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#### DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1904.

# PARAGUAYANS HOPELESSLY LAZY.

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SUNCION, Praguay, July 18 .--Nowhere is the influence of climate in forming the habits of the people more apparent than in Paraguay. It seems strange that continuous sunshine and unusual bounty on the part of nature should incline those thus favored to laziness and unthrift, and that ambition, energy and the spirit of progress should thrive best under cold and cloudy skles. But such is the history of nations. During those hours when North Americans are most actively engaged in business. all Paraguay is asleep; but the latter bestirs itself earlier in the morning, and from the first glimmer of dawning to perhaps 8 a. m., the streets of Asuncion are crowded with chattering citizensgoing to mass, buying and selling in the market-place, or enjoying their morn-ing "constitutional." Then the tide of life recedes, and from about 11 o'clock until past the middle of the afternoon every thoroughfare is deserted and you might travrse the town from end to end might travese the town from end to end without meeting a soul. Immediately upon awaking, everybody takes the usual desayuno of Spanish-America, (a bit of unbuttered bread and something warm to drink-here a gourd of yerba mate instead of a cup of coffee or mug of chocolate, as elsewhere); and break-fast, like a dinner of several courses, comes on between 11 o'clock and noon. Before that time the heat of the day is in full blast, and everybody has sought in full blast, and everybody has sought the shade. Shops, which were opened before sunrise, are now closed and remain so for several hours, while pro-prietors, clerks and customers are napping in hammocks or imbibing gossip and yerba mate somewhere in retire-ment. The postoffice and all other places of business are locked; even the street cars stop running, and river boats tie up. Ladies in the privacy of home universally dispense with the double skirt, and in the negligee of the camisole enjoy their eigars in peace and comfort. The boy who blacks your boots must have his siesta, as well as the priest, the merchant, the lawyer, the gentleman of leisure. The cook leaves her pots and pans to take care of themselves or to be licked clean by the dogs; market-women lie down among their yams and oranges; ox-drivers stretch themselves in the shadow of their carts and the donkey boys and their animals doze together. ENERVATING CLIMATE RESPON-SIBLE.

This happens on every day of week, and during these slesta hours the wide-awake stranger, however urgent his business or pressed he may be for time, might as well resign himself to fate and al custumbre, for absolutely

The fact is, these people are hope-lessly hzy. Why should they toil and spin when the good mission fathers have given them the means of life and felicity-in the forms of oranges, mani-na, tobacco and wild cane for rumwithout effort on their part? So de-lightful is the climate that the people require next to nothing in the way of clothing and shelter; they have no soaring ambitions to graify, and changeful fashion has not invaded this remote Acadia to any harassing extent. The Indians are even worse than tent. The Indians are even worse than the mixed Guarani-Spanish race—that comprises the bulk of the population, for having no need at all of money, nor any thought for the morrow, they the mixed Guarani-Spanish race—that comprises the bulk of the population, for having no need at all of money, nor any thought for the morrow, they positively will not work unless driven to it by hunger, and then only until

their stomachs are filled. On the plantations, where oranges are the princi-pal products, the fruit lies rotting a toot deep—of no profit to the owner, because he cannot get it picked up and carried to market. It might be a good carried to market. It might be a good thing if the Paraguayan government were to have all the orange trees cut down, as that of Costa Rico caused the hanana fields to be destroyed, so that the people could no longer depend upon spontaneous growth for "daily bread," spontaneous growth for daily blead, but be compelled to wake up and earn it or starve. There is a palm-oil fac-tory in the neighborhood of Asuncion, but it is closed the greater part of the time because of the difficulty of getting palm-nuts, though literally "the woods are full of them." Not a native will take the trouble to gather nuts and bring them to the mill, un-less very much in want of a meal, a new poncho, a petticoat, or other bit of gaud and gear! and as soon as the ob-ject is attained a long interval of un-interrupted rest is required to make up for the exertion. I am told that it is the same way with the brick fac-tory and kiln below the city. The uni-versal building material here is kiln-dried brick, plastered inside and out. If a man desires to build a house, there is no knowing how long he may have out be compelled to wake up and eart is no knowing how long he may have to wait for the bricks, because work-men are not to be had-or rather, one should say work-women, for in nearly every case women are the laborers;

#### SOME QUEER TRAITS.

Another queer trait of the Paraguay-ans is their habit of carrying every-thing on the head, from the smallest parcel to the heaviest weight. Call at a house and send up your card—the servant claps the bit of pasteboard on her head and hastens to find her mis-tress. Ring your hotel ber for a fresh towel, a napkin, a glass of water, an tress. Ring your hotel hell for a fresh towel, a napkin, a glass of water, an orange—it is brought to you on the top of somebody's cranium. In the street every woman you meet is "toting" something on her head as inevitably as the cigar in her mouth. It may be letthe cigar in her mouth. It may be let-ters on the way to the post-line, a closed umbrelia, fan, boquet, a side of bacon, a shoulder of mutton, a pan of milk or basket of eggs, or a big red jar holding a gallon of water. There is never a break or spill, though the hands are not employed to steady the things thus conveyed—as in India, Egypt, Mexico, one or both hands are brought into requisition. When it comes to empty water jars, as on the way to the spilng, the women fill the jars coquet-lishly on one side of the head at an an-gle of 45 degrees, so that one wonders gle of 45 degrees, so that one wonders how on earth they retain the balance. No doubt this habit of carrying things on the head strengthens the spine and imparts a Juno-like grace of gait, the imparts a Juno-like grace of gait, the same for which Hindoo women are justly celebrated. The constant disuse of shoes and stockings gives to the women an elegant pose, but it deforms the feet, spreading the toes wide apart in a fan-shaped effect. New and then you meet a tall, stately Guarani girl, serene of countenance, with skin of brown satin, plercing black eyes, heavy hair falling in braids below her walst, beautifully formed and graceful, but you are shocked to see the inevitable coarse cigar, an luch in diameter, be-tween her pearly teeth, and you know that she, too, at early middle age, will be as hideous a specimen of humanity as her mother is now-scrawny, hig boned, blear eyed, crook backed, and wrinkled like a dried fig.

#### EDUCATIONAL ENDEAVOR.



Mrs. Cornellus Vanderbilt, Jr., for love of whom her husband sacrificed his father's millions, and became ostracised by the family, is said to have so appealed to the Vanderbilts that a reconcillation is about to take place. The cynical ones say that her great social success here and abroad has had not a little to do with it.

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he Argentine system of public educathe Argentine system of public educa-tion (primarily copied from that of the United States), and has imported sev-eral New England young women teach-ers to inaugurate the good work. These ladies are furnished a fine large house and necessary apparatus, and are paid good salaries. The children of the "first families" in most cases attend these free schools, as well as those lower in the social scale. Compulsory education free schools, as well as those lower in the social scale. Compulsory education was made a law in 1881, when Gen. Cadallero was president. Five years later the statistical year book recorded that only 14 per cent of the population could read and write, including all the children attending school when the es-timate was made. Within a year after the case of the law, there were 175 children attending school when the es-timate was made. Within a year after the passing of the law, there were 175 public elementary schools, attended by 6,732 pupils. Those figures are more than doubled in these first years of the twentieth century; and in addition to the original annual grant of something like \$40,000 reckoned in United States money, taxes have been levied on fines, rentals of all public lands, and yerbalee (farms where yerba mate is cultivated), auction sales, etc., which, all together, bring the educational fund up to a creditable sum.

Besides these public free schools, the government has started and subsidized more than a hundred private schools. In Asuncion alone there are six of these

(free) for boys and nine for girls. But (free) for boys and nine for girls. But as yet secondary education has made little advance. The most important of the few establishments that are comparatively well attended are the National college, with its staff of fifteen professors mostly imported from Europe, the Sem-inario de Asuncion, under the direction of the Lazarist Brotherhood, with Father Montaigne a Frenchman, at the of the Lazarist Brotherhood, with Father Montaigne, a Frenchman, at the head; and the College of Padre Nahiz at Esperos. The board of education has recently established a high-class train-ing college, which all the teachers in elementary schools are required to at-tend one year, certificates of qualifica-tion being grounded only to such as page tion being granted only to such as pass the prescribed examinations. Secondary provincial schools have recently bet built in Villa Concepcion, Villa Rico and Villa del Pilar. There is also a large training college for the theolog-ical instruction of young priests. The few English and German residents have a Protestant church at Asuncion, in a processing church at Astheloh, in connection with which a mixed school has been opened. Roman Catholicism is the only recognized religion of the country, although the amended consti-tution guarantees perfect liberty of

DESOLATE CHURCHES. In the time of Lopez there were more

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than 100 parish churches scattered over the republic. Most of them were de-molished during the war, and it is a common thing to come across these desolate and deserted sanctuaries, haif hidden by the rank vegetation that has grown about the ruins. As in all trop-ical countries, nature soon repairs the ravages of war. Within six months' time fields strewn with carcasses, blackened by fire and trampled by the hoofs of cavalry horses, are seen waiving with luxuriant harvcsts, every scar obliterated. In the more populous parts of the country some of the dilapidated churches have been carefully restored but their number is limited and inadebut their number is limited and inade-quate to the requirements of the popu-lation. One morning I followed the crowd to the cathedral—a fine old ed-ifice, with two towers and a roomy in-terior. Some of its windows are beau-tiful with stained glass, and in spite of the poverty of the people, the high alter is converd, with valator of siltow altar is covered with plates of silver and loaded with ornaments of the same material. The altars were ablaze with material. The altars were ablaze with candles, arroged in designs like set pieces of fireworks, and the holy water basins are curlous blocks of old sculp-tured marble brought from Rome. There was a large congregation-all women and children. Among the lat-ter were two schools, in the care of several sisters of charity. I noticed several sisters of charity. I noticed that, although the small girls were all dressed precisely alke, it was easy to tell which was the charlty school and which the school of the aristocrats, for while the members of one wore shoes, all the others were barefooted. There

were a few fashionable ladies in the

## Young Hair That means rich hair, heavy

hair, no gray hair. Is yours thin, short, gray? Just remember, Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color to gray hair, all the dark, rich color it had years ago. It stops failing of the hair, also. Has been tested for 50 years. "About a year ago my hair nearly all came out. I thought I would try Ayer's Hair Vigor. I used only one bottle of it, and now my hair has come

Lizzie M. Smith, Saratoga, N. Y. \$1.90. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass

audience-respiendent in black silk dresses, high-heeled slippers and im-mense hats, heavily plumed a la Paris -but the vast majority were without choose ord statistical states and states shoes and stockings, dressed in the universal comisole and double-flounced skirt of white cotton, with a black or white manta drawn over the head.

FANNIE B. WARD.

its trip with the ship until the Logan passed the Farallone islands. A peculiar incident was one that occurred on the R. M. S. Athenian on her last trip from Yokohama to Van-

couver. Five days out, 1,000 miles from land in any direction, a little owlet alighted on the deck and was captured

cage which the steward provided.

Saves Two From Death.

### **GULLS WHICH FLY ACROSS PACIFIC.**

W E ARE proud of our great ocean- | seems as though they were not made to

On the last trip of the transport Lo-gan one of the gulls had its wing mus-cles inured in some way and dropped fluttering upon the deck, its wide, geoselike bill open and strange squawks coming from its throat. A solder spied it, and took it to his bunk, where he fed it daily until it became strong and the allowed it to here the make, a speed which has made foreign countries ridiculously near, and has brought the nations close together. To the people of a hundred years ago the story that a vessel could cross the broad Pacific within a month would seem like the sheerest fancy of a roexisted as they do at the present day and they made their long trips without provoking any especial comment. Today it is looked upon as nothing very marvelous that birds are able to fly from America to Asia and back again, But, if we pause to consider it, the feat is really something after all.

the United States army transports, for these ships carry many men, who, de-nied the taste for books which renders an ocean journey less tedious, and hav-ing limited facilities for deck sport, take ing limited facilities for deck sport take to feeding the gulls as a pastime. When one of the big vessels leaves the Golden Gate and passes the Farallone islands, a hundred or more brown bod-ies with long, sweeping wings leave their resting-place and take up the flight in the wake of the transport. Then some soldier who has made the trip before, says: "Here come the sea gulls. We'd better feed them if we want a guick passage this trip," and

want a quick passage this trip," and many soldiers invade the steward's premises and gather up the waste bread and victuals,

The birds seem to know when they are to be fed, for they come flying in ever narrowing circles until they are within a short distance of the ship. Then the food begins to fall on the waters and the brown-winged forms swoop eagerly down upon the waves and seize what has been thrown forth. This is continued until the food is ex-hausted, and then the soldiers go below leaving the gulls to get away with their food as they fly. They never seem to rest, these queer birds. Day after day, they follow the ship, cleaving the air with swift wings, flying easily and without apparent effort. Indeed, it Drug Store.

Via D. and R. G. Aug. 20, 21. Final limit 30 days. Stopover al-lowed. Spend your vacation in the mountains of Colorado. See any Rio Grande Agent for particulars. EXCURSION RATES Via Oregon Short Line. 

Through Pullman sleeper via the U. P. & Wabash lines. Limit 60 days. Transit limit ten days in each direction. Tickets on sale Tuesdays and Fri-days each week. Stop overs allowed

NEW MAP OF UTAH

JUST OUT. JUST OUT. This map has just been finished for brought up to date, including the Luch cut-off across the lake. On the margin is given the list of the cities, towns, vil-lages, and counties in the state, ar-ranged in alphabetical order with the population of each. On the reverse side is a map of the United States and the world, with a list of all cities of over 25,000 population. The map of the Cities state being marked in red letters with its electoral vote in the coming presi-state being marked in red letters with its electoral vote in the coming presi-state being marked in red letters with its electoral vote in the coming presi-dential election. This map is for sale sat \$1.00, but it will be on sale for a state state being the present News Book store at 50c: special terms to agents and course.

DENVER AND RETURN

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#### COLORADO EXCURSIONS. August 20th to 21st.

Via Oregon Short Line, Round trip from Salt Lake and Ogden to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo only \$18.00. Five days transit limit each way. Tick-

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ts good 30 days.

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Always go one route, returning an-ther. When you go east ask for tick. other. When you go east ask for tick-ets either going or returning via Colo-rado Midland. See all the Rockles without additional cost. Through standard and tourist sleepers.

#### WORLD'S FAIR EXCURSIONS.

by the second steward. tIwsa by the second steward. It was a baby owl, a little bundle of brown and white feathers, and it blinked its eyes in the daylight as it rested contentedly in the Via Denver & Rio Grande. To St. Louis and return \$42.50. To Chicago and return \$47.50. To St. Louis and return via Chicago. r vice versa, \$50.00. Seiling dates Tuesday and Friday of each week. "Our little daughter had an almost

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#### Portland and Return.

From Salt Lake Aug. 16th to 19th in-clusive via O. S. L. Tickets good 60 days.

# fed it daily until it became strong again. Then he allowed it to fly away. But the bird had not forgotten his benefactor. Every day it would alight on the deck and allow none save this mancer. Yet, at that time, sea gulls on the deck and allow none save this particular man to feed it. It followed the boat to Honolulu, to Guam and finally to Manila, Where it rested dur-ing the two weeks the Logan lay in Manila is not known, but when the vesel turned on its honeward course, bound for Nagasaki, the first day out found this guil, easily distinguishable by a fleck of white on its neck, resting on the stern. As its favorite soldier did not appear, the guil graciously at-lowed others to feed it and continued its trip with the ship until the Logan

These birds are especially fond of

