

HE Ruggleses of Salt Lake were | to have their pictures taken. A family group. The departure of

an elder son upon a long journey caused Father and Mother to so decide. The day was appointed, and in order to avoid all possible misunderstandings, delays and hitches at the last moment, every precaution was taken in selecting and voting upon the most convenient hour in the whole 24, when shining and looking pleasant, clothed in their proper minds and their "Sunday-go-to-meetin's," the family should sally forth to the photographer's.

The hour arrived. In a desperate hurry, and hard pressed on all sides by countless business appointments, Father Ruggles appeared; on time to the dot, and fully expecting Mother and the entire Ruggles regiment lined up for march. But alas! Elder Son madly ondeavoring to meet a thousand engagements beforehand, was late. Father began to stride about, vainly calling upon memory to supply him with every known joy of his youth, to keep his expression pleasant, when Elder Son appeared and the atmosphere cleared.

At this precise happy moment it was learned, however, that the Misses Ruggles were far from ready; they had been killing two birds with one stone, or trying to, in making candy and dressing for their picture at the same time: flying wildly from kitchen stove to mirror and back again to kitchen stove, with but sad success in the end -the candy had spoiled and likewise their countenances,

Clouds were gathering. Father was saying things. Elder Son was crunch-Ing imaginary Hazel nuts in his teeth as an outlet to impatience, while Mother was growing frantic over the fact that The Littlest's clothes could not be found anywhere. The family was turned loose throughout the house, searching from cellar to garret. At length the small wardrobe was gathered together piece by piece and held firmly in one spot by loving hands still the

small one was surely dressed. The sun was beginning to glimmer once more, when it was borne in upon every separate consciousness of that chaotic household, that Youngster Ruggles was missing. Himself forgetting, he had been entirely forgotten. Pandemonium broke loose. Every home in the neighborhood was communicated with by telephone. No Youngster! The different members of the family were dispatched here, there and everywhere, with but one result-no one had ceen Youngster that day. All were about to give up in utter hopelessness when a small boy loomed up at the Ruggles

gate with the glad word that Youngster was "up at the cave." The "cave" proved to be a dugout on an empty square, given to the dignified use of a club house for the baseball nine calling

"Oh joy!" exclaimed Youngster and started off with the baggage in high glee-sure enough going the back way, Arrived at the gallery, another wait. In the desperate struggle to get the family ready, Mother, of course, had found no time to properly arrange her hair. And now, at the eleventh hour

and past, her pompadour became impossible-the rat refused absolutely to pose itself at a graceful angle. She fussed and fumed, growing crimson in the face and more and more nervous, for the family, one after another kept up a series of wild calls for haste. Finally in despair, she gave up and went forth to take her position in the family group

"If I am ever called upon to have my picture again," she groaned, "I hope I may never feel like this." Whereupon Youngster made answer: "I hope you won't, Mother."

One or two more hitches before the crucial moment---Youngster could not or would not be posed; one last wail from him:

"Oh, I wish I were a statuary?" . . .

YOUNG Japanese lad landed in A San Francisco a short time ago to ply his trade as a tailor. He had not been long before his family sent a tender little brother of nine years to be placed in his keeping. Failing to do well in the coast city, the young fellow brought his small charge to Salt Lake, took a house and furnished it and set up housekeeping; the little brother attending the Lafayette school. After a time, however, Fort Douglas offering more work to the young tailor, he moved up to that quarter, leaving the little one to keep house alone. Seemingly fearless and happy, Little Jap kept the house scrupulously clean, prepared his own meals and attended school. Because of his utter loneliness and bravery, Little Jap soon appealed to another little boy attending the same school, and who has the name of taking in hand and brothering any little boys who have not the joys he knows in his own home. Little Jap was so clean and such a thorough little gentleman, that he quite won the hearts of his little white friend's family, and it was not long before he was taking his meals and getting his lessons there altogether; but always going home at nights to guard his own house.

By and by, Little Jap's brother took him away to Ogden, much to the sorrow and regret of his little comrade, who has since received the following letter, and kindly allows it to be published. The letter is typewritten by Little Jap: _8

April 17, 1906. Ogden, Utah.

Dear ------: I have received your letter a few days ago, and I am now going to answer it, I have heard that in San Francisco, Oakland, Alameda, Santa itself the "Lafayette Bulldogs," On this Rosa and Lonsangels, Berkley and in

and it has caused to kill many.

have such thing as a earth-quake.

training plan for I do not need it.

The school I am now going to is Cen-

room of the school is about half of our

If your sister wants one of my plc-

How are you and every body else?

I am now learning how to use type-

All the schools in Ogden had a p'rade

I opened the letter,

room in Salt Lake.

offer

vriter now

DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY MAY 5, 1906.

ourt, the birds and flowers were her riends and companions, but in her

friends and companions, but in her heart was a kindness and sympathy un-

known and unfelt by many a royal pricess surrounded by the refinement

and softening influences of an emperor's

IF YOU DON'T

IF YOU DON'T Succeed the first time use Herbine and you will get instant relief. The greatest liver regulator. A positive cure for Con-stipation, Dyspepsia, Malaria. Chilis and all liver complaints. M⁺, C-, of Emery, Texas, writes: "My wire has been using Herbine for herself and children for five years. It is a sure cure for constipation and malaria fever, which is substantiated by what it has done for my family." Sold

by what it has done for my family." Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept., 112 and 114 South Main Street. B

Tea Leaves Used Again

"There are some men," said a health

officer, "who buy from hotels all their

used tea leaves. These they dry, and

put on the market again as fresh ten.

palace,"

000000

spacious times of great Elizabeth' was condemned to make 'bells, beads and copper' for the tender-hearted Indian princess.

To make the picture more complete, the writer gives this sketch of the Inthe writer gives this sketch of the In-dian princess as drawn by Esten Cooke, the Virginia historica

the Virginia historian: "Her dress was a robe of doeskin, lined with down from the breast of the wood pigeon, and she wore coral bracelets on wrists and sne wore coral brace-plume in her hair, the badge of royal blocd. It must have been blocd. It must have been a very in-teresting woodland picture-the soldier, with tanned face and sweeping mustache, shaping trinkets for the small slip of Virginia royalty in her plumes and bracelets.

and bracelets." "Smith spent the last half of Decem-ber, 1607, with Powhatan on the York river," continues Mr. Bright, "and we can now picture the hardy campaigner of the Turkish wars trying to teach the innocent little malden of the wigwam semething of the Child of the Manger, telling her that, though Palestine was far from Virginia, the star of Bethlehem shone on both.

PACAHONTAS TO THE RECUE.

After Smith's return to Jamestown and when the colonists were suffering from lack of food, relief came from the Indians themselves, and "at the head of the wild train was Pocahon-tas." whose kind heart had prompted her to succor the perishing colony. "The colonists were much touched by this gracious act," the chronicler relates, "and years afterward, in recom-mending her to the favor of the queen, Smith wrote: "During the time of two or three years she, next under God, was still the instrument to pre-God, was still the instrument to pre-serve this colony from death, famine and utter confusion, which, if in close days had once been dissolved Virginia might have lain as it was at our first arrival to this day." Then the story of the Indians' treachery is told and of Pocahontas'

warning of impending danger, saving the English from massacre at the hands hands of the would-be assassing. Smith's recall to England, following soon afterward, it is shown how Pocahontas' visits to Jamestown were dis-continued and how she did not return there until carried prisoner as a host-age for the good behavior of her fath-She arrived at Jamestown in the

"She arrived at Jamestown in the fall of 1612 in tears but they were soon followed by smiles," the story goes. "Master Rolfe, a young colon-ist of good behavior, was soon looking with melting eyes on the little wood-land beauty, who coyly shot back a glance of notice now and then. The autumn in scatter and nurne arthered autumn in scarlet and purple gathered new warmth for the winter siege from the two hearts that roamed together in the 'Red Deeps' about Jamestown, and the little chrysalis of love was tenderly nurtured behind the palisades of the old capital until spring, with its or the old capital until spring, with its birds and blossoms, brought it to per-fect flower. As Rolfe won her heart, so the old English clergyman at Jamestown won her soul, and, re-nouncing the few 'pomps and vanities of this wicked world' that she had known, she was christened Rebecca, nessible after Babakab of Gozoris

possibly after Rebekah of Genesis. "The marriage was solemnized in April 1613, in the church at James-town. The old emperor gave his consent, and though he would not attend sent, and though he would not attend the wedding, he sent the bride's uncle and two brothers to represent him. The Apostle of Virginia, the devout Whitaker, performed the ceremony. The scene is plcturesque and new to the world's eyes. The small church is decorated with achurus downcod decorated with arbutus, dogwood blossoms and spring's first flowers. The little sylvan princess tremblingly stands by the side of her big English lover; on her left the colonists from little far and near stand hushed and expect-ant in best bib and tucker; on her right the delegation from her father's court in plume and feather, headed by her uncle Opechancanough, who,

Clad from head to foot in Wampum. Armed with all his warlike weapons, Painted like the sky of morning. Streaked with crimson, blue and 'yel-

vancement, and the crafty, dignified In-dian ruler of the Virginia woods, bent upon his country's protection. They in their way inspire us with admira-tion; she inspires us with love. Antiquity Came in a Day To Dear Old San Francisco. "A child of nature, wild and untrain-ed as the vines over her father's sylvan

> N a day antiquity came to San Francisco.

One builds a romance of the last days of Pompeli. These were 2,000 years ago. The glamour of another age hangs over them; but what reaches the heart in the story are the things that do not change and are never buried-youth and love, the sweetness of life and its pathos.

One saw all these in San Francisco. The city may be rebuilt: love and youth and gavety will again inhabit it. But they will not animate the former places; they will create new memories. The San Francisco of yesterday will

not again arise. It has passed forever, It has vanished as completely as the doomed cities of Vesuvius. The romance of the first vessel around the "Horn" seemed always to have stayed in the San Francisco that was. You felt the inspiration of the first gold discovery. Maybe something of the same spirit will cling to the ruins to invest the new city, says the

"As a matter of fact, there is still good deal of very strong tea--plus good deal of tannin--in these used caves. They make as black and bituins to invest the new city, says the Kansas City Star. But of the old city is was the life. The veneer of eastern manners could not hide it. The great stone buildings, the steel skyscrapers. leaves. They make as black and bit-ter a brew as the greatest tea fiend would want to drink. But such a brew in unwholesome, for the percentage of tannin in it is much larger than in an made obelsance to it. The mysticism of the orient that dwelt in Chinatown, "Used ten leaves are very easily did not that, too, come in ships? Did it not form a part of the early days? it not form a part of the cars, what were the palaces of art and made to resemble fresh ones. They are dried on hot iron plates, the heat of which curls them up nicely, giving amusement but a refinement of the early dance halls and of the exuber-

them a very natural appearance. "A cup of this second-table tea reance of unconventional life that came from the seas and the plains? freshes you tremendously, but after-ward your mouth is drawn up as if you had been sucking alum."

The love and the joy of living: the Instinct-too buoyant to be the fruit of conscious effort-to get the most

out of life in its passing, was that Parisian? A little, perhaps. For of all men the Frenchman has the most sophisticated exterior and is most ele-mental underneath-the most respon-sive to natural impulse. But only in that sense was San Francisco the "Paris of the West." It was of the "Paris of the West." It was of the West, Western. The names that made it distinctive, told of quick fortunes gained and lost. You thought through them of the venturesome spirit of '49. Old melodramas. "Nobody's Claim. "The Danites" and "M'liss." seemed not out of place in the streets of the city ablaze with light, vibrant with muric and splendid with their throng

of sorgeous women, When the new, When the new, more regal city arises one feature of the old will come back with it. The ships from all the seas will glide into the Golden Gate. The forests of masts along the water front will present the old enchantment. The charm and the power that blow in The charm and the power that blow in with the sait smell of waves are in-separable from the place as God has made it and as man adapted it. But the city of romance that as born of discovery and luck: the city in whose blood were the mountains and the plains, that city has become the Pom-



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particular day the Bulldogs were holding conclave in order to originate some new and startling twist in baseball olory, to down their rivals, the "Eastside Wildcats."

Within this sacred haunt Youngster was discovered, calmly oblivious to all sensation produced by his absence from the family group. Almost before he was aware of it, he was hustled home to meet the reproaches of Father and Mother-almost driven to the verge of madness; while the remaining members of the family pleaded with the irate heads to not make Youngster cry lest they spoil him for the picture. Youngster, in turn, pleaded to be let out of the picture, altogether

"It isn't necessary," he wailed; "and I'd heaps rather be in the cave than on cardboard.'

"We'd be only too glad to let you out if we could," said his mother hurriedly throwing his clothes upon him; "but you're in the family and have to line up with the rest."

The family sallied forth to have its nicture taken. Clothed in its righ and our School beat them in marching and uniforms. mind? It is left with the reader to On starting out, Youngster reguess. belled.

"Gee Whilikens!" he grumbled, "do we all have to go over there in a bunch?

"No; it is not necessary; we're onl, too glad to get rid to you," said mother with withering alacrity. "You're a disgrace to the family, anyway; take the valise and go the back way.

I am glad to hear that the Lafayette heat the Oquirr in baseball. I will now close this letter and a special love to you and your sister. Yours truly, Goodbye,

I have changed my address, so please e careful about it. I have made many mistakes.

LADY BABBIE.

low, Crested with great eagle feathers, Streaming upward, streaming outward, streaming upward, streaming outward, Stanford has bad a great earth-quake stands like an antlered stag, wild and attentive I have wrote a letter to my brother

TWO RACES JOINED.

and to my sister and asked them if "The day is warm, the windows of the church are open and the balmy breeze from the James nervously stirs plume and blossom just enough to give some movement to the pleture of color and beauty. The voice of the old divine, as he invokes God's blessing on the union. they were hert. It is terrible thing to You might think that it is time that ou ought to get a letter from me but I did not received your letter but few he invokes God's blessing on the union, lingers with the hushed assembly, and the Indian maiden, on the arm of her English lord, gracefully withdraws. The wedding guests follow to the church green, where among the violets and buttercups a feast is spread, and the gay assemblage in mirth and jollity endays ago. I was waiting for a letter from you and at last I got one from I knew it that it was from you before gay assemblage in mirth and jolity on-joy the beauty of the scene until dis-persed by a violent thunderstorm, har-binger of the stormy scenes that were to rend further apart the two races which this union sought to bring to-You need not send me the manual trai School. It is a small school, and we have two grades in one class. The gether

gether. "The rest of the well-known story of the life of the Rolfes in this country for the next three years, of their visit to England, and of their reception at court and the immediate popularity of the Lady Rebecca, and of her death when but scarcely 22, as she was on the even of vaturation to have manufacture ture tell her I will send it in the next eve of returning to her own country, is told with genuine sympathy.

"Buried in the parish church at Gravesend, which was afterward burnt, her grave today is unmarked and unknown. She left one son," the writer continues, "Thomas Rolfe, who was educated in London, married a young English lady, and removed to Virginia, where he became a gentleman of note and fortune, commanding, as Lieut. Rolfe. Some of Virginia's most respect-able families are descended from him. John Randolph of Roanoke, proud of the fact that he came of a race that never forgot Fort James, on the Chick-obscience first of compared to the fact. abominy river, or forgave an injury, was sixth in descent from Pocabon'is through Jane Rolfe, her granddaugh-

MEANING OF THE NAME.

"Pocahontas, meaning in the Indian ongue 'Bright Stream between Two Hills,' was a name uniquely appropri-ate for the gracious little woodland princess who held the scales between the bold, resourceful soldier of the Eliz-abethan age, keen for his country's ad-



LIFE STORY OF POCAHONTAS

• HE interest aroused by the preparations for the Jamestown Exposition in the colonial history of Virginia and the sugges-

tion that has been made by the recently-organized Poenhoutas society, that a day be set apart during the exposition as Pocahontas day, give particular timeliness to the delightfullywritten monograph on "Pocahontas and other Colonial Dames of Virginia,' recently prepared by Robert S. Bright, the well known attorney-at-law, of Philadelphia, and read before the Sen-

eca Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Geneva, N. Y., the paper deals especially with the ever-fascinating idyl of this colonial dame the Indian race (the daughter of the idian ruler on the James.) it gives Indian ruler on the James.) it gives charming glimpses into the lives of some of the colonial dames of the Eng-lish-of Ellinor, the daughter of Goy. hish-of Eilinor, the caughter of Gov. White, of Roanoke Island, and of his little granddaughter, Virginia Dare, the first English child born in America; of Miss Burwell, who came near to break-ing the heart of Gov. Francis Nichol-son when she refused his hand; of Catherine Willis, the wife of Achille Muset, who had the unious distinction Murat, who had the unique distinction of being the niece of both Washington and Napoleon, and of Mary Ball, the mother of Washington.

"The daughter of Emperor Powhatan, of what is now Virginia, Pocahontas, who was destined to save the nucleus of the greatest republic on earth, was a royal princess." Mr. Bright writes, "No tablets and tombs attest the deeds and greatness of her line . . . Poca-hontas, Amonate and Matoax (for she had three names) was born at Wero-wacomoco, the capital of her father's empire, probably in 1595; married John Rolfe, one of the first Virginia settlers and ar English geatleman, in March, 1617, leaving one son, the known acts of her life are few, but the scant frame holds a picture of rare beauty."

THE CAPTURE OF SMITH

After speaking of the spirit of daring and adventure that were characteristic of the times, and of Capt. John Smith's journeyings, which led eventually to Virginia, Mr. Bright tells the story of the captain's capture by a band of Indians and his being carried before the European Rewheren "is tell securit old Emperor Powhatan, "a tall, gaunt old man with a sour look." whose flery spirit was unsubdued by the "menace of years." and "whose idea of justice was condemnation first and trial after ward. And here the civilized world first met Pocahontas, who, when Smith, about to be brained, had his head forced down upon two stones, ran in tears down upon two stones, ran in tears and took if in her arms, laying her own ave him from death. The pyorite child softened the upon his to tears of his seror, and he relented Instead of death the chevalter of the

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i egg, r tablespeenful sugar, e full tempte wder. Dilute enough Camation Cream w feater to make a batter when idded. Sait o het muffin nu which has been well butter wick over. Try with a brown straw. Viste taste Pour into het muffin tin v and bake in a quick oven. Try comes out dry, they are done.