MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, are good days to advertise in the want columns of the "News." Oher good days are Thursday, Friday, Saturday. DESERET EVENING NEWS.

MAN WANTS BUT LITTLE here be-low, and all he wants the Want Columns of the Deseret News can supply.

PART FOUR.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1903. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

SAILING THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC

The Border of Ecuador-Some Reasons Why Uncle Sam Has So Little Commerce With South America.

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Special Correspondence

S. S. "Sereno," April 10.-You may search the waters of the world for pleasant sailing without finding anything more delightful than down the western coast of South America, where one is always sure of sunny weather. tranquil seas and fine steamers. Especially is this true during the season of our northern winters-the summer time in these latitudes-when breezes flow cool and invigorating, even di-

Strange to say, not an American keel of any consequence plows the Pacific from Panama to Cape Horn. There are plenty of English, Chilian, German, French, even Italian and Norwegian steamers, in endless rivalry with one another. The American of the north is by no means "first on land and sea" in these parts! This is not unaccountable when we consider the reasons that have left Uncle Samuel with so small a share of commercial dealings, with the Americas of the south. The short-sighted policy of the United States Congress in refusing to aid steamship lines, even by payment of a moderate sum for carrying the mails, has much to do with it; for the venturesome capitalist who might invest money in such an enterprise would have to compete with the well subsidized companies of

At present the two best lines that send steamers regularly between Pana-ma and Valparaiso are English and Chillan—the former of course to be pre-ferred by people of Anglo-Saxon tastes. By the way, the English company was projected by an American—Mr. William Wheelright of New York City—on be-half of the United States, about half a century ago. He easily secured the necessary concession from the South American powers to ply these waters and then hurried home, expecting no difficulty in At present the two best lines that difficulty in

RAISING FUNDS

in the United States for carrying out his plans. But neither the merchant princes of the day, capitalists nor Congress would give him any financial en-couragement; and finally he took his project to England, where a wiser gov-ennment snapped at the chance of securing rich emoluments for all time to come. Subsequently Mr. Wheelright obtained subsidies from several of the obtained subsidies from several of the South American republics whose ports his steamers enter. The natural con-sequence is that the lion's share of passenger traffic, together with the greater portion of southern Pacific commerce has passed irrevocably into British hands, whose vessels sail every. British hands, whose vessels sail every week from Panama to Liverpool, via the Straits of Magellan. The Pacific Steam Navigation company is today one of the largest enterprises of its kind in the world, owning upwards of 70 first class steamers and carrying every bit of cargo between Europe and Scuth America. For this trade it maintains two sets of steamers-those for still waters between Panama and

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ter of embarking and disembarking. I can be accomplished with comparative salety only at half tide—and there must be no delay about it, for this is emphatically the time and tide that waits for no man. The British steamers have their anchorage about seven miles from shore, and you are conveyed thereto in a tender, which is altogether too small for the usual crowd of passengers and mountain luggage. If you and your belongings are not on the spot at the precise moment ready to be hustled pell-mell over the lurching gang-plank the instant the little tende rectly over the equator, without March gales or the damp chilliness that pene-trates to one's marrow on the Atlantic. another week at the risk of your life in fever haunted Panama, or lose your passage money by patronizing another

> If getting aboard the tender is bad enough, getting off is infinitely worse -over the narrow "bridge" that spans the heaving sea, between the little craft that hobbs about like an egg-shell and the steamer that rocks and rolls with a stately motion all her own, straining and tugging at her hawser and oc-casionally succeeding in pulling so far away that the connecting plank falls short between the two. Men are holding it with might and main at either end and you are hauled across somehow and your luggage pitched after you-unless, as not unfrequently happens, the latter drops into the sea

THREE STORY STEAMERS.

These big English steamers are three-

These big English steamers are three-storied affairs, and the lower deck, into which you are ushered from the tender, is far from preposessing at first sight. There are long lines of stalled sheep and cattle, most of them to be slaughtered for food during the voyage, and groups of saddle-colored, frouzy-headed Peruvian and Chilian deckhands, who look as if they would cheerfully slaughter us instead of the cattle. So perfectly do they imper-sonate one's idea of pirates as gained from opera choruses, that one expects to hear them burst out into singing

to hear them burst out into singing a la "Pirates of Penzance."

Nor does the resemblance to well-emembered opera scenes end with these lower regions. Ascending a lad-der-like stairway, you find that the "Sereno" and "H. M. S. Pinafore" are as alike in many respects, as two peas in a pod. There may not be any Dick Deadcyes nor Little Buttercups on board, but Ralph Rickstraws abound and the gallant captain is as typical a Briton as was "never, never sick at sea," while on all sides one hears a great deal of self-congratulation that, in spite of all temptations to the con-trary, everybody "remains an English-man"

man." The Sereno is by no means the fin-est ship of the line, being one of the oldest: but it is quite good enough for anybody, with its blaze of electric lights, immense saloons, wide cabins all opening outward on the second deck, and the whole swing, shedd third stofers



Circuit Attorney Joseph Wingate Folk of St. Louis, the young man who has succeeded in breaking up one of the most corrupt municipal gangs ever known in this country, is again prominently in the public eye by reason of his recent refusal to accept a \$15,000 residence which his admirers were anxious to present him as a testimonial of their appreciation of his work for good government. Mr. Folk declined on the ground that he is well paid for his services. Among the men sent to prison by Mr. Folk are half a dozen city councilmen, one millionaire and Ed Butler, the leading spirit in ward politics in St. Louis, a man who is said to be worth \$5,000,000. Besides these, several wealthy men are fugitives from justice.

FOR JUNE BRIDE.

ning yarns to the passengers about persons who have been snapped overboard from canoes, or have lost a leg or arm by some act of carelessness in these waters, or who have fallen overboard and instantly disappeared, their horrible fate being told by a brief redden-ing of the surface of the sea. If you

wish to test the matter, toss overboard anything at hand, from a grip sack to a sea biscuit, and see how quickly a doz-en pairs of eager jaws will yawn wide open for more. SPANISH TREASURSHIP.

Opposite the mouth of the Guayas river, which empties into the Guif of Guayaquik iles Puna island, green as an emerald set in "the ring of the wave," which of late years has become the Long Branch of Ecuador. Centur-les are a Spanish trassureship was the Long Branch of Ecuador. Centur-les ago a Spanish treasureship was sunk in this vicinity, with millions of doubloons on board. To this day—so it is said, divers occasionally bring up golden coin; and the opportunity is op-en to anybody who dares to brave the dangers of the deep. We are assured that in many places off the coasts of Chill and Meru, ships laden with treasure were purposely sunk by Snautreasure were purposely sunk, by Spanlards or bucaneers, to save them from falling into the hands of an enemy. The

various governments to which this submerged wealth now belongs, invite the world to come and recover it-providing only that half of all the treasure brought up is turned over to their cof-Santiago de Guayaquil, the alleged

seaport and principal city of Ecuador, lies nearly a hundred miles from the ocean, up the narrow and winding

Special Correspondence.

Special Correspondence. New York, May 4.—As long as the world turns around there will be marrying and giving in marriage, and June is just the month for that sort of thing. Here is a really novel style in wedding gowns and not only new, but graceful and elegant. There is something quite out of the usual rut of Ideas in the development of this gown, and so it is offered to the readers of this paper to copy, if so be that they are to need it, and to admire if not. There is a slip of thin but crisp taffeta, with a deep umbrella flounce at the boi-tiom of the slip, which serves to set out he outer dress at the hem. The dress it-self is of crepe de chine or of slik muli, as is preferred. The muli is the lighter and gives a more ethereal effect, but the crape is the richer, and it drapes better, put a consideration when one considers the peculiar manner in which the mate-tial is draped across the shoulders and on the skirt.

duite a consideration which the mate-rial is draped across the shoulders and on the skirt. At the waist line there are tucks to shape the skirt to the figure, and at the bottom there is a self-ruching all around Across the back of the skirt is a deep founce which is not joined at the front, but cut shorter and draped up in two festoons on each side, the tops being held by wreaths of orange blossoms. The ef-fort that has been made to displace or-ange blossoms has somebow failed, for there is a sentment about the sweet and waxy flowers that nothing else can ever replace. So orange blossoms are still in fashion for wedding gowns and wreaths, and long may they stay so. The waist is made over a lining of the slik and is in a pronounced blouse fash-ion, with a drooping beit made of folds of white sath. The upper portion is in a yake shape, with the draping across, and at the junction the material is draped across the bust in a loosely twisted roil. On the left shoulder a small wreath an 1 spray of orange blossoms is placed. The shape have two soft puffs and the rest is

times a trifle below it. The shoulder por times a triffe below if. The shoulder por-tion is more or less heavily ornamented with lace and bands of ribbon between the lace to form something faintly re-minding one of a belero. Sometimes this extends down the outer side of the arm. The biouse is finished off as is usual, but the bust line has a row of the lace and ribbon going straight or notched around the whole waist, and this lace fails in vandyke or festoons to below the belt. The sleeves have the upper parts snug. But the rest from above the elbow fails in a wide founce, sometimes caught in one short puff and eled with a band and bow of ribbon. It can be imagined that this is a very dressy little affair, and it can be worn with any dark skirt. To look at the wearer would make any cup of coffee wearer would make any cup o taste sweeter to any mere man. of coffee

WHAT IS A GENTLEMAN?

"Esq." is still commonly placed after the name of a person addressed by letter. Nine-tenths of the people who use it probably never waste a thought upon what it means. "Esquire" is derived from a French word, meaning shield-bearer, and that from the older Latin "scutum." a shield. The shield, emblazoned with armorial bearings, is termed an "escutch-eon," which is another form of the same word. Strictly speaking, therefore, no one may term himself "Esquire" unless he be entitled to a coat of arms. An esquire in the days of chivalry was enti-tled to wear sliver spurs, while gilded ones were reserved for knights. Younger sons of noble families are still often termed "cadets." This is another word of which few persons know that the origin is heraldic. It arises from the fact that the armorial shields of such younger in heraldry as "cadence." Five centuries ago a gentleman was one who bore arms in the held, yet had no what it means. "Esquire" is derived from

changing 'dem regen' into 'den regen.' "Having completed the grammatical horoscope of this matter, I answer up If herailry as "cadence." Five centuries ago a gentleman was one who bore arms in the held, yet had no title. The term is derived from a Latin word, which means, "One who comes from a common stock or ancestry." Genbird is staying in the blacksmith shop 'wegen' (on account of) 'den re-gen.' Then the teacher lets me softly down with the remark that whenever the word 'wegen' drops into a sentence it always throws the subject into the genitive case, regardless of conse-quences-and therefore this bird stayed in the blacksmith shop 'wegen des regens. "N. B .- I was informed later by higher authority that there was an 'ex-ception,' which permits one to say 'we-gen den regen,' in certain peculiar and complex circumstances, but that this exception is not extended to anything carl were in those days interchangeable titles. This is shown by the fact that at the present day the wife of an earl is iermed a "countess." "Marchioness" explains almost equally clearly what a marquis originally was-one whose duty it was to guard the marches or boundaries. The original word used to indicate boundary was the Anglo-Saxon "mearl." so march and boundary are practically identical words. "As for "lord," the word is a contraction of "Haford," an Anglo-Saxon ierm, meaning the keeper of the loaf. "Lady" is not merely the feminine of lord. Trac-ing it back to hts derivation we find that the Anglo-Saxon was "Hlafdge." which mean the loaf giver. So, in those days, a lord kept the key of the granary, while his lady distributed the wheat as it was needed. The word "laird" is the Scottlei equivalent for the English lord. "The lowest rank in our peerage is that of baron. Its origin is hardly complimen-tary. "Baro." a Latin word, means noth-ing more or less than "a perfect fool." Among the oldest words in our lan-guage are king and queen. They trace back through the Anglo-Saxon "eyng" and "cwen" to the Gothic word "kuni." a race. They really mean, therefore, father and mother. I i might be imagined that the word "knight" had a similar origin, but the fact is quite the reverse. The Saxon word is "enight," a servant. Later it came to mean a fighting servant, or de-fender. Chevaller means no more than horseman. "Cheval" is, of course, the French word for "horse." The ruler of the German empire insists upon the title of kaiser. Kaiser is only the Germinized form of Caesar, so the German emperior thus claims to be the direct successor of Rome's imperial rul-ers. Oddly enough, the rulers of Ans-tria claim the same uitle upon similar grounds. Even more strange is the fact that Russia's moarchs have for centu-ties wished the world to term them Cae-sar. Caesar, as the word should be spelled, is the Kussian equivalent for Caesar. but rain. "There are ten parts of speech, and they are all troublesome. An average sentence in a German newspaper is a sublime and impressive curlosity; i occupies a guarter of a column; it con regular order, but mixed; it is built mainly of compound words constructed by the writer on the spot, and not to b found in any dictionary-six or seven words compacted into one, without join words compacted into one, without joint or seam—that is, without hyphens; it treats of fourteen or fifteen different subjects, each enclosed in a perenthesis of its own, with here and there extra parentheses, which enclose three or four of the minor parentheses, finally all the parentheses and re-parentheses ar massed together between a coupl of king-parentheses, one of which is placed in the first line of the majestic sentence and the other in the middle of the last line of it-after which comes the VERB, and you find out for the first time what

has been reading Mark Twain's suggestions for reforming the German lan-

THE AWFUL GERMAN GENDERS.

guage, that is, if the recent news reports of the kaiser's latest reform pronunciamento are correct. The American humorist was driven to expressing his views after a painful

experience with the tongue during a year's residence in "the Fatherland." Some of his comment and criticism follow here:

"Surely," says Mark Twain, "there is not another language that is so slipshod and systemless, and so slippery and elusive to the grasp.

"One is washed about in it, hither and thither, in the most helpless way, and when he at last thinks he has captured a rule which offers firm ground to take a rest on amid the general rage and turmoil of the ten parts of speech, he turns over the page and reads. 'Let the pupil make careful note of the following exceptions.' He runs his eye down and finds there are more excep-

down and linds there are more excep-tions to the rule than instances of it. "So overboard again he goes, to hunt for another Ararat and find another quicksand. Such has been, and con-tinues to be, my experience. Every time I think I have got one of these four confusing 'cases' where I am mas-ter of the accomptional institution. ter of it, a seemingly insignificant proposition intrudes itself and crumbles

the ground from under me. "For instance, my book inquires after a certain bird (it is always inquiring after things that are of no consequence to anybody): "Where is the bird?" Now

the answer to this question, according to the book, is that the bird is waiting in the blacksmith ship on account of the rain. Of course, no bird would do that, but then you must stick to the book. Very well, I begin to cipher out the German for the the German for that answer.

"I begin at the wrong end, necessarily, for that is the German idea. I say to myself: 'Regan (rain) is masculine --or maybe it is feminine--or possibly

neuter-it is too much trouble to look now. Therefore it is neither der (the) regen, or die (the) regen, or das (the) regen, according to which gender it may

regen, according to which gender it may turn out to be when I look. In the In-terest of science I will cipher it out on the hypothesis that it is masculine. "Very well, then the rain is 'der regen,' if it is simply in the quiescent state of being mentioned, without en-largement or discussion, nominative case: but if this rain is lying around in a kind of general way on the ground, it is then definitely located, it is doing something—that is, resting (which is one of the German grammar's ideas of doing something), and this throws the rain into the dative case, and makes it 'dem regen.' However, this rain is it 'dem regen.' However, this rain is not resting, but is doing something actively—it is falling—to interfere with the bird, likely—and this indicates movement, which has the effect of sliding it into the accusative case and

hung behind the door, as it were, and hung behind the door, as it were, and taken down when everything else said been is. But the Monroe doctrine exand not, ists not. The Monroe doctrine ex-ists not. The Monroe pretension will shortly abolished be.
4. Have you the British fleet seen? No, but I have the German fleet seen. Note. A great opportunity lost is. To name the German fleet should in-Note. flate the heart of every German, and should say: But I have the German fleet seen quelling the proud waves on every ocean, where its future lies. Have we fresh meat for dinner to-? No, but we have cheap American day? beef in tin. Note. Such sentences should be sup-pressed. They are a reflection upon the new German tariff. No German should express statements which are liable to be faisified by a change in duty,-Phil. adelphia North American.

Mark Twain Had Fun With the Kaiser's Language, It is probable that Emperor William | of the storm. And now a tomcat has

of the storm. And now a tomcat has got one of the fishes, and she will surely escape with him. No she bites off a fin, and she holds her in her mouth---will she swallow her? No, the fishwife's brave mother-dog deserts her pupples and rescues the fin--which he eats him-self as his reward. "Oh horror; the lightning has struck the fish-basket; he sets him on fire; see the flame, how she licks the doomed utensil with her red and angry tongue; now she attacks the helpless fishwife's foot; she burns him up, all but the big toe, and even she is partly consumed, and still she spreads, still she waves her flery tongues; she attacks the fish-wife's leg and destroys her; she attacks its hand and destroys her; she attacks its hand and destroys her; she attacks its head and tits consumed; next about him; she wreathes herself about lis heart, and it is consumed; next about its breast, and in a moment she is a cinder, now she reaches its neck, he goes; now its chin, it goes; now its uose, she max.

goes; now its chin, it goes; now its nose, she goes.

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"In another moment, except help one, the fishwife will be no more. Time presses: is there none to succor or save? Yes, joy, joy, with flying feet the save? Yes, joy, joy, with flying feet the she-Englishwoman comes. But alax; the generous she-female is too late. Where now is the fated fishwife? Has it ceased from its sufferings, it has gone to a better land. And that is left of it for its loved ones to lament and bear him to his long rest, with the prayer that when he rises again it will be in a realm where he will have one good, schare, responsible sex and have good, square, responsible sex, and have it all to himself, instead of having a mangy lot of assorted sexes scattered all over him in spots."

(London Outlook.)

"His majesty the German emperor and king of Prussia has been pleased to command that those who send in re-ports shoul dendeavor to write in a concise and clear style. His majesty desires that in particular long-winded desires that in particular long-winded sentences, interpolated clauses, and verbs at the end of the sentence should be available? wolded.

1. Have you the beautiful by the blacksmith much beloved daughter of the baker seen?

Correction-Have you seen the laughter of the baker? Note. Baker's daughters are not beau-tiful in Germany, this adjective is ap-plied only to noble and royal persons. Blacksmiths must not love bakers' daughters; they may only love me, the army, the navy and in spare moments the Bible.

the Bible. 2. Are you ever in Great Britain been?. Yes. I am once there been for my brother to visit. Correction. Are you ever in Great Britain been? Yes, one time. Note. Great Britain is a disused name; the country is no longer great if ever it was. It is now decadent. No German should a brother in England have, or, if he have, should he not him visit.

 Can you see me the at present in the United States owing to the action of Germany much noise making Monroeish doctrine explain



Visit.

still waters between Panama and Valparaiso being large and elegantiy appointed, with open decks and airy atherooms: while those designed for the rougher passage across the Atlantic are built for colder weather and heavier seas. The distance from Panama to Val-

paraiso is 3,315 miles. The trip occu-ries 25 days, and would be a tedious were it not for the fact that have half the time is spent at sea, there being no fewer than 38 ports to be visited on the way. Having virtual monopoly, you may be 3111 that Johnny Bull's charges are the ut most that can be obtained. It used to be \$40 the ton and upwards, for freight, and not less than \$297 per capita for passengers, for a distance about the same as that between New York and Liverpool. Of late years, however, the Chillian line has made competition so brisk that the rates are somewhat reduced.

PANAMA HARBOR.

Panama harbor, though lovely to look at, is shallow, rocky and dangerous in-shore, with long, black reefs showing their ugly heads above the water. The tide on this side of the Isthmus ris from 18 to 20 feet, setting in and running out with so powerful a current as to make no child's play of the mat-

******* GIRDLE THE EARTH IN FORTY SECONDS.

E. C. Bradley, second vice president of the Postal Telegraph company, announced last night, says the New York Herald, that on July 4, in connection with the opening of the new cable to the insular possessions of the United States, an effort. which now gives promise of success, will be made to circle the globe in forty seconds.

The message will be sent from the main office of the Postal Telegraph company, at No. 253 Broadway, and will be received within forty seconds after the operator sends on the other. This feat will follow immediately af the exchange of messages between President Roosevelt and Governor Taft, at Manila.

The message will travel over out two lines practically, the land and ocean lines of the Postal Telegraph and Commercial Cable companies, which may be consid-ered one, and those of the East-From New York to the Pacific

coast the message will go by the land lines of the Postal, and thence to Manila by the Commerchal cable lines. At Manila it will be taken up by the Eastern and hurried on to London, where will be again turned into the lines of the Commercial cable for transmission under the Atantic, after which, on reaching the terminal, it will resume its rney over the Postal lines.

In its travels the message will make half its journey over the Postal-Commercial lines and the other half over the Eastern company's lines make the time calculated

upon there will have to be instant communication between the various relays, but most of this has seen worked out already and the rest will be cared for long before the date for the trial.

noes and pit-paws, bringing from the adjacent shores cargoes of tropical adjacent shores cargoes of tropical fruit, monkeys, paraquites, carved geurds, what not: some for sale on the spot to whoever will buy, but mostly to be loaded below for transportation to other points. Not far from the anchor-age place is the small island of Tobago, with a pleasant looking village upon it.

ITS COTTAGE ROOFS.

flat and red tiled, are very steep and hatched with straw, all overshadowed by feathery palms or half hidden be-hind giant banana trees. It seems a paradoxical statement, but it is never-theless true, that Colon, on the eastern side of the Isthmus, is really farther west than Panama city on the Pacific coast. Getting the "lay" of the isth-mus well in mind, you will see that the Panama railway, instead of westward heing from Colon, as the passengers im-agine, runs southeast. The port of Guayaquil on the Pacific side of Ecua-det-the very westernmost from all

South America, lles in a direct line from Washington, D. C., near the Atlantic coast. If you don't believe it, onsult a map!, We crossed the equatorial line in the

night, soon after leaving the coast of Colombia: and, contrary to all expecta-tions, the weather grew perceptibly cocler, instead of giving us increased heat. The steamer reaches Guayaquii on the fourth day out from Panama During most of those days we were be yend sight of land, the blue and placid waters of the Pacific filling the horizon on all sides; but sometimes to the east ward, when the mists of morning are apelled and before the evening sha ows fall, the lofty Cordilleras that form the northernmost spur of the Andes, suddenly stand out in full view in all their glory. Smoke issuing from the tops of some of them tells that we are fast approaching the region of volances and earthquakes. On the third day something that looks like a colossal corpse floating on the water is dimly visible through the yellow haz

and curlous passengers are informed that the apparition is Isla del Muerto (Dead Man's Island), which marks the entrance to the Gulf of Guayaquil. In order to make for the port of Ecuador he steamer's course is now sharply urned due east; and though the mainand is not discernible through the fog,

is proximity is announced by a com blete change of odors, the salty indishy smell of the sea being overpowred by a mixture of malarial dampness and

VEGETABLE DECAY.

combined with the fragrance of tropi-cal fruits and flowers. Presently we ass Georgona island, famous as the wotion; and the Cape of Emeralds, at the mouth of the Guayaquil river, where he first set foot on South Ameri-can soil. From this point the towering summits of Cotopaxi and Chimborozo are plainly seen in their snow shrouder majesty. To the left lies Puna island majesty. To the left lies Puna island, where Pizarro hore up so long against open loes and treacherous friends; and where he organized the small but des-perate force which subdued the richest and most powerful of America's anient empires. The Gulf of Guayaquil Is very large,

but its channel is narrow and tortuous At times we steam close to the low slimy shores, which are lined with man grove trees, among whose gnarled roots huge water smakes and alligntors find congenial homes; while farther out sharks watch for prey and porpoises show their shining black sides in uncouth gambols. That land-lubber scientist who is continually asserting print that it is all an ignorant mistake about the flesheating propensities of sharks, ought to pursue his observa-

neon edging our way up the river, and just as "twilight let her curtain down' and shut off the view, found ourselves anchored opposite the port. FANNIE B. WARD.

INSTRUCTIVE PARABLE ON TOBACCO.

Then shall the kingdom of satan be likened unto a grain of tobocco seed which, though exceeding small, being cast into the carth, grew exceedingly and became a great plant and spread forth its leaves rank and broad, so that the large and vile worms with thorns on them, even on their tails, came and formed habitation thereon, came and formed nasitation thereon, and did crawl all over and leave their slime and filth thereupon. And it came to pass in those days that the sons of men did look upon this rank and filthy plant and were very much enamore herewith, and did think it was beauti ful to behold, and a plant very much to be desired to make lads big and manly. And it further came to pass that men claiming to be nice men did put forth their hands and pulled the heads off these filthy looking worms and left their bodies still sticking on the tobacco leaf that the leaf might be made rich by the juice thereof, and having cut these filthy plants and

smoked them even with an exceeding great smoke, and cured and stripped and pressed and wrought the leaves thereof into curious shapes and forms, and the sons of men gave gold and sliver for it and did chew thereof. And some that chewed thereof it made sick at stomach, and others it made their heads to ache, and still others to vomit most filthily; but for all this they continued to chew thereof; and it ame to pass that those who continued to chew became exceedingly unmanly and exclaimed: "We are enslaved and

an not cease from chewing!" And the mouths of all who were enslaved became exceedingly filthy and foul, insomuch as they were seized with violent spitting; and they did spit even in ladles' parlors and on their doors and carpets, and being wholly abandoned to the plant, they even in-vaded the sacred precincts of the house of the Lord, and there with prayers on their lips and tobacco in their mouths, they sang and prayed and preached and chewed and spattered the filthy juice on the floor of the Lord's house and under the pews and against the valls and in the pulpit, and did drop quids of tobacco all over the floor of the Most High God, and would return "We have worshiped and say:

God today. But some of the saints of the Most High were not pleased with such con-duct, but chewers cared not for these High things and continued to chew and splt where they listed.

And in course of time it came to pass that this rank and filth plant was ground into dust, even the stalks and stems, and filth thereof, and was called smiff. And it came to pass that ladies —even beautiful and fair ladies—did make unto themselves brushes and rooms and dipped the same into the filth called snuff and did put the filthy rops into their mouths and they would rob and scrup mightily and spit and neeze and call the same ditping.

And again it came to pass that the eaves of the filthy plant were cunningy wrought into little round rolls called sigars, and the sons of men did set fire to one end thereof and put the other nd into their mouths and suck mighti yea, even as calves suck, and did look very grave and calf-like, and the smoke of their torment ascended forever and forever. And the cultiva-tion of the plant became a mighty husiness on the earth, and merchants and speculators waxed rich thereby. And still the folly continued. J. F. Rugby, Tex,

On the left shoulder a small wreath and spray of orange blossoms is placed. The sleeves have two soft puffs and the rest is laid in blas folds around the arms. The vell may be of tulle or of embroi-dered net. The worst about the old helr-loom vells is that they are generally too short and too heavy to look really well over the dress, which beeds the filmy lightness of tulle to give it just that evanescent and nebulous appearance. The orange blossoms may be made into a small wreath for the hair or put into the form of a small coronet or even a bunch, as will prove most becoming. Silver and ivory prayer books may be carried, but nowers are really more appropriate, par-ticularly when the dress is ornamented with them.

ticularly when the dress is ornamented with them. Among the lovely things prepared for a bride to be is a set of three coffee conts. These seem to be taking the place of tea jackets. The tea gown pure and simple is very ornate and handsome this season and has an amplitude almost embarrass-ing to the wearer, but the beautiful lace and embroidery upon it, the ribbons and all, make it too desirable to slight. The long, loose lines are most becoming and also comfortable. Empire shapes, others with hints of the kimono in their fashionine, but mostly in the semifitting princess shape design, are all shown. All tea gowns have the neck left open sometimes in a square and sometimes in V shape. The wide lace pelerine capes and deep sailor collars of lace are put on the shoulders. Sleeves to tea gowns should be loose and large. One favorite style is to have full chiffon sleeves in two deep fources edged by ruches of the same in bell shape. In all cases they should belong to the class called flowing. The coffee coats are in reality blouses with an arrangement of deep lace and ribbon which falls to the walst and some-

ribbon which falls to the waist and some

MCKINLEY'S NIECE TO SING ON THE STAGE

Says the New York World of Sunday last: B. A. Meyers, a theatrical agent, announced last night that Mabel McKinley, niece to the late president, and in private life Mrs. Herman Baer, has signed a contract to sing 25 weeks in vaudeville,

Her opening night is to be in Washington late in June, and that diplomatic and official society of the capital which knew at the White House she for the everal years will compose audience. It will be an invitation affair and will be called "Am-baseadors' night."

She is the daughter of Abner McKinley, the president's broth-er. Ever since her fine soprano voice was praised by Melba and Calve five years ago, when she was staying at the Windsor hotel, where she entertained the great artists, she has had an ambition to go on the stage and sing. But the wishes of the late president kept her from it, and her fine voice was heard only at social gatherings. Luckstone and La-ceur joined in tutoring her.

Her manager will be B. A. Meyers, The contract signed yesterday calls for a salary of \$1,000 a week and expenses. Miss Mc-Kinley held out a long time for a percentage of the receipts, but was finally persuaded to accept a fixed salary. The contract pro-vides for privilege of renewal at the end of the 25 weeks' season. She will sing operatic airs entirely, of her own selection, and such as will give best scope to her well ranged voice.

Baer, are now living on West Seventy-first street.

from a common stock or ancestry." Gen-try is a contraction for "gentiery." "Earl" is nothing more than the old Danish word "Jari." which simply meant "elder." The first earls were the wise elders of the camp, with whom the king took counsel. "Viscount." on the other hand, has a rather less evident origin. It means "One who acts in place of a count." During the Norman dynasty cach count had a steward, who remained at home to look after his estate, and he was known as the "viscomte" or viscount. Count and earl were in those days interchangeable titles. This is shown by the fact that at the present day the wife of an earl is termed a "countess."

Carsar. Sultan is an Arabic word, implying "power; and khedive indicates that its bearer has a rank superior to any prime or vicercy, and inferior only to that of the sultan. Caliph means a successor, and vizier, one who carries a burden. As for pasha, he is "one who rules a prov-ince."-London Answers.

EIGHT GREAT SECRETS OF SUCCESS

A certain fellow who answered advertisements in cheap story papers has had some interesting experiences. He learned that by sending \$1 to a Yankee he could get a cure for drunkenness. And he did. It was to "take the pledge and keep it."

Then he sent 50 2-cent stamps to find the found out-"Just take hold of the tops and pull." Being young, he wished to marry, and

sent 34 1-cent stamps to a Chicago firm for information as to how to make an impression. When the answer came i read, "Sit down on a pan of dough." It was a little rough, but he was a patient man and thought he would yet succeed.

Next advertisement he answere read "How to double your money in six, months." He was told to convert his money into bills, fold them and he would see his money doubled.

Next he sent for 12 useful household articles and he got a package of needles. He was slow to learn, so he sent \$1 to find out "how to get rich." "Work

like the devil and never spend a

he man has been talking about; and after the verb, merely by way of ornanent, as far as I can make out, the vriter shovels in 'Haben sind gewesen renabt haben geworden sein,' or words o that effect, and the monument is finished. "I suppose that this closing hurrah is

in the nature of a flourish to the man's signature-not necessary, but pretty "German books are easy enough to read when you hold them up against

mirror, or stand on your head-so as to reverse the construction-but I think that to loarn to read and understand a German newspaper is a thing which nust always remain an impossibility to à foreigner.

"In the German language, it is true that by some oversight of the inventor of the language, a woman is a female but a wife (weib) is not, which is forunate. A wife here has no sex; she i neuter; so, according to the grammar a fish is he, his scales are she, but a fish-wife is neither. To describe a wife

as sexiess, may be called under-de scription, that is had enough, but over description is surely worse. A German speaks of an Englishman as 'the Engander;' to change the sex he adds 'inn, and that stands for Englishwoman-Englanderinn.

That seems descriptive enough, but still it is not exact enough for a Ger man, so he precedes the word with that article which indicates that the creature to follow is feminine, and writes it down thus: 'Die Englanderinn'-which neans 'the she-Englishwoman.' I conider that person is over-described.

Well, after the student has learned the sex of a great number of nouns, he is still in difficulty, because he finds it in solution amounty, because he made it impossible to persuade his tongue to refer to things as 'he' and 'him' and 'her' which it has always been ac-customed to refer to as 'it.'

"'Ah, the poor fishwife, it is stuck fast in the mire, it has dropped its bucket of fishes; and its hands have been cut by the scales and it seizes some of the falling creatures; and one scale has even got into its eye, and it

cannot get her out. "' It opens its mouth to cry out for help: but if any sound comes out of the help of the he

MANY CRIES FOR "TEDDY" AND "GROVER"

"Teddy!" "Teddy!" "Grover!" Grover!"

Mingled cries and cheers for a Republican president and a Democratic former president were the novel incidents of the day's ceremonies in the dedication of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, said a New York Herald dispatch on the day of The dedication exercises. There was rivalry between the hosts of admirers of the two dis-tinguisned men as to which could shout the loudest and long-

At one time today it is admitted the oration given to Cleveland eclipsed that given to the presi-dent of the United States. That was during the formal dedicatory exercises in the Liberal Arts building

The president of the United States received an ovation. There is no doubt of that. He was so delighted with his reception that sveral times he turned to the distinguished men sitting with him in the speaker's box and made side remarks, marveling at the enthusiasm displayed and ustiness of lungs that greeted

But the ovation tendered Mr. Cleveland was even more re-markable. No sooner had the ormer president been introduc-d than cheers, hand clapping and yells weer commenced continued unabated for 10 min-utes. Senator Carter, who was acting as chairman, thought it had lasted long enough. He stood beside the former president and rapped smartly with his hands beseechingly for slience, Still the tunuit did not cease. Mr. Cleveland turned half way around eaught Mr. Carter's 10 mincontinued unabated for around, caught Mr. Carter's hands and, with a smile as extended as was the applause, gently pushed them down to his sides. It was a significant ges-ture and was noticed by the big assemblage, "What's the matter with Grover?" came a roar from a

"He s all right!" was the ready response from a thousand others. Mr. Cleveland finally induced silence himself. It was a most emarkable demonstration. It is said to have surpassed any ovation given to Mr. Cleveland dur-ing his visit to St. Louis in 1886.



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