16

PORTUGAL'S CONEY ISLAND.

Royalty en Dishabille-Farewell Jaunts Before Setting Out for Spain-Political and Educational Matters in Portugal.

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Special Correspondence.

En route to Cadiz, Dec. 19th, 1899 --Before bidding adieu to poor old Portugal, you should spend a day at Cascares, the fashionable sea-side resort, fifteen miles from Lisbon. The village -whose name is pronounced as if spelled Kas-kah-enge-lies just north of the Tagus' mouth, on the Atlantic, and may be reached by railway from Lisbon, or by boat down the river. It has a tiny harbor of its own, accessible only to coasters and other small craft, and is supposed to be protected by a couple of antique forts-which an American man-of-war would send to kingdom come in half a minute.

According to Portuguese ideas, life is a giddy whiri at Cascares, particularly during "the season," when the royal family deserts Ajuda to occupy its palace here. Everybody arises before the sun, and in neglige of any sort, providing that it be cool and easy, saunters down to the surf, to perform his ablutions and witness other people's. If a line were stretched from this point straight across the broad bosom of the Atlantic, the other end of its three thousand and odd miles would touch our own Coney Island. There is a queer similarity between the two re-sorts, making due allowance for the different races. The same motley but good-natured crowds come over from the hear-by metropolis, composed chiefly of hol polloi, but with a sprinkling of "upper crust," bent on having a good time, regardless of appearances. The bathing arrangements at Cascares are even more unconventional than those that distinguish our popular re-sort. Here a group of

WHITE COTTON TENTS

are hastly set up every morning at daybreak, their filmsy walls affording adypreak, their timity wants allocating scant protection against prying eyes, and so insecurely guyed that every sportive breeze threatens to snatch them off to sea, exposing—heaven knows what, among the dressing and undressing people. Last year a French-man tried hard to induce the govern-ment to parmit bim to erect a row of ment to permit him to erect a row of substantial cabins, to remain stationary during the season and be removed at its close. But so hated is everything French in this peninsula, that, though he offered to pay well for the privilege, it was refused by the poverty-stricken "powers that be." However, nobody seems to mind dis-

comforts at Cascares, nor the imminent danger of an expose at critical mo-ments. Families in the transparent tents chatter gally with one another, or with friends passing outside, while donning the blue flannel monstrosities that do duty as bathing suits; then rush into the surf-men and women-royalty and commoner clay, all splashing and sputtering together. By seven o'clock the morning dip is over, the beach deserted, the tents struck and the people gone to breakfast. Aftervards everybody retires to his room. If he has one, and is believed to in-dulge in a long slesta, while tourists and non-residents stray about on the sands and in the corridors, seeking shady places and generally finding none. But the drowsy god is by no means wooing all those in retirement! Could you get a peep behind many of those carefully closed green shutters, you would see merry gaming-parties, male and female, in light and airy neglige, with cigarettes and iced drinks much in evidence, and little piles of pesos rapidly changing hands. The true "Portugee," of either sex, is a born gambler and dice is the favorite method of gratifying his natural propen-sity. They go at it with the feverish recklessness of the Latin temperament, and never know when to stop: but happlly the stakes are low, as much from poverty of pocket as because lacking the boldly-venturesome spirit of the Anglo-Saxon.

Portuguese filagree workers. The group is valued at fifteen thousand dollars, and will figure at the exposition next

The king, when diverting himself at Cascares, does not look in the least like one's preconceived notions of royal per-sonages. In lieu of a crown, he wears sonages. In lieu of a crown, he wears a pleblan straw hat tilted over his nose beneath which protrudes an unusually long and fat cigar, when he strolls about the sands or goes driving over the hills, accompanied by an alde-de-camp. Dem Carlos' title is absurdly out of proportion, with the little he has to commond. It is the the little he has to of proportion, with the little he has to command. It is "King of Portugal and Algarves, Within and beyond the Seas In Africa; Lord of Guinea and of the Navigation and Commerce of Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia and the Indes." He is just thirty-six years old and has reigned not culte eleven years. His covernment is government is

ROTTEN TO THE CORE:

but it has been so from time immemorbut it has been so from time immemor-ial, and nobody has a bed word for boylsh, good-tempered Dom Carlos. The fact is, he is no more the real ruler of Portugal than Queen Victoria is of England, or Mr. McKinley of the Unit-ed States. The colinet is supposed to represent the Bortheruse nation in all represent the Portuguese nation in all public affairs, and, they seem to have made a deep study of the art and science of "How not to do it." To the northerner, it is simply unaccountable how four million people who are not cowards can tamely submit to be eternally so robbed and harassed. The answer lies in the fact that the bulk of the population are altogether illiter-ate. The rest belong to two classes, either the titled robbers, or the agri-culturists; and the latter have no time culturists: and the latter have no time to spare for sedition. They must be in their fields early and late, every day in the year, if they would pay the exor-bitant taxes and live. In the Cham-ber of Deputies, the large majority are of course firmly grounded in monarch-iem. New and then a slight agitation arises in favor of republicanism, the agitators calling themselves progres-sionists; but it hardly ripples the sur-face of affairs. A few years ago, shortface of affairs. A few years ago, short-ly after the shining example of Brazil, an uprising seemed imminent. For a

THE ROYAL YACHT

was kept waiting in the Tagus, pro-visioned and with banked fires, ready for any emergency that might arise. It was manned by officers and sallors upon whom the king could absolutely rely; and most of the royal plate and jewels were also kept on board—for after the manner of Latin revolutionsis, the first thing the sons of liberty think uld be the sacking and looting of royal palaces.

Among the most edifying sights at Cascares is that of Donna Marie Pia, the good queen-mother, tramping sturdthe good queen-mother, tramping sturd-ily about in stout shoes, or shooting at marks from her upper window in bour-geois fashion. But when the fancy selzes her, this energetic daughter of King Emanuel can cut the greatest swell of anybody in Portugal and has gained for herself the reputation of be-ing the hest dressed woman in Furone ing the best-dressed woman in Europe -on occasion. Dom Alfonso, the king's younger brother, is rather a fast fellow. er, is rather a fast in a mild but merclless way. He is an inveterate gambler and is said to have remarkable success in raking in the pesas. You may see him any day at Cascares, driving four big black mules in a high brake. The harness is of rope, with many bells and red tas-He stands up on the box, swearsels. like a trooper and flogging ing poor beasts unmercifully with a the cruel, long-lashed, short-handled stock whip Immediately after sunset the carriages return from the hill-top drive and pull up as close to the palace as possible. Everybody gets out and stands gossiping and shaking hands on the terrace that overhangs the sea. The king and queen walk about upon the terrace nodding and smiling genially, and many press to kiss Amalie's hand. Nine o'clock is the royal dinner hour, and the people remain to listen to the military band that always plays while the royal household takes its feed. At that time the drawbridge is lifted and everybody who likes-peasants, townsprople, tourists and all, may come through the great gates and gaze at the royal party sitting at case on the breezy battlements. It is safe to say breezy battlements. It is safe to say that if there ever is a successful revolution in Portugal, it will come at that unguarded hour. idle. In the Lisbon factories, women work from sunrise to sunset for the munifi-cent salary of four pence in Portuguese cent salary of four pence in Fortuguese currency, or about one-quarter cent in our money. How they live, heaven only knows; but they seem both con-tented and happy. A local author has lately published a book, showing that the poverty of the country is all due to its large amount of uncultivat-ed land. You are superfeed to learn ed land. You are surprised to learn that 49 per cent of Portugal's area is left to itself as compared to Belgium's 8 per cent, and Germany's 9 per cent Certainly in this genial soil and climate



DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1900.

To Mrs. Aurelia S. Rogers belongs the honor of having originated the idea of the children's Primary associations, and of presiding over the first branch of these most worthy institutions after their establishment.

Mrs. Rogers is the daughter of the late well known writer, Orson Spencer, whose letters to a minister of the Baptist church, written in reply to questions in regard to the "Mormon" faith, are considered amongst the most finished literary productions, both as regards argument and style, of the written expositions of the tenets of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Mrs. Rogers was born in the town of Deep River, Conn., in 1834. Her parents having joined the "Mormon" Church, left their home for Nauvoo in 1842, where four years later her mother died-the event occurring at about the beginning of the exodus of the people to the West. Shortly afterwards under the guardianship of friends(their father having been called to a mission in England) the little family of motherless children started on the long journey

WE MUST FORESTALL EUROPE IN THE DANISH WEST INDIES. 2 Burnnun wunnun wunnun wunnun wunnun

Mr. Gron is one of the most promi- | nent Danes in the United States, and has studied this and other international questions carefully. He is a naturalized American citizen, and a graduate of Harvard.

The great competitors for the world's commmerce in the future will be the United States and Germany. The orient and South America are apparently to afford arenas for the contest. The geographical relations of these regions to each other renders the harbor of St. Thomas of vital importance. Hence the desire of Germany to secure

Much has been said of the value of this port as a naval station. Few, however, realize what a commercial center it must become when transferred to a really great power. A glance at the map shows that St. Thomas lies di-rectly in the line of steamers from our Atlantic coast cities to South America and Africa. When either the Nicaragua or the Panama canal is cut, this port will be in the direct line of trade be-tween the orient and all Europe. St. Thomas will thus be transformed into a distributing point for communerce be-tween the orient and the eastern coast of our entire continent. As a naval station St. Thomas is peer-

less. It forms a keystone in the arch of the West Indies. It virtually commands the Caribbean sea. It would

seem clear, then, that the value Thomas to any nation, Euror American, is beyond dispute. known to the well informed fe Russia would like to secure station in the West Indies in tion of the cutting of the Darien. Upon the complet Siberian railway, Valdivostor Arthur will become of com portance. A water route need traverse the Suez canal and the lerranean. Such a route would cr Pacific. Next, one of the pr canals will afford (through the bean sea) access to the Atlan

Throughtout this entire route th is destitute of a commercial or tr station. St. Thomas lies direct station. St. Thomas lies directly of line which Russian policy is tracin Denmark cannot be blind to the portance of her possessions. She be aware of the desire of other na to secure them. She cannot b

pected, therefore, to place her modity on the bargain counter In fact, Denmark cannot truly b ever to have offered these islan sale. The negotiations of 1867

initiative. Secretary Seward up them. After long persuasion a di-consent was wrung from Denmark, 7 matter was not again brought up u two years or so ago. Denmark h reluctant as ever to commit itself. America does not secure the islands a til Denmark has begun to peddle the Stars and Stripes will never over the prize bits of the Indies. Herald.

GROWTH OF THE FEES OF LAWYERS.

Sa mannana wannana wannana wannana

one is reminded on all sides. In the "Life of Lincoln" it is related how he rejoiced at a fee of \$25, and how seldom that joy came to him. That was half a century ago, says the Denver Post. The other day his son was awarded a fee in the probate court of Cook county, Illinois. He no doubt rejoiced at it, also, although the report does not make any mention of it. The fee was \$425,000 which was divided between him and his partner in payment for their services as executors of the estate of the late George M. Pullman. Robert Lincoln's share of that fee amounted to more than his father received in all the years the practiced law in Illinois. Of course, nobody begrudges him the amount, as the estate is well able to pay it; but the princely compensation is indicative of the tendency of the times. It is related in the "Life of Jackson"

This is an age of progress. Of that | that more than a century ago he tu elected a delegate to the constitutional convention of Tennessee, which meth 1795, in Knoxville, and in twenty-sense days formulated the State Constitution The pay for the members had bea fixed by the legislature which called the convention at \$2.50 a day; but the data gates thought that amount excessing, and reduced it to \$1.50 a day. Thus is no likelihood in this age of program of anything of that sort happening again. The statesmen of this genea-tion are not built that way. But, going back to the fee which the court allowed in the Pullman estate case, we may well ask where the limit is to be found in such fees, and on what calculatia the amount is based. There must have been some calculation by which the court arrived at that amount as just the right remuneration for the work performed, and it would be interesting to hear something further on the subject. It would be valuable as a guile in the future, as other great estates will



come up for administration. those good friends who enjoy each other's society so much, and senate Chandler asked, "What is art?" with special reference to the new status of Daniel Webster in this city. "I know what pleases me. I like a picture be cause of its colors or what it represent, I like a statue if it seems properly proportioned and represents the man fr whom it was intended. For myself, I cannot draw a man's head or the resemblance to either man or he

I do not pretend to be any kind of a

Some discussion followed upon is statue of Daniel Webster. "Senate

Hoar says," continued Senator Chas-

dler, "thtat it represents Webster as M was when a resident of New Hamp

shire. Although Webster's greated fame was acquired when a resident d

WESTERN NEIGHBORS.

James P. Hartman came to the capi-

tal from Seattle, Wash. He met and shook hands with Senator Foster from

his State and then as others came up his

greeted with warmth Senator Shoup of

Senator Thurston of Nebraska.

Idaho, Senator Clark of Wyoming and

seem to know a great many of these

men from all over the West," remarked

a man standing near by. "Oh, yes, We are neighbors," he replied. And that is the way of the West. A thousand miles does not prevent people from be-ing neighbors in in the region "beyon! the Mississippi." A man living in Weshington Children and the standard of the stand

Washington State has warm friends in

Minnesota or in South Dakota. But, more than all that, there is a sort of

comradeship among men from all those

western States, men who made the

States, in fact, and those who attain

are generally apt to know something

of one another if they do not become more or less intimate associates in the

NOT UNDERSTOOD.

Why life is life. And then we ful

course of 10 or 20 years.

asunder

wonder

prominence in public life or business

judge of art."

About 4:30 p. m. outdoor Cascares again becomes animated. There is a level stretch of road on top of the cliffs, extending north a mile or two, where both

BREEZE AND VIEWS

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are glorious. But the morning Arcadian simplicity has departed; everybody is out on dress parade, in his or her best clothes and company deportment. You observe that nearly all the ladies whose days have passed the fleeting bloom of youth, are built on the old-fashioned generous model that Banting would to banish from the face of the Like the typical Virginia table the wah," their only fault is earth. Like the "befo' the wah," too-abundant plenty; their round white shoulders uncovered and their shining tresses elegantly draped in the coquettish and always graceful lace mantilla. Those on foot move with a superb dignity of carriage, unfortunatevery rare among American women But you look in vain among the men for any such liberality on the part of mother nature! They are universally undersized and sallow-faced, thin, nervous and eager in appearance, with deli-cate, unmanly hands and feet whose smallness a Boston or Chicago girl might envy, if tales are true of the shoe-sizes that prevail in those locali-ties.

Among the well-dressed, courteous but (to our taste) excessively ugly throng, Queen Amalie shines out like a star. She is not Portuguese, you know, but Though now past her thirtieth year and the mother of several chiliren her tall and stately figure has not taken on undue fat-and may saints to whom she prays preserve her from such a calamity! Sitting erect on ox-seat of her trap, with her little daughter beside her and a couple of servants behind, she skillfully guides her four-in-hand, acknowledging her subjects' salutes with dignified sweetshe is exceedingly clever, and univer-sally beloved. The people rejoice in her distinction as the only royal M. D. in the world. Some years ago, she took a regular four-years' course of medi-cine in the University of Lisbon, including attendance on clinics as severe study as any other medical student undergoes; passed her examinations successfully and took her degree. It is probable that in her case, any exami-nation would have been accounted as uccessful," as the wives of Presidents are

REPRESENTED IN PRINT

as possessing all the gifts and graces but is said by those who know, that Queen Amalie is really a competent physician. She practices, incognito, among the poor of Lisbon, prescribes for her children's allments and attends upon the king, whose health is not so would indirobust as his frame cate. She is an authoress, too, of no mean ability, and is as deft with her fingers as with her brain. At the great doll-show recently held in Berlin, the most at-tractive exhibit was labelled. "From the Omean of Portugal" every article of the Queen of Portugal," every article of the dress and decorations of the group of doils having been made by herself. The doils having been made by herself. gem of the collection was a reproducn, in miniature, of the carriage used at her own coronation, drawn by eight iny horses, whose silver harness is a marvel of the well-known skill of Boers in South Africa and had an op-

ENOUGH BREADSTUFF

for home consumption ought to be grown. An English criticism on the grown, above-mentioned book justly says: 'Bad rulers and a weakly, resigned people, would override the advan-tages of increased cultivation were every corner of Portugal tilled to its utmost. The national mind wants cultivating as well as the soll. If the whole nation could be sent to school and taught arithmetic, it might yet be saved without catastrophe.

Though illiteracy prevails to such an unheard of extent among the middle-aged, there is hope for the rising generation. Public instruction is now regulated by law, all children between the ages of seven and fifteen being compelled to attend primary school, if there is one within reasonable distance from their homes, under penalty of the parent's fine or deprivation of civil rights. Under this new law there are already upwards of 3,000 primary schools in the country: besides seven-teen "Lycees" for higher instruction, where pupils are prepared to enter one of the several fine universities. The special schools are very ably conducted. and modern Portuguese policy gives a higher status to teachers and professors of all grades than they can obtain most other countries. Among the higher-grade schools are the polytech-nic academies at Lisbon and Oporto. medical and industrial institutes in both those cities, an exceptionally fine uni-versity at Colmbra; at Lisbon the institute general of agriculture, the royal and marine observatories, conserva. tory of music and valuable public besides the archives of the Hbrary: Torre del Tombo, with which is concted a school of palaeography and diplomacy.

FANNIE B. WARD. BOER "PIETY AND MORALITY'

Prof. Henry Ward's Sunday Experience as the Guest of a Transvaaler.

In the course of his last extended collecting tour Prof. Henry Ward, of Rochester, the naturalist, who has recently returned to this country after

across the plains, arriving in the valley of Salt Lake in September, 1848. Here together with the rest of the people, Mrs. Rogers endured the many

hardships of colonization of the desert home,

In 1851 she became the wife of Thomas Rogers, and went to Farmington, Davis county, where she has since resided. During the hard times caused by the grasshopper blight of that year she taught school at her own home, being one of the ploneer teachers of the county.

After the organization of the Relief Society she was appointed secretary of the Farmington branch of the society, continuing in the position for twentyone years.

In 1878, having become impressed with the conviction of need for some organized effort for the training of young children in morality and manners, she conferred with the officers of the Relief Society on the subject, with the result that steps were at once taken to bring about the organization of the children's Primary associations, the first one being established in Farmington, and Mrs. Rogers being chosen as its presidept. From this nucleus of the Davis Stake branch the Primaries have grown into an immense organization with branches in the United States, Mexico, Canada and in European countries. Mrs. Rogers held the position of president of the Davis Stake primaries for nine years, after which she was released in consequence of its duties proving too onerous. Since then she has been chosen to act as aid to President Louie B. Feit, who presides over the Primaries throughout the world.

In 1898 Mrs. Rogers published a volume of biographical sketches of her own life and that of her father, with the object that the genealogy and history of the family might be preserved.

In 1895 she went to Atlanta, Ga., as delegate from Davis county to the Woman's Suffrage convention, and also visited Washington and attended the Second Triennial Congress of the National Council of Women.

Aside from her faithful and efficient public service, Mrs. Rogers's name has become a household word amongst those who best know her, for her sympathy and tender ministry in the afflictions and sorrows of others, and a gentleness, patience, and unselfishness of character which make her loved and revered by all who know her.

du manna m

says Health, by Dr. George W. Web-

the United States is twenty-five gal-

ster in a paper recently read.

observing episode.

vants then?"

\$934,000,000.

inebriates.

murder.

Boar

portunity of observing some of their customs. For a time Prof. Ward was family of the the guest of a Boer family of the Transvaal whose habitation was on the very edge of the yeldt. Using this as his headquarters he hunted and colcted with great success, and as birds and animals which he wanted were as likely as not to stray into the front yard from the adjacent jungles, he kept his guns ready to hand in the front hall

One fine afternoon he and his host were sitting on the broad porch, having been to church in the morning. The head of the family was puffing comfortably at his pipe and the guest was watching curiously certain movements in the shrubbery a few rods away which indicated that some kind of animais were moving about there. Boer was characteristically silent and Prof. Ward kept quiet because he didn't want to alarm whatever creatures might be disporting themselves in th Presently a family of curious scrub. little animals frisked out into the open and began to play there. Prof. Ward recognized them as the young of a species of coney of which he was anxious to secure specimens. He arose noiselessly and started to reach for his gun, which stood just inside the open toor, when the Boer, removing his pipe, asked what he was going to do.

The influence on morality is striking-y put by the Kratf-Ebliing as fol-"I want one of those fellows." said Prof. Ward. "They're a rare species." lows "No shooting today," said the Boer First Generation-Moral depravity "Sunday briefly. alcoholic excess.

But I only want one shot. "If you fire a shot today the neigh-bors would report it and you would be in the town jail before nightfall. We paralysis. keep the Sabbath here." "I'll take the risk." said Prof. Ward

eagerly. "I'll go around to the other edge of the veldt and shoot from there." "Not as my guest," replied the Boer sternly, "I will not countenance any pared with ten temperate families. The such ungodliness."

Of course there was nothing for the guest to do but acquiesce and hope for return of the rare animals on a week day. Mentally he made a note for his journal regarding the strict and conscientions piety and morality of the Boers. A few moments later there was another flutter and scurry in the brush and the animals fied, their places nother being taken by a group of the young of the human species, very dark as to col-or, who tumbled and rolled about mer-

"Who are those funny little chaps?" asked Prof. Ward of his host, who had

elapsed into silence after the Sabbath micro-organisms, lessens the absolute strength of muscles, obtunds the deli-"Some of mine, I suppose," replied the cacy of the special senses. The use of alcohol increases the liability to tuber-"You don't mean that you have slaves

culosis and pneumonia. Cirrhosis of the liver, chronic nephrihere?" "No," said the Boer. "The children of some of your sertis, general arterio-scierosis and non-inflammatory diseases of the heart are caused by alcohol.

Murder, suicide, death by violence and accidents are caused in most of cases by alcohol.

in the last three years than smallpox

In the shifting of seats in the United

The author concludes that to be successful in the fight against alcohol medical men can, more than any oth-The prevalence of alcoholism and its rs, contribute substantial aid by influence on morality was discussed, calling the attention of medical men to this disease of contemporary hu manity; by calling things by their right names and classifying and des-He states that the annual consumpignating alcohol as a narcotic, not a stimulant, in their writing and speaktion in England, France, Germany and ing about it; by taking the necessary steps in the investigations of its efcommittees of the Senate were organlons for every man, woman and child. fects, and then a concurrence of opin-The English drink bill for 1898 was ion in teaching, both publicly and pri-vately, especially as to what consti-tutes an inebriate, and then his rela-tionship as a diseased person toward \$772,000,000, the United States for 1596 Ten per cent of the population are the church, the law, and the medical profession.

> Apropos of our present agitation reof the Philippine committee, to be con-tinually opposing matters which are garding the teaching of physiology in the schools, the following from the tinually opposing matters which are favored by his colleague and from time school teacher at Port Allegheny, N. Y., the other day, received in the school of the to time objecting to or offering amendments to Senator Hoar's resolutions But he does it with as much unconcern ing note: 'My boy tells me that when I as if Senator Hoar were not from the trink beer der overcoat vrom my stum-mack gets too thick. Please be so kind same State and his neighbor in the Sen. ate. and don't interfere in my family af-

The most powerful rack-wheel machine yet constructed is said to be the new electric locomotive for the steepest portion of the Jungfrau Mountain rallway. The motors are placed under the passenger car, the truck of which has two driving axles between two bearing axles. Two motors, each of 125 horse-power at 800 revolutions per minute, drive the toothed wheels through duplicate gearing, and if required can be worked up to 300 horse-power. The current is conveyed overhead at a ten-sion of 500 volts.

Thousands of Bills Have Been Introduced in Congress.

SURVIVORS OF THE CONFLICT

Massachusetts, he was a native of Net Hampshire and once represented that State in the House of Representatives

A Million of the Boys Who Wore the Blue Still on Deck-Many Widows and Orphans-Defining Art.

Special Correspondence.

Washington, Jan. 19 .- The pension grind has not yet commenced in the House, and no Friday evening sessions for the consideration of such bills have been held, although the Senate has already passed a number of bills. Chairman Sulloway of the committee on invalid pensions of the House, which deals with pension cases arising from the Civil War, says that 3,000 pension bills have been introduced up to the present time which must be considered by his committee. "To the average man, as a down east. Yankee would say, that seems to be a great many," said Mr. Sulloway, "but 10,000 would not be a large number if we could consider all phases of the subject. There were 2,-700,000 men engaged in the 'late un-pleasantness' on the Union side, and there are probably 1,000,000 survivors of 'shooting match,' with numerous widows and orphans. There were many men who did good service for the coun try and performed all that soldiers could do who were never mustered into the service and cannot come in under the general pension laws, having no

Not understood. We move along Our paths grow wider as the seasons Along the years. We marvel and we pensionable standing. These men and their widows must be provided for by special legislation." Mr. Sulloway says that as soon as a number of bills can be Not understood. We gather false imexamined and reports prepared he will call for the regular Friday evening ses-sions to consider them.

BAY STATE SENATORS.

END OF THE CENTURY.

WHAT IS ART?

And hug them closer as the years so 'Till virtue often seems to us trans-

pressions

of

Other

gressions.

asleep, Not understood.

And thus men rise and fall, and live, and die, Not understood.

Not understood. Poor souls with Stunted vision Oft measure glants by their narrow

- gauge. poisoned shafts of falsehood and The
- derision Are oft impelled 'gainst those who

mould, Not understood.

Not understood. The secret spring of ized two years ago, Senator Lodge se-

Which lies beneath the surface and the

Are disregarded. With self-satisfaction We judge our neighbors, and they often go Not understood.

- Not understood. How triffes often The thoughtless sentence or the fancied change us;
- Destroy long years of friendship and
- And on one soul there falls a freezing blight, Not understood.

Not understood. How many hearts are

For lack of sympathy? Ah, day by day How many cheerless, lonely hearts are It may be that Congress will have to declare officially when the nineteenth century ends. Senators and Repre-

- breaking! How many noble spirits pass away Not understood. sentatives disagree on the subject, as do other people. Senator Morgan, in a speech recently, referred to "the cen-tury which has just closed." Other congressmen have said something indi-
 - O, God! that man would see a little
- clearer, Or judge less harshly when they can. cating that they believe we are now in the twentieth century, although the great majority believe the contrary.
 - O, God! that they would draw to each
 - other nearer, More kindly to each other aim to be And understood.

Second Generation-Drink mania, ettacks of insanity, general insanity, Third Generation - Hypochondria, mehancholia, apathy and tendency to Fourth Generation-Imbecility, idlocy and extinction of the race. Ten families of drunkards are com-

direct progeny of the drunkards amounted to fifty-seven; twenty-five died of insufficient vitality in their first year, six were idlots, five dwarfed, five had hyprocephalus, hare-lip and club-Of the temperate families there were sixty-one children; five died of in-sufficient vitality, four had curable affections, two had congenial defects, \$1.9 per cent were sound in mind and body during childhood and youth. Alcohol acts by destroying congen-ital immunity, favors by direct influ-ence the development of the pathogenic

They were discussing statuary in the capitol, Senators Chandler and Lodge,

cured a room just across the hall from the committee on judiciary, which was Senator Hoar's room. So the Bay State men are near each other at all times in the other at all times in the capitol. But they are far apart on some other questions, notably the Philippine policy. It makes it somewhat embar-A WORD TO THE WISE. assing to Senator Lodge, as chairman

States Senate senators from the same State are sometimes brought together. For many years Senator Hoar of Massachusetts and Senator Sherman of Ohio sat side by side. When Mr. Sherman resigned to enter the cabinet of President McKinley, it was found that Senator Lodge of Massachusetts had chosen the seat vacated, which brought him and his colleague together, where they have since remained. When the

"My children by some of my Kaffir concubines," said the Boer indifferently, and returned to his silence and his It has caused more deaths in Chicago Prof. Ward decided to omit the "strict and conscientious plety and morality" entry from his journal. in the past forty-three years. Ten per cent of all deaths in England and Wales are due to alcohol. ALCOHLISM AND THE DEATH RATE.

