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BALT LAKE CITY: - JAN, 9, 1909.

THE LEGISLATURE. The Legislature of the State of Utah will soon be in session and engaged in the performance of the important du tles entrusted to that body, by the citizens. We welcome the legislators from the various parts of Utah to the Capital, and trust their stay here will he pleasant to themselvek as well as profitable to the State. Our Utah legislators, as a rule, are as fine a set of men as can be found in any state; they are as intelligent, well-informed, and independent, as any. They have done good work in the past, and we have full confidence in those who are now about to take up the work in the legislative halls.

Many important measures will, undoubtedly, be laid before the legislators. None will be of greater importance than those relating to temperance and Sunday closing. We hope the gentlemen will not fall into the error of considering the movement in favor of prohibition and Sunday closing of amusement halls and resorts as a passing fad to which they need to pay no attention. It is a result of a moral awakening all over the United States, and the only regret is that Utah is not in the front ranks of reform. The movement has already obtained permanence, and it has been wonderfully effeetive. According to Collier's, during 1908, 11,000 saloons were voted out of existence in the United States, adding \$25,000 square miles in area and 4,300,-000 in population to the "dry" territory. Beginning with Jan. 1, 1909, there will be eight prohibition States. At the next session of the legislature of Tennessee a majority of the members are pledged to vote for state-wide prohibition, and the fight will be carried into other state legislatures. The matter can no longer be ignored. Our legislators will have to give it their thoughtful attention, unless they are prepared to defy public opinion.

Many other important measures will come up, but there will also be some that can be relegated to the waste basket without public loss. Many people have an idea that all their grievances, from a sore toe to the price of grind stones ought to be aired in the legislative chambers. As a result valuable time is too often wasted in absolutely fruitless discussion, and when the day to close comes, work of importance must be done in a slipshod manner, because there is not sufficient time left for proper consideration of the business in hand. If time is economized as it ought to be, there should be no occasion for overwork and sleeplessness during the last days of

One of the evils of our time is the flood of legislation that finds its way to the statute books, without being demanded. Some legislators seem to believe that they have not done their duty unless they have introduced some sort of a bill. But that is a mistake The wise legislator is he who opens his eyes to the needs of the State and who refuses to lend aid to any plan that is not laid for the promotion of the welfare of all. The wise legislator will seek to reduce the number of bills presented and set up a close investigation of those advancing to engrossment He will seek to put useful laws on the books and save the State's time from the consideration of useless bills, "He legislates best who legislates least." Excess in legislation is one of the causes of disregard for law. Very few new laws are needed, and the time should be given to those, and not to the discussion of trivial matters.

We hope the Legislature about to convene will make a record for careful, conscientious, conservative, and efficient work.

LIBERTY BELL.

The visitors to the Portland Rose featival and the Alaskan-Yukon exposition will, in all probability, have the privilege of seeing the Liberty Bellthere during the month of June, this year. The managers of the Portland affair have appealed to the municipal authorities of Philadelphia in a letter in which they say, in part:

"If you, honorable gnotienten, will pass an ordinance making it possible for us to secure the presence of the Liberty Bell, wo will immediately arrange the financial details connected therewith. We will send a guard of lonor at the state line, and watch over it varifully until it has passed out of our state confines.

"Already the Mayors of bundreds of cities and towns along the possible

"Already the Mayors of hundreds of cities and lowns along the possible routes the Bell might travel bave volunteered to give the venerable and worshipful relic a welcome worthy of its importance. Tens of thousands of school children would greet the bell and smother it with flowers as they safig patriolic songs in commemoration.

"In the event of a visit by the Liberty fiell, we assure you that pro-gress through the land will be the march of a conquering hero triumph-ant in a great and noble cause."

The North American, of Philadelphia, cordially supports the proposi-

"Since the time when Seward was called 'the foot of a century,' for paying a few millions to Russia for Alaska, then decimed a barren, ley, worthless wilderness, there has grown a wonder city besides a harbor in which all the navies of the world might lie in snug anchorage. And through that splendidly typical American city of Seattle there passes ever year the

golden harvest of Alasks, a thousand-fold greater annually than the cost to America for all that territory .

"And all the while, southward of Seattle. Fortland has been growing-in size and stability worthy the name eastern tourists give to it—the Phil-adelphia of the West.' Besides the delphia of the West. Besides the Johnnbia river, whose pure flood makes he Mississippi ugly and the Hudson petty and unimpressive, with snow-capped mountains in sight of the city's streets, with every home the center of a garden, bowered with every varlety of bloom, Portland is as proud of its beauty as it is of its com-mercial strength and conservatism, and above all, its Americanism.

Those two cities are to celebrate sets arrival at full stature among An their arrival at full stature among Am-erican cities. Next summer they in-vite Americans who know only the East and Europe to look apon our West. And, therefore, we think that this piea which comes to Philadelphia deserves the most respectful and friendly consideration."

We hope Salt Lake and Ogden will toin other cities in requesting the honor of a visit of that venerable relic. The route could be laid through Utah and a stop over here could be arranged for. Salt Lake will this year have the encampment of the Grand Army. If the Hell could be here during that time it would make that encampment one of the most memorable in the history of the Army. But any other time would be acceptable. The pligrimage of the Bell across the Continent at this time would be a lessor in patriotism to young and old, never to be forgotien. We agree fully with the North American. It is wise and proper to keep the relic from becoming a cheap ever-traveling trinket. But this proposed journey would be a triumphal march-a tribute to Liberty now extending its influence over prairie and mountain, from the Atlantic to the

We hope the proper authorities will take the matter up and secure for the principal cities of Utah the honor and privilege of welcoming the Liberty Bell. No doubt, the Congressional delegation of Utah, if requested to do so. would use their influence with the municipal authorities of Philadelphia and urge them to send the reac to the

JUDGE-MADE LAW.

The case of the labor leaders grew out of their disregard of an injunction, which was considered contempt of the court.

It, is clearly opposed to the theory of our institutions for courts to make laws; yet in the case of punishment for contempt that is substantially what they do.

As to injunctions a court of equity may properly be asked to grant one whenever it seems necessary to prevent the doing of some act that will result in such injury to one's property that damages recovered afterward by a suit at law will not be a sufficient compensation to repair the injury Such a case would occur where one seeks to prevent the destruction of his trees or the infringement of his copy-right; or where he seeks to prevent others from creating a nuisance making noises at unseasonable hours near his dwelling. In a case of emergency the injunction will be temporary and will continue in force until a hear ing; and then, if the complainant makes out his case, the injunction will be made perpetual. Any such decree by a court in equity is simply ar order from the court to the party against whom it is directed requiring him to do or to refrain from doing some act named and explained in the

Now, suppose a person disregards low that he thereby expresses or intends any contempt of the legal tribunal? We think not; it is entirely a question of circumstances.

It may be that he must not to save his property, to aid his friends, or to defend his interests in any form; and if the course he takes appears to him or to "a reasonable man" to be necessary, it is difficult to perceive wherein he shows contempt of the court's authority. He expects to pay for any damage he may wrongfully do to his adversary's property or reputation; but s it right to make him suffer also for any vexation which his course of action may have produced in the mind of the judge who granted the injunc-

A sentence for contempt is a decision that the offending party has violated some law that is not on the statute books, not in the unwritten or common law, but solely in the mind of the court. It is not law in any broad sense; it is an exercise of arbitrary will; possibly it is a mere whim. The law books politely say that it is something left to the discretion of the judge. In general it has been used with admirable discretion; but instances of its questionable employment are not wanting, and occasions of popular resentment against it have sometimes arisen.

It is true that the lawyers and judges do act as artifleers or makers, or the moment the license, whether high rather as moulders of the law when | or low, is paid into the public treasury? they apply it to new cases; and under cover of interpreting the old law, they often introduce new principles. This seems a necessary part-an incyltable result-of the growth of our system of common or unwritten law: but even this much of law-making by the courts has always been regarded with impalience in this country, and no encouragement to its extension has ever found much favor with either

the people or the jurists. It is the function of the legislature, on the American theory, to Innovate: for it is the desire or object of the legislator to do away with something old, and establish what is new. On the other hand, it is the province of declare, and apply only what already exists as law. Judicial legislation, if sometimus unavoidable, is always ob-

really dungerous to them. "Judge-made law, or law made by one man," says the dean of the Indiana law school in a text book he has written for the use of students. "Is, in this country, at least, an aboutination. It is a usurpation by one the respectable element at the mercy in the heading of the story which said brauch of the government upon the of the drink demon. Those who strong- that "He will help dig political graves"

to corrupt the law is to poison the very fountains of justice. Judicial laws are always retrospective, and are show of reason refuse their support to worse than retrospective statutes, those who are not hurassed by such Against retrospective statutes there is | doubts, the bar of constitutional provisions. There is no such har against the ca- ly made that there is only one of two pricious legislation of a judge. A places where any citizen may properly

gravest abuse," These grave and warning words of a the conflict against the liquor traffic, high authority apply with special force | and who will serve under the banner of to the law made by one man when a state-wide prohibition, judge punishes for contempt of court The most recent case of its exercise may be fraught with momentous con-

A YEAR OF GREAT BABIES.

The student of bistory may find much nteresting food for thought in Jooking over the years in the world's record which have produced the greatest men and women. The year 1769 has been inually termed "the year of great bables," but it is doubtful whether It can exceed the year 1809. The centernial of that year, which we are now observing, will witness more celebra ions of the birth of famous people than any other that the last century produced. The list of a special ten of the world's notables whose one hundredth anniversary will be observed with fitting ceremonies during 1900 is as follows: Abraham Lincoln, Gladstone, Charles Darwin, Edgar Allen Poe. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Alfred Tennyson, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Mrs. Browning, and Frances Ann Kemble,

FOR PROHIBITION.

As we have taken occasion to explain, in a former issue, after the statement made by Hon. Heber J. Grant in the "News" regarding the meaning and purport of the resolution adopted by the October Conference, there should be no doubt that it pledged the Churchfor the voting at the Conference was an official declaration by the Churchto the support of the anti-saloon league in its effort to secure prohibi-

As Hon. Heber J. Grant observes, he presented the resolution; he knew what he meant when he presented it; and he knew its meaning was thoroughly understood by the general authorities of the Church who permitted and endorsed its presentation. He furthermore seed no reason why anybody else could be in doubt as to the purport and extent of the action then and there taken He is quite correct in this, for if the English language is capable of a more positive and more explicit definition than his of an attitude on a grave pulic question, the words with which to clothe it are at least not in very comion or familiar use

It is gratifying to be able thus plainto view the question, stripped of technicality, unobscured by persiflage, and defined beyond the need of further private Interpretation. Those who supported that resolution pledged themselves to prohibition-nothing less; and it is a pleasure to believe that few of them, if any, either misunderstood or regret the full extent and significance of their vote. The issue is accordingly specific and unmistakable. It is not high license or low license, it is not local option. It is a declaration of unrelenting war against the saloon and its hide ous train of evils; and its supporters wish it distinctly understood here and now that they are in the campaign for the injunction; does it necessarily foi- a fight to a finish, and that their colors are nailed to the mast.

Why, indeed, should not this be the position and the feeling of every friend of temperance and of good order? If people are opposed to the liquor traffic, this is the time and the opportunity to make their opposition effective. The sale and consumption of liquor is either an evil or it is a benefit. This proposition admits of an extended argument. If a benefit, it should be encouraged, not combatted. If an evil, it should be resisted by law and sentiment, and not only curtailed but exterminated. Lawabiding communities do not palter or compromise with recognized wrongs. If horse-stealing or embezzlement or murder is a crime laws are not framed to provide that a certain number of horses may be stolen with impunity, or that in consideration of a share of the plunder by way of a license, embezzle ment may be made respectable, or that a murderer may go seet free because in his immediate locality human life is held in light esteem. Similarly, if the liquor business is an evil, substating upon the wrecked homes and the ruined lives of its victims, it should meet in every aspect and from every standpoint the united and determined opposition of the friends of law and order everywhere. If in itself it is destructive of health, prosperity and happiness in those who are under its influence, how Is it made wholesome and legitimate Is it the less a noisome evil because the doors through which its slaves pass or the bars over which they buy beare strong enough to starm the cvil of peace. out of their own neighborhoods be content with a citizenship so selfish as torefuse to help others to rid themselves

No: if the conflict has to be wared at all-and unless the figuer interests surrender, it surely will have to be let it be for no so-called half-way remedy; let it be for something more than an impotent and unboly compromise, un der form of law, with this great enemy of mankind. Those who advocate high evil which they affect to abhor, cannot | of some and fawl of the others? consistently deny aid in the effort to oradicate it entirely. Those who argue noxious to republican institutions, and for the plan of local option, on the plan that in communities where a possible majority still desire whisky making or whisky selling, that degenerate mafortty probably ought to be humored in their degeneracy, will scarcely be so unpatriotic and inhuman as to leave powers of another. It is the foulest ly assert their personal belief in pro-

prosperity lest in some cases prohibition may not prohibit, cannot with any

And so the issue seems to be so clear-Judicial superseding of legislative in- stand; either as the friend of the satent is an act of mere executive loon, prepared to give sympathy and Insubordination. It is dangerous, and help in defeating the legislation now may rasily become the source of the demanded; or as the enemy of the safoon, among thosa who are enlisted for

TAFT AND TEMPERANCE.

The reports say that Mr. Taft, who in all human probability will be the next president of the United States, the other day pledged himself to total abelinence. The German Emperor is also said to be a total abstainer. The example of men in such exalted posttions is the most powerful influence imaginable in favor of temperance. When men in responsible positions take the lend in righteousness, they will secure a large following.

Temperance workers are very much encouraged over the outlook. They my that there are now 250 Prohibition office in the United States having a copulation of over 5,000 each, with a otal population of nearly three mil lions and a half. Four years ago there were scarcely 100 Prohibition cities of 5,000 or over.

But, perhaps, one of the most striking contrasts between the present and the past is the change of attitude of the press. Respectable papers and magazines now exclude from their advertising columns all liquor ads, and they are giving a great deal more space than they used to do, to temperance

We are glad to record that Mr. Taft. revious to his election for the exalted office of President of the United States has entered the ranks. By so doing he has gladdened the heart of every American father and mother who can mention him to their children as an example worthy of emulation.

Does prohibition prohibit? Give it a trial and see.

A "dry" state will very materially aid dry farming,

Always take time by the forelock at the psychological moment.

Most offices have their drawbacks while some have their graft.

The bakers' combine makes the breadwinner's task doubly hard.

The secret service is casting its shadow across the whole country,

March 4 golf will become the national game instead of baseball,

Faint heart can win fair lady if it has plenty of money to back it.

Chief Wilkle is nominally the head of the secret service, but only nomin-

ally. That Portland, Oregon, circular seems to be connected with Dorr's

The Ananias club should adopt us its emblem the Australian

The man who knows everything

examination. Are Congress and the President engaged to the old game of cross questions and crooked answers?

Local Yale graduates have perfected an organization. This should give a great impetus to football and field sports.

"What is the matter with Boston?" asks the Herald of that city. Too strict an adherence to a leguminous diet. possibly.

The carthquake and tidal wave horror in Italy and Sicily is about the only disaster that was never exaggerated. The more's the pity. Evidently the House looks upon

Secretary Latta as the President's jester for it laughs every time he appears with a special message. Judge Taft is very fond of pumpkin

pie. That is what the "boys" will expect to find on the "ple counter" when they make their official call. A Maryland debating society has

decided that Salan is a blonde, There is ground for the decision as he is always represented with flery-red Ex-Champion Jefferies has gone in-

to training, not with the Intention

of re-entering the ring, but because

sital insensibility are limited as to he believes that to be prepared to number or location? Or can those who re-enter the ring is the best guaranty Mark Twain says that he would like to pick up one newspaper that doesn't

contain his name. But it is not believed that he would like to pick up

more than one that does not contain

Some cadets who were dismissed from West Point for hazing are to be reinstated. Some who were dismissed for deficiency in studies are license as a means of restraining an not to be reinstated. Why make fish

Through the dropping out of the word 'help' in the report of an address dehvered by Hon. Heber J. Grant to the students of the L. D. S. U. restorday morning, the Deseret News inadvertently placed the speaker in the light of a dictator or bosz. Just what Mr. Grant. conveyed to his auditors was set forth of those legislators who were opposed injustice to remove landmarks, and hibition but entertain doubts as to its to the enactment of temperance laws.

Gathered On The Battlefield of Thought.

The Staff When it comes to a mat-that Makes ter of absolute nerve. Mariyrs. Fireman Jack Farley of the Canadian Pacific has never been outdone in the whole his-Martyrs. the Canadian Pacific has never been outdone in the whole history of the railroad. Farley was knocked down by a switch engine in the yards at Farnham. Haif a dozen men who saw the accident ran up to the engine, which was stopped as quickly as possible. Wedged under the front end of the fire-box, they saw ckly as possible. Wedged under front end of the fire-box, they saw a formless heap of bloody rags. While they gave such other excited directions to which no one paid head, a muffled but steady voice came from out that

ucsome heap: If you will back up a little I think

you can lift me out."

In the same steady voice Farley directed every detail of the process of extricating his mangied body. By good extricating his mangled body. By good fortune the company surgeon happened to be within call. Under his orders Parley was laid on the ground. His right leg was cut off below the knee. his left leg above the knee. His shoulders hade and collar-hone were broken, and his face and shoulders were fearfully senatched and torn. Believing the fireman to be dying, the surgeon began trying to make his last moments as comfortable as possible; but finding that his pulse continued strong, and that he showed no signs of losing conaciousness, ordered him of losing consciousness, ordered him carried to the hospital. On the way the carriers, being agitated, joited the

injured man severely.
"Boys," he exclaimed, "you are not walking well: you are hurting me. Now let me count for you and see if you can't keep step. One, two: one,

two; one, two."
Several times on the way that wreck
of a man, the coolest and most selfpossessed in the party, resumed counting time to get his bearers back to
step. He underwent the painful ordeal
in the operating room without an anesthetic and settlent, a world of comesthetic and without a word of com-plaint or even a moan. The surgeon was astounded, but said the man would surely die as soon as the reac

Next morning as he made his rounds the surgeon, to his boundless amaze-ment, heard a cheerful whistle coming from Farley's room, Looking in, he ound the fireman very much alive and whistling a Hg. His chief worry seemwhistling a fig. His chief worry seemed to be a fear that he had betrayed some sign of weakness the day before. -Collier's for January 2,

What a cluster of never Of the fading memories of directing of true trugodies, of regal point and splendor, and of sublime bravery and devotion, have centered around the mullioned and battle-mented keep of the Tower of London: Crossing the drawbridge over the widmoat, guarded by Grenadier Guards in their scarlet tunics and bearskins, the visitor, skirting buttressed ramparts and scarps, nasses along beneath the very windows whence that ill-fated young girl, queen, against her will, for eleven days, Lady Jane Grey, witnessed the headless body of her husband car-ried from the scaffold on which she was ried from the scaffold on which she was herself shortly to be beheaded; past the Bloody Tower, the scene, it is believed, of the dastardly murder of the boy king, Edward V, and his young brother; past the Beauchamp Tower, with the prison chamber upon whose walls many royal and noble captives have inscribed their names; at length entering the stronghold in which are kept the regalla of Britain; the king's crown. the regalla of Britain; the king's crown decorated with nearly three thousand diamonds and with the ruby worn by Henry V at Agincourt; numerous other royal crowns, scepters and other insig hia of royalty; with also the two mag nificent, scintillating "Cullinan" dia-monds, presented to the King of Eng-land by the Cape Colony at the instance of our whilom brave foe, but now loyal friend, General Botha. Entering now the White tower, the visitor is in now the White tower, the visitor is in the midst of warlike relies of the past, innumerable obsolete weapons such as were used at Cressy or Agincourt-crossbows with their quarrels, arquebuses, poll-axes, and spiked maces—with "brown-besses," with which Waterloo was won, and spears and old-time lances. Here, too, are a number of equestrian figures in full armour, vizored gorgets and salades. mour, vizored gorgets and salades, champfreins and rondels, morions and cabasets, many of them the actual armour of kings and princes and nobles; including the gigantic suit of mail worn by portly Henry VIII, weighing nearly a hundredweight. Here stands the identical block and formidable headman's axe, so often wielded by the hideous masked executioner, the marks of the axe still visible. And here a number of instruments of torture; thumbscrews, causing exquisite agony, the grim and inhuman "scavenger's daughter," manacles and bilboes; with also a model of the terrible rack on which is extended the figure of a young girl Aye and many a virile man many a matron, many a youth or young maiden has been tortured to the last maiden has been tortured to the last extremity on that dreadful instrument of savagery, but rather than deny their Savior, who for them suffered in Gethsemane and on Calvary far greater agony than they ever bore—for He, the pure and sinless One, was bearing the leathsome burden of their sins—they have kept steadfast to the end; and then their ransomed spirits have bounded upwards to the skies, and, welcomed by Him whom they loved so well, they have been accorded the martyr's crown.—A Banker.

The Court The court at first was At First unpopular. In the second Unpopular, case decided by it, holding that a state could be sued by a citizen of another state, its decision was greeted with a storm of protest from all the heavily-indebted states. The State of Georgia, from which the case arose, went so far as to denounce the penalty of death against anyone who should presume to enforce the process of the court within its juristiction. Two days after the judgment was pronounced within its juristiction. Two days after the judgment was pronounced the eleventh amendment to the Constitution was proposed to Congress, adopted shortly thereafter, and subsequently ratified by the requisite majority of states. Certainly the reception accorded to this first important decision was not a favorable augury for the success of the new court. To add to the infelicities of the variy court, one of the justices appointed during what may be termed the preliminary period was impeached for misconduct, and although acquitted of any impeachable offence, was shown to have been guilty of the most offense partisanship in his official

crown,-A Banker.

hat the manners both of English and American judges of that day were often arbitrary and at times positively brutal; and that it was not uncommon brutal; and that it was not uncommon for judges to express their views upon public questions by utterances which would shock our nicer modern sense of judicial propriety. The real history of the Supreme Court may be said to have begun in 1801, with the appointment of John Marshall as chief justice. From that time the court rose rapidly in popular estimation. Its subsequent history is divisible into four separate periods, roughly delimited by the lives of the chief justices and by the character of the litigation before it. During the first period, from 1801 to 1835, of the litigation before it. During the first period, from 1801 to 1835, conicident with the incumbency of Marshall as chief justice, the respective powers of Congress, the Supreme Court and the State Legislatures were lowed and applied to contingencies which have since arisen. The Cor-stitution extorted, as John Quine Adams said, "from the grinding pe Adams said, "from the grinding necessities of a reluctant people," and which at the outset of Marshall's career had hardly a single unconditional friend, he left behind him in 1835 without an emeny. He found a mere skeleton of a government—he cipthed it with feen and blood made clothed it with flesh and blood, made it a practical working scheme, and, best of all, cemented it in the affec-tions of the people. "The Story of a Great Nation," in the National Taft and The policy of President-Roosevelt elect Taft is promptly Compared. differentiating itself from

volt. The differentiation is not at all a process of antagonism. Nothing that Mr. Taft has said or done has indicated that he is ony the less loyal to the "Roosevelt policy" than he was to be a more echo of his predecessor He is to do something more that "stand pat" on the policy laid down during the last seven years. His personality is already beginning to ir press itself upon the political situatio and almost without our recognizing the change a shifting of emphasis has been effected in the last few months that is almost startling. His wooing of the South and his insistence on tariff revision are two things that have given in the last few weeks a new direction to the nation's thoughtvelt program, and yet markedly dis-inct from it. There has been no inthe trom it. There has been no in-terruption in the drama of events. The actors are the same. The audience is the same. And yet there has been a quiet, shifting of scenes, and we find ourselves thinking and talking of new political prespects apart entirely from those that were a few months ago en-grossing the attention of the nation, and which seemed certain to engross it for years to come. The alchemy of Mr. Taft's ingratiating presence, which acted in such a pacific and effective way upon perilous situations in Manila, Havana, Colon and Tokio, has already been at work in this countries. has already been at work in this country with equal effectiveness.—Current Literature, January.

Started A real start in putting A Colony immigrants on the land Of Jews, has been made with a colony of Russian Jews near Hawkins, Wis., 150 miles from St. Paul, Minn., which is the work of one man, John Raffleson, who was compelled to give up factory work by an accident. He took to peddling and while going about into the country decided to make himself a missionary for drawing his co-religionists out of the citles and back to the soil. The new colony is small, but it owns 920 acres, sold on long-time payments at \$10 an acre. It is co-operative in its plan and will have a co-operative store. Its officers, a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and all the heads of famildent, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and all the heads of familles, sit as a court in case of any dis-pute arising. Raffleson goes into Mil-waukee and Sheboygan and persuades people to go out to the new colony. He has thus far succeeded in getting a nucleus of ten familias and says l wants only four more as a beginning These people are working as the old pioneers worked, clearing the land of timber and slowly beginning their planting. They will undoubtedly be equally successful—Charitles and The

Hint for Among the small Outdoor "wrinkles" I have picked up is a scheme to keep one's watch dry even though you go overboard or are drenched from wet bushes. It also People. enables you to see the watch face with-out removing the waterproof covering. It may be an old scheme but I have It may be an old scheme but I have not seen anyone cise use it. Take a piece of pure rubber "dental dam" 8 inches square, put the watch in the center and bring the rubber together at the stem, tying the puckered up rubber snugly with a bit of string. This keeps your watch absolutely dry and when you wish to see the face, simply stretch the rubber over the front and you can see the hands clearly through the rubber, made thin for the time being by the stretching.—H. C. Curl in Recreation for January.

Recreation for January.

The Attic The attic instinct hangs Instinct on surprisingly, and an ob-Hangs On, serving eye can tell how many years a person has lived in the city by merely glancing under her bed. If there are three hatboxes one will contain letters, one scraps of ribbons and laces—if it's a man it's newspaper clippings—and one anything from a broken lock to old road maps. If hesides these there are hundles of magazines and piles of newspapers, not to mention a bleyele scat and a green umbrella that one neight use in private theatricals—if all these things have been placed under the bed against the protests of the family, if they are patiently moved every cleaning-day and clung to through a moving, then their owners have the attic instinct to such an extent that there is not the slightest hope of their ever being euged. They will tent that there is not the slightest hope of their ever being cured. They will think from an attic point of view for the rest of their lives, and their family might as well become resigned. When people are willing to make themselves

of stray pieces of brown paper, the should not be accused of having be dispositions, nor should they be supported of doing it to annoy one; the are merely suffering from the atticulation and cannot belp themselve. Their characters were formed now hardened, for a scheme of where certain things were always In the cellar, others in the wood others in the pantry and the cupb on the first floor still others in closets on the next floor, and everyt and anything that overflowed from of these places was just taken the the attle. And now these poor souls live with a cellar, three at and an attic still lodged in their n and, though they will in pear, like all unnecessary memb operation to remove so much as an acrapbook if the owner thinks he mailke to read it over in his old ago. Harper's Weekly.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS. William Howard Taft is to be the

'magazine" president, and Current Literature supplies information about his ess adventurous than "Teddy." Will seems, is to be adventurous too, and ture puts the matter, he will be y interesting rather than noisily in esting. Of other themes dealt with these pages the suffragettes are most conspicuous. Hayti is dealt wit rather ornately in point of style, an rather irreverently in attitude. The real" Whistler is elucidated in a seven page article based on the new Pennell biography. "Eliot the Insert. able" furnishes another subject elucidation. The "larger aspects of Emmanuel movement" are sugges magazine is catholic enough to include articles on "Henry Irving" and on "Harry Lauder: A King of the Vaudeville Stage."—41-44 West, Twenty-fith Street, New York.

The Popular Science Monthly for January contains the following articles: "The Career of Herbert Spencer," by Professor Lester F. Ward; "Lineaments of the Desert," by Dr. Charles I Keyes; "On the Therapeutic Action of Fermented Milk," by Dr. C. A. Her Permented Milk." by Dr. C. A Herter; "Poetry and Science in the Case of Charles Darwin," by Edward Brudford Titchener; "A Biographical History of Botany at St. Louis," by Dr. Perley. Spaulding: "The Art of Bleaching and Dysing as Applied to Pood," by Professor E. H. S. Balley; "Mr. Rossevelt's Opportunity as President of University," by Professor Dickinson S. Miller; "Commercialism," by Professor John J. Stevenson; "Foreign Associates of National Societies," by Professor of National Societies," by Professe Edward C. Pickering, "The School and the Family," by J. McKeen Cattell "Wolcott Gibbs;" "Otis Tatton Mason; "The H. K. Cushing Laboratory of Experimental Medicine of Western Reserve University." erve University; Week Meetings at the John Hopkins University."—The Science Press, New York City, Sub-station 84.

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