönay Diseases, universally be-lieved incurable and fatal, are now positively ourselle in nearly pine-

Bright's disease, Diabetes, and seri-ous Klönay Diseases, univorsally be-lieved incurable and fatal, are now positively curable in nearly nine-tenths of all cases. For Bright's and serious kidney dis-ease, get Fulton's Renal Compound. Diabetics will ask for Fulton's Diabetic Compound. Send for booklet. Jno. J. Fulton Co., 5910 San Pablo avenue, Oakland, Cal.

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