DESERET EVENING NEWS What will sound sense, fair considera-tion and Christian charity demand, see-

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. (Sundays excepted).

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THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Seventy-Fourth Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be held in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on Sunday, April 3, 1904, and continue until Wed-

The well known song, "John Brown's body lies a mouldering in the grave," is frequently heard in social gatherings of patriotic and liberty-loving people, who are free to express their admiration of the brave old zealot who defied law in his defense of negroes escaping from the bonds of southern slavery. His infraction of law sinks out of sight in view of the purpose he had in his heart and his fidelity to something that he held above the law. When good people sing in vigorous tones and thrilling harmony that "his soul goes marching along." they exelt his firmness and determination in that which he regarded as right, even though they knowledge that he violated the law and took the consequences. Similar acts to those of John Brown are held in honor by millions of people at the present day, and yet many of them condernn the "Mormon" leaders for avowing that they would rather break the law than violate the sacred covenants they have entered into, with women whom they regard as in every sense of the word their wives for this world and also the world to come. And writers for the papers express astonishment and anger that those gentlemen are ready to "risk the conseouences." Yet history records that the greatest and most heroic reformers of the ages took the same ground as to conscience and the law. We do not wish it to appear that we attempt to draw any parallel between the principle or practice for which those "Mormon" leaders are willing to risk legal consequences, and the causes for which the great defenders of other beliefs and acts were willing to suffer and die. Not at all. But the defiance of law and custom and popular opinion by the latter, was as direct and open as the declarations of the "Mormon" dignitaries, and their readiness to risk the consequences was the same. We may now approve the theories which the stalwarts of the past held as superior to human statutes, but their acts in supporting them were then violations of existing laws. Yet we of the present laud them to the skies, while the same course, though for a different belief, is anathematized in the severest language. But consistency does not enter into the opposition to an unpopular theme, so we must not look for it in the excited utterances of anti-"Mormon" prejudice and passion. The very mention of "plural wives" sends many good people into spasms of virtuous anger. It is not to be wondered at, considering the trend of thought and religious training continuing through centurles. And the idea of maintaining relations of the kind mentioned notwithstanding the law, is looked upon as unjustified by any condition or argument. That was the feeling that the lawbreakers of the past who are justified now by popular sentiment, had to meet in their times. Scarcely a martyr to any creed or doctrine or practice who suffered for its sake, but was condemned as a violator of law. Even the Savior of the world was so sent to His death on the cross. Pllate's declaration that he, personally, found no fault in the man, had to give way to the popular verdict, which made him an offender against both divine and human law, against both the Jewish and the Roman code. Again we repeat, we are not making any comparison between the tenets for which the martyrs for different causes bled and died, and the system which now occasions so much disturbance in the land, but we simply claim that in all those instances, the defenders of those faiths were lawbreakers, and were then doomed for their offences but are now glorified for their valiant yet lawless deeds. The "Mormon" principle of eternal marriage which in theory when so promulged included the plurality of wives, is vehemently unpopular. The performance of plural marriages has been discontinued. The family ties formerly

ing that time is rapidly and peaceably solving the question? On the subject of strong personal

conviction of right in contradistinction to legal enactments, and willingness to risk the consequences when conscience runs against law, the following letter we have received gives two very striking illustrations of that we have in mind and is very timely at the present juncture. We commend it to the careful consideration of our readers everywhere:

Salt Lake City, March 11, 1904. Editor Deseret News:

Last evening, while reading Senator George F. Hoar's entertaining "Auto-biography of Seventy Years," I stum-bled upon two incidents, which may be mentioned appropriately in connection with the present enquiry at Washington. Judging by the questions pro-pounded by various senators, there is no small amount of surprise in the committee that the "Mormon" people should have abandoned, under any stress of conditions whatever, a princi-ple that they believed to be divinely revealed. Senator Bailey, referring to this subject, stated that "the Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away"-the precise position of the "Mormon" Church-but added that in his opinion the manifesto was more a matter of law than revelation. Martyrs for principle have ever been much more nu-merous in the cloister than at the stake; and many a good man has saved his pate by making a virtue of neces-

sity. Senator Hoar relates in his first volume, that the legislature of Massachusetts directed the Governor of that State to employ counsel to test the constitutionality of the laws of South Carolina under which colored seamen, upon arrival at Charleston, were imprisoned during the time that the vessel was in port, and, upon default of the payment of prison fees, were sold into slavery. Samuel Hoar, the Sena-tor's father, though advanced in years April 3, 1994, and continue until Wed-nesday, April 6. A general attendance of the officers and members is requested and expected. JOSEPH F. SMITH, JOHN R. WINDER; MNTHON H. LUND, First Presidency, CONSCIENCE, AND LAW. The well known song, "John Brown's setts by someone else than to take it home safe himself, whilst his duty re-quired him to remain. A committee of seventy prominent citizens waited upon him requiring him to leave the city at once, and presenting to him the alternative of going peaceably in the carriage then waiting at the door, or of being dragged to the dock. He chose being dragged to the dock. He chose the carriage; and one can almost hear the expiring groan with which the theoretical martyrs of New England learned of this practical solution of an otherwise insoluble situation. But surprise at alleged "Mormon" inconsistency in the respect mentioned, is not a discussion to the hormor

is not a circumstance to the horror with which the committee and the country heard President Smith's state-ment that he had been disobeying the law and was prepared to take the onsequences. Most excellent citizens stand aghast at the suggestion that any person should, under any circumstances whatever, dishonor the Revised Statutes. Yet, Senator Hoar, with apparent pride-which it is not my purpose to criticise-relates the following inci-dent in the life of his mother, who was a daughter of Roger Sherman of Connecticut, the only man who signed the four great documents relating to the independence and establishing the gov-ernment of this country. The incident, found at page 16 of volume 1, is as fol-

#### DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1904.

impressed is a strong one. The En-abling Act requires the convention to provide by irrevocable ordinance that polygamous or plural marriages are forever prohibited. In the ordinance adopted by this convention that dec-laration is made: "The following or-dinance will be irrevocable without the dinance will be irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of this state." First, among people of this state." First, among other things, polygamous or plural marriages are forever prohibited. Now, while this is strictly in accord with the letter of the act of Congress, it is not in accord fully with the spirit of that In accord ruly with the spirit of that act, because it must be confessed, I think that it was the intention of the people of the United States assembled in Congress that a prohibition in fact, as well as by words, should be evi-denced by the organic law of this state. Of course the declaration that we have already adouted in the addicate is not

already adopted in the ordinance is not self-executing. It amounts to nothing except like one of the ten command-ments. It might have the effect of a moral law upon the minds and consciences of tasse who look upon the Constitution as a guiding instrument for their lives. Nor have we accom-plished the purpose, as I view it, by our declaration in the schedule, sought to be amended, and all laws of the Ter-ritory of Utah now in force shall be continue in force.' The moment this state enters into the Union all con-gressional acts of this kind fall, so far as their operation is concerned, within this state. There was passed in 1892 by the Legislature of the Territory, an act substantially-indeed, I may sav, literally in accord with, or following the act of Congress upon the subject. That act defines and provides penalties for the specific offenses, polygany, dnlawful cohabitation, adultery, 'ncest, and fornication. Now, that law I ap-prehend is not in force in Utah today, and the reason is that Congress en-tered upon that field of legislation and covered the whole subject matter. There was nothing left for the territorial Legislature to act upon. That being so, it is not included within this provision of section 2, and if it is desired that there shall be a com-pliance with the intert of the act of pliance with the intent of the act of Congress, and with the understanding everywhere, in spirit, as well as in let-ter, it would be necessary for this convention to make some positive declara. tion adding, the force of law, which would be solf-executing; that is, that the courts would undertake to execute it without further legislation upon the subject.

This act of the territorial Legislature entered a field that was already occu-pied, and as long as the Congress had occupied that field, of course nothing was left fo; the territorial Legislature to act upon, and as I desire that there shall be nothing thrown in the way of the approval of this Constitution by those in authority at Washington, I make this suggestion to this convention for their consideration, whether or not it will not be wise, having in mind the general conditions and circumstances attendant upon the passage of this En-abling Act, and the difficulties that theretofore had existed in bringing to a conclusion a long and laborious struggle, to in terms adopt and enact this first section relating to this particular offense already enacted by the territorial Legislature. Mr. Thurman-I desire to ask Mr.

Varian, if the amendment you propose would not chact a great deal more than Congress requires of us in the Enabling

Mr. Varian—In what way? Mr. Thurman—Well, if I remember that act, it goes into detail.

Mr. Varian-Well, but the amendment confines it to that particular matter. It

condition upon which statehood is to be granted to the Territory, for Con-gress did require, by its Enabling Act, an express stipulation upon this sub-ject, and I believe its intention was to have a declaration that would be effective and not merely an empty as-sertion, and I think a provision of this character is absolutely necessary to the document we are drafting, in order to establish beyond all question the to establish beyond all question the fact that we intend to carry out to the letter our agreement as expressed in letter our agreement as expressed in the compact with the United States. But, sir, I do not think that this amend-ment should be adopted by this con-vention in the spirit in which it was discussed by the gentleman from Salt Lake this morning (Mr. Goodwin.) One of the reasons urged for having a stenographic report of these debates, as I understand it, was for the purpose of assisting those who will interpret the Constitution, in understanding what the intent of the Convention that fram-ed the Constitution was; and, sir, if we

ed the Constitution was; and, str, if we ed the Constitution was; and, sir, if we adopt this amendment in the spirit in which that gentleman discusses it, those who shall interpret the Constitu-tion in the light of what was said upon the various propositions would be led to conclude that this amendment was not adopted by the Convention with any real intention to have it put in-force but merely for the nurnose of reforce, but merely for the purpose of removing from the eyes of the President of the United States, who is to pass upon this instrument, and his counselors and to silence any opposition that might be raised against it on the part of sectarian peoples throughout the United States, and that it was not a real bona fide determination on the part of this Constitutional Convention to carry out that provision with good intent.

Now, sir, I scorn all such proceedings as that. I believe that what we do here, we do with real intent of heart and without nonsense, and for that reason, and in this spirit, we should adopt this amendment, and then adopt this amendment, and then have it carried out just as it is intended to carry it out. I hope, sir, that these remarks and the remarks that other gentlemen have made, and doubtless will make, upon this provision of the Constitution, will have the effect of removing from the proceedings of this convention this seeming insincerity, which ought not to exist in a convention of this character. Why, sir, we would give little credit to the intelligence of the man who is to pass upon this instrument, before our labors shall be finally completed, in bringing Utah into the Union, if we suppose that he could not see through this flimsy screen that it is proposed to cast over our conduct here, if this provision go in under the spirit of that discussion; and, sir. I hold that we ought to adopt it in a spirit of earnestness and with honest intention to make it effectual.

The following excerpt is in reply to some objections urged by Mr. Evans of Weber:

Mr. Varian: In reply to the gentleman who last spoke, I DID NOT UNDER-TAKE TO INJECT INTO THIS OR-GANIC LAW LEGISLATION ON THE SUBJECT OF OTHER OFFENSES; IT WAS NOT INVOLVED IN THE ACT WAS NOT INVOLVED IN THE ACT OF CONGRESS; I care nothing about them, and simply seek to meet the is-sue which I believe is tendered to these people, and I want to remind you all that in the construction of law, civil law as well as the law of God, and re-ligious law, that "it is the letter that killeth, and the spirit giveth life."

There is nothing clearer or more ertain than the definite understar by the convention and by the public of all classes, parties and creeds, that the provisions of the Constitution were purposely framed and intended to extend, in good faith, to the prohibition of future plural marriages and not to provide against other, "kindred offenses." And the then editor of the Salt Lake Tribune not only coincided with that, but showed that all he cared about, so far as the polygamy provision was in question, was to "fix it so far as words were concerned" that the President of the United States would sign it. Of what use is it now to pretend that no such "tacit understanding" was had in regard to the non-disturbance of existing plural relations so long as future polygamous marriages should not be contracted? Some of the men who were prominent in conveying this understanding, by tongue and pen, are now trying to convince new-comers that it never existed. If they persist we will have to quote history again.



Men are compelled to be faithful to the seasons, so far as their apparel is concerned, if they would know comfort. The spring season is about to make its debut. There is only one thing to do. Select your Spring Glothing and if you want more than comfort in it, see that you get it here. We have the largest stock we have ever carried of the most becoming clothes that ever were made for man. And not only for man, but for boys and for children. Suits, hats, shoes, shirts, ties, collars, cuffs, underwear, handkerchiefs, umbrellas, canes, gloves:-vou ought to see what we have if only to keep up with what is going on.

Z. C. M.I.

# Utah's Greatest Department Store.

to say: "Away with the Atheists," as a sign of renouncing the Master. They were accused of debauchery at their love feasts, and even of cannibalism. Rumor, then as now, had swift wings, and found sweet welcome in both palace and cottage, no matter how grotesque forms it assumed. Where did the New York Evening Mail ever find, in Mormon literature, any allusion to the United States President, or the United States government, as Gog and Magog? It is safe to say that no "Mormon," in speech or writing, ever made that comparison.

"EFF.EFF."

The "Mormon" faith is that the United States government was instituted by the Almighty Ruler of nations, with the view of the establishment of His

Church in the land, as a preliminary to



"After she became a young lady, my mother, with Fanny Ellsworth, after-ward Mrs. Wood, and Mary Hilhouse, daughter of the Senator, [the two young ladies last named being daughters of framers of the Constitution] established school to teach young colored chila school to teach young colored chil-dren to read and sew. . . The laws of the State made it a penal offense to teach a colored child to read. These girls violated the law. The public authorities interfered and threatened them with prosecution. But the young women were resolute. They insisted that they were performing a religious duty, and declared that they should disobey the law and take the consequences." The objects sought by Senator Hoar's mother and President Smith are, of course, widely divergent, though the justification urged by each was religious duty; but in the one over-shadowing respect of violation of law and risking consequences, they occupy common ground. Yours truly, STUDENT.

### INTERESTING DOCUMENTS.

We have published, for the benefit of persons unacquainted with Utah affairs at the time of transition from territorial conditions into sovereign statehood, some of the proceedings of the constitutional convention. It should be understood that the President of the convention and a number of its members were well known to be polygamists. "Gentiles" and "Mormons" joined in the work of formulating the instrument, under which Utah was to enter the Union as a State on an equal footing with the other States. They united in the vote to put into the Constitution the exact words of the Enabling Act as to "polygamous or plural marriages," and to exclude all reference in the Ordinance to "kindred offences."

That this was done with full under standing that the prohibitory clause was purposely limited to such marriages, is put beyond doubt, not only by the statements of non-"Mormon" members of the convention, some of which we have already quoted, but also by the amendment to the Schedule, introduced by Mr. Varian, a non-"Mormon" attorney of note, which we will here re-publish with remarks made by him and by other members, when the matter was debated. Here is the amendment, which was finally adopted and is a part of the State Constitution:

"The act of the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah entitled 'an act to punish polygamy and other kindred offenses. proved Feb. 4, A. D. 1892,' in so far as the same defines and imposes penalties for polygamy, is hereby declared to be in force in the State of Utah."

The reason for its adoption was that some members, notably several "Mormons," thought that the mere statement in the ordinance that "polygamous or plural marriages are forever prohib. ited," was insufficient without some legislative provision for its enforcement. Many, however, thought there was no need for anything further, but the amendment finally prevailed. In its

does not touch the other offenses, mentioned in this act at all. It does not touch cohabitation, nor adultery, nor inest. nor fornication

Mr. Evans (Weber)-Now that being the only purpose of it. I think we have fully complied with the Enabling Act, when we use its exact language and say that polygamy shall forever be prohibit. ed in the state.

We direct special attention to the remarks of Mr. C. C. Goodwin, then editor of the Salt Lake Tribupe. We have excluded from the report only some irrelevant and coarse remarks about the President of the United States:

Mr. Goodwin-Mr. President, Mr. Ev-ans says it would be an unusual pro-ceeding, and probably it would, but the circumstances are unusual. This has never confronted any other territory, when applying for statehood, and the point in it is this, when Mr. Thurman, the other day, thought that the article in the ordin-ance was not sufficient, that it ought to be strengthened, I was in topes his idea would be carried out by the convention, solely as an evidence of good faith. It won't make any difference in the future. There is no state where the laws are enforced against the public sentiment of the people. Now, if public satiment of the people of this territory is that the ordinance shall be backed by legislation which will make penalties and enforce them, that will be one. If a change should come, and the sentiment should be that it was nobody's business, we will do what we please, that will be the rule. The question that confronts us is just this: We know that almost every church organization outside of Utah in the United States will scan this Constitution; they

will study it with a disposition to, if possible, find some flaw in it. Now, when they do that, and there is merely declaration that there will be no more polygamy, they will simply laugh. They will say, "those people have simply made a declaration and have provided no means on earth to enforce it.' It is not what is to be after statehood is obtained, but it is how to obtain statehood

It won't make a bit of difference to Utah what is in this Constitution in regard to that particular matter. The idea is to have something to present to the president, which he and his friends can find no flaw in; that is, that the enabling act has not only been carried out in the letter, but the means have been provided to enforce its mandate. If two years hence, or four years hence, the Legislature desires to do anything else, it can do it. If the Constitution is adopted and Utah is admitted as state, the people can revise or call a convention, and make a new Constitution within a year or two. Let us go as the sovereign states went. Every one of them had statutes. They had provisions in regard to slavery, that there should be no more slavery or involuntary servitude. It was finally en-acted in the Constitution of the United States, and other provisions; and while some of them did not intend to keep those provisions, there was noth-ing in what they presented that there could be any criticism of. As far as the vords go, the words were apt. They said, "I care nothing about the future am perfectly willing to trust it. have perfect faith it will be all right." But let us fix it so that the president of the United States, at least, cannot, in his obstinate way, say: 'It does not suit me, you had better go back and try it over.'' Let us fix it so that nel. try it over." Let us fix it so that nel. ther he nor his friends can criticise one word. It will make no difference to Utah. Let us act in absolute good faith, so far as our words are concern. ed, and have it fixed so that a penalty, if that is disobeyed, can be inflicted. Mr. Maloney-Now, I say we have strictly and literally complied with the Enabling Act, and I think it is wholly unnecessary. Particular notice should be taken of

the following speech by B. H. Roberts in reply to C. C. Goodwin: Mr. Roberts-Mr. President, I am in

## SMALL MISTAKES.

Our correspondent at Pocatello desires us to explain why the press dispatches from Washington, as published in some of the papers, stated that President Smith testified that. "an angel in black" revealed a certain doctrine to the Prophet Joseph Smith. The words "in black" were not given in the report in the Deseret News.

If our correspondent had read closely, he would have seen that the "News' explained the whole matter showing that it was clearly a reporter's or dispatcher's error, the same as giving the name of "Frank" Cannon instead of Abraham Cannon, also M. C. Edwardson instead of N. C. Edlefson, stating that President Smith's two counselors were "reputed to be polygamists," and other mistakes. Reference to the official minutes in full of the proceedings show, that President Smith did not use the words "in black" or "in white" or "in red" or in any color whatever,

We have already expressed our opinion that the Associated Press report has been in the main correct, and not intentionally erroneous when slight mistakes have been made. It is a surprisingly accurate synopsis of the proceedings, but like all things human is not absolutely flawless. When we KNOW that a blunder has been made we do not propose to perpetuate the misinformation.

### A NEW YORK MAIL BLUNDER.

The New York Evening Mall (former. ly Mail and Express) makes fun of a Baptist preacher for connecting the Russian empire with the prophecy of Ezekiel concerning Gog and Magog. Our New York contemporary alleges that Gog and Magog have "overthrown the reasoning faculties of more men, since foolish people began to speculate on the Scriptures, than may be expected to perish upon Armageddon. Gog and Magog have done duty for nearly all the princes and potentates on earth." And in this connection we are told that "the Mormons make him out to be the president of the United States

when he persecutes the Saints." This is but one more sample of the recklessness with which falsehood is disseminated concerning the "Mormon" faith. And it all goes. In Rome, in

second advent of Jesus, just as the Mosaic government was instituted and Palestine consecrated, with the view of the first advent of our Savior, and the establishment of His Church in the world. The "Mormons" have never re. garded the presidents of the United States as persecutors, nor the government as oppressive. On the contrary, they have correctly ascribed the persecutions, trials, and mobbings they have passed through, to the hatred of bigoted preachers and the ambition of unscrupulous politicians, by which unthinking, ignorant mobs have been incited to lawless acts. The very existence of the Church is due to the government of the United States, for if it had not been for a free government, it could not have attained its present status. That is the "Mormon" view. It is far from comparing our God-inspired government to any anti-Christian pow-

The "Mormons" are not ignorant of the difficulty, not to say impossibility, of interpreting prophecy without the spirit of revelation, and they are not given to mystic calculations based upon mere human wisdom. In Ezekiel the name Gog occurs as a prince of Magog. a people that were to come from the north and invade Canaan. In Rev. Gog occurs as the name of a country. Interpreters generally agree that the name refers to heathen nations of Asia. Prof. Sayce tells us that Gog is the Gugu of the Assyrian inscriptions, the Gyges of the Greeks; and that in Magog we must see a title of Lydia. It s sometimes taken as a synonym for the tribes anciently inhabiting the Caucasian mountains. It is claimed that some of the Caucasian tribes called their mountains Gog, and the high-

est northern points Magog.

A Senate committee knows no statute of limitations.

It's all over with winter except the snow and the cold.

So far as March is concerned, gentle spring is much of a myth.

China does well to remain neutral China is very easily broken.

Togo or not Togo; that's the ques tion-with the Russian naval experts.

"A postmaster goes wrong," says an echange. Then he should go right to state prison.

The Japanese continue to mystify the Russians. That seems to be a very easy matter.

Buffalo Bill is seeking a divorce. Being a famous hunter he should be able to find it.

We read about the Yalu river and the yellow Tiber but they are not the same

The Smith Woolley case becomes interesting. The Senate debates it behind closed doors.

Dropping shells haphazard into Port Arthur may be fun for the Japs but is death to the Russians.

Russian torpedo boats are taking the

.

CUTLER BROS. CO., 36 MAIN ST., S. L. City. hope to hear scandal. They are there SALT THEAT RE GEOD PYPEL LAKE THEAT RE CUPTAINAGE purely in the capacity of "reformers." The price of radium has gone up sev-RETURN OF THE FAMOUS eral million dollars a pound. This will EVERLASTING. put it out of the reach of the laboring classes. BOSTONIANS The report on the postoffice investigation seems to have been the opening of a Pandora's box in the House of Repre-WITH H. C. BARNABEE and W. H. MAC DONALD sentatives. **TONIGHT!** Martial law has cost Colorado six hundred thousand dollars. This is much more expensive than civil law, Last Performonce which is plenty dear enough. "Guard yourself against the deadly gas trust," says a New York paper. And yet that same paper continues to administer blows to it, and all in the Prices-Evening, 25c to \$1.50. hope of putting it out. Matinee 25c to \$1.00. The age of the Sierra Nevadas has been fixed at three million years. If In "RESURRECTION." California does not produce an "oldest Seats on sale today. inhabitant" whose years surpass that number it will be surprising. If the ministers of the country comply with the request of the executive board of the National League of Women's Organizations of America and on Sunday, March 27, 1904, ask every man in their congregation to write their senators and ask them to vote to unseat Senator Smoot, how far will it be from the churches participating in politics? RECENT PUBLICATIONS. A notable feature of the current issue of Leslie's Weekly is a full-page draw-ing by T. Dart Walker of "A Wild Day in the New York Cotton Exchange." in the New York Cotton The article by Ernest C. Rowe, on " is full of 'Cotton's Sensational Climb," information. The fire which struck the

dry-goods district in the heart of Ro-chester, N. Y., is shown in two pages of remarkable photographs. The wonder-ful ice-bridge at Niagara has a page of the state of the state of that ful ice-bridge at Niagara has a page of pictures which every admirer of that great wonder will look at with pleasure. Photographs illustrate the methods by which the sons and daughters of the wild men of the West are trained in the ways of civilized life. Photographs of the war, the amateur prize photograph-ic contact and the sporting pages are ic contest, and the sporting pages are all excellent.-New York. The Burr McIntosh Monthly fo

March illustrates by its handsome plates, its wide range from tropic to temperate zones, and the rapid strides our nation has made from its settler days to its present position as a world power. Panoramic pictures of the Bal. timore fire give one a good idea of its magnitude and of the climatic condi-tions that held at the time, for the ruins are seen festooned with icicles. The numerous automobile pictures will appeal to Americans, who are interest appeal to Americans, who are interest-ed in rapid transit. The portrait of Major Burke, Buffaio Bill's managor, will recall the Wild West; that of Owen Wister, the author of the "Virginian," will remind us that the American of to-day is not forgetful of the past; while those of Santos-Dumont, of flying ma-chine fame, and W. E. Scarritt, Presi-dent of the Automobile Club of Ameri-ca will interest multitudes. Stage dent of the Automobile Club of Ameri-ca, will interest multitudes. Stage lovers will be pleased to see portraits of the many favorites. And lovers of nature have more of Burr McIntosh's photographs to please their syes. Be-sides these there are some art studies. The frontisplece is an excellent four-



