

THE LAND OF YERBA MATE.

How Paraguay Tea is Cultivated and Prepared—A Beverage Truly "Fit for the Gods."

Special Correspondence.

SUNCTON, Paraguay, Aug. 1.—This far-away country ought to be christened "The Land of Yerba Mate" because its native name is that name is its most prominent peculiarity—more ubiquitous here than pipes in the Levant, pulque in Mexico, coffee in Brazil, or "tangle-foot" in our own mining towns.

There is no part of the world where Chinese tea is consumed in as great proportion as by the South Americans, and especially in Paraguay, the original home of the plant. It is a species of holly, which commonly grows from 15 to 25 feet high, along the banks of rivers and the borders of the wilderness; although entire forests of it, scores of miles in extent, are sometimes found in Paraguay. In Brazil and Bolivia it is occasionally found in deep gorges of the mountains. In the Guarani language it is called *coca*; in the Ilex Paraguariensis, and its most familiar Spanish title is pronounced as if spelled *erbah* Mah-tah, both words accented on the first syllable.

UNIVERSAL BEVERAGE.

Throughout everybody drinks incredible quantities of it, from the infant in arms to its grandpa, entering on the brink of the grave; from the president to his palace, to the beggar; from the petted daughter of the aristocracy, whose waking hours are divided between mass and mandolin, hammock-living and night flirtation, to the bare-legged female who till the fields and serve as servants of burden. Mate is taken the first thing in the morning and the last thing on retiring for the night at meals and between meals; at all hours of day and night, and between those hours. Whenever you call upon a Paraguayan, whether on a mission of business or friendship, and whether you have ever met him before or are likely to again, mate is immediately served and like the Arab's salt and the foot-washing of the desert, it is thus made the local mark of politeness and evidence of kindly feeling. The true Paraguayan would no more refuse a gourd of mate at any time or on any occasion than an Irishman would his Guinness, a Cuban his cigarette, a German his glass of beer, or a Brazilian his cup of black coffee. When going on a journey outside his own country he invariably takes along a generous supply of the dried leaves, because unable to cope with life without it and it cannot be obtained in the markets of Europe and North America.

Preferring it to any alcoholic beverage, the average Paraguayan imbibes from 12 to 20 cups (or rather, gourds) of it daily; and it is one of those extremely rare instances wherein the national habit of excessive drinking tends to the mental and physical improvement of the people. Instead of the chicharron and pulqueas of other parts of Spanish America, the wine-mania, beer-gardens, saloons and groggeries of more prosperous lands, the people of Paraguay—women as well as men—are continually seen taking mate through a tube, in all public places as well as in private, in their doorways and parlors and patios, in the plazas and markets and leafy bays in the byways, at the theater and in the ball room—wherever two or three are gathered together, there the mate cup is sure to be in the midst of them.

And truly, it is the cup which cheers but does not exhilarate, being a gentle stimulant whose tonic, exhilarating effect is felt for several hours, but is in no way harmful, like the stupefying excess of Bolivia from which cocaine is made, nerve-shaking Chinese tea, or the best coffee of Brazil, which a local

**Another sufferer
testifies to his cure
of skin
disease by
D. D. D.
Prescription.**

Dayton, Utah, June 1, 1904.

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Chicago, Ill.

I wish to express my gratitude for your D. D. D. remedy. I was much troubled with a very bad case of acne, and tried everything that could be suggested for the cure of this terrible disease. Nothing helped me. I was almost in despair of never finding relief. I saw your advertisement in the *Telegram*, and sent for a bottle, and I am glad to say it helped me immediately. I have used two more bottles, and I feel I am almost cured. I cannot recommend it too highly. I hope others who are suffering will read my letter, and find the relief that I have received.

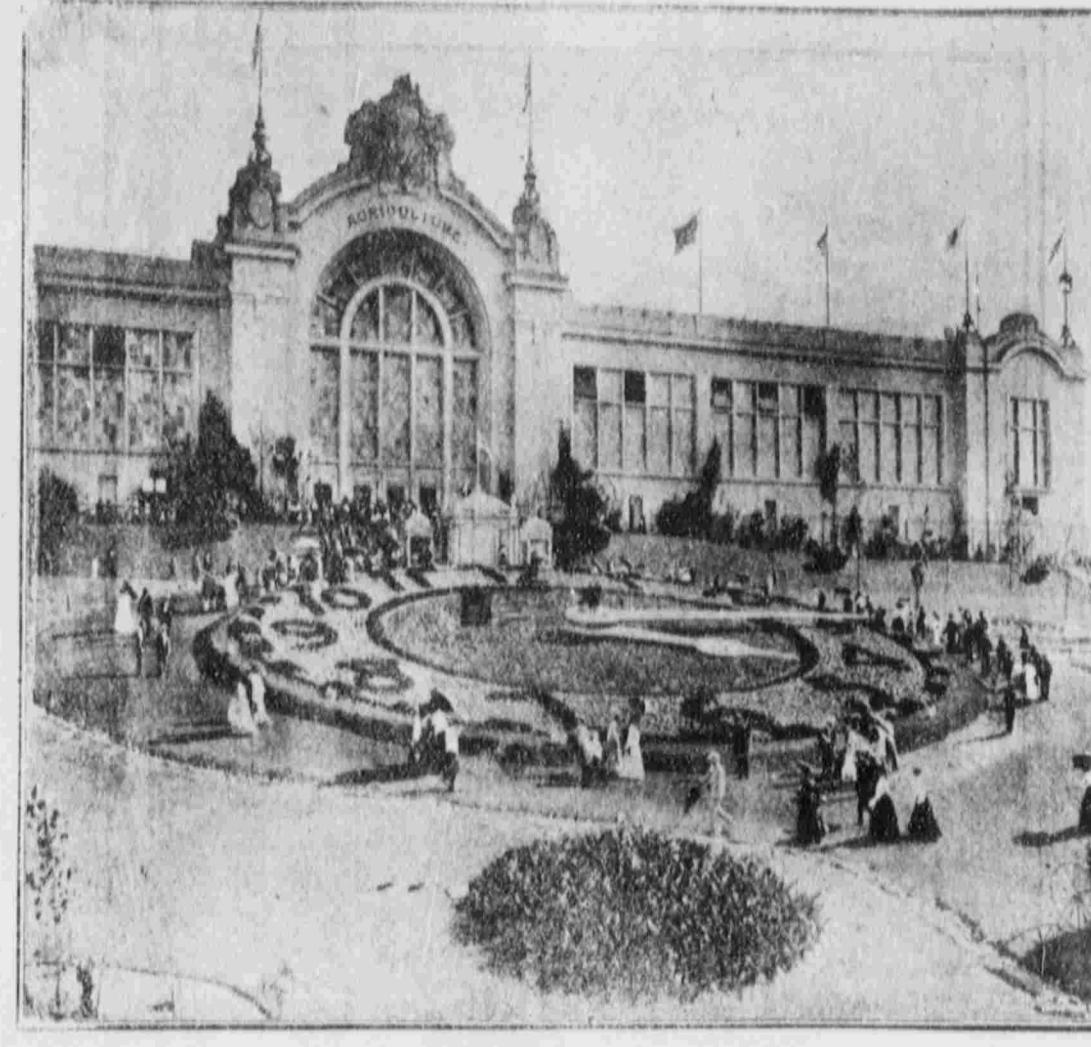
Yours truly,
L. N. FISHER.

HOW YERBA MATE IS CURED.

As to the details of the business, the Verbanos, having selected his location and marshaled his men, proceed first to erect the necessary buildings, viz., a long shed for storing goods, provisions and the Yerba to be gathered; a number of huts for the workers, and *darbarcas*, or frames upon which to dry the leaves. Sheds and huts are constructed in the rudest manner, bare and thatched with dry grass, but the frames, perhaps 20 feet square, are more substantially built of poles and withers firmly lashed together, with arched roof and floor of clay, the latter hard and level and extending several feet beyond the roof on all sides for convenience in pulverizing the dried material.

When the bushes are cut they are passed quickly through the flames of fire built near the spot and stripped of their half-dried leaves and tender twigs, which are then carried to the frames for a more thorough toasting.

The half-dried leaves are carried in rayos, a network of hide thongs, four or five feet square, having long thongs to pass over the contents, secured at the diagonal corners. Arrived at the *darbarcas*, the mate is carefully placed over the top and down the sides of the frames, in such a way as to permit the heat to reach every part of it. A fire is then built under the object of which is to get as much heat and as little flame and smoke as possible, and is taken careful charge of by one of the workmen. The



THE LARGEST TIMEPIECE IN THE WORLD.
Reproduced From the Deseret News World's Fair Portfolio.

The eighth wonder of the World's Fair is the Floral Clock. Upon the northern slope of Agricultural hill, it is a landmark by which visitors half a mile away easily read the passing hours. The dial is 112 feet in diameter. The hands each weigh 2,500 pounds. The minute hand is 74 feet long. It moves around at the rate of 500 miles a year. In the making of it the landscape clock maker set 13,000 plants, to show by contrast of colors, in numerals 15 feet long, the hours and minutes. Gigantic as it is, the floral clock is moved by mechanism as complete and as reliable as the standard clock. The minute hands are moved by compressed air instead of by spring or weights. A steel shaft connects the underground clock works with a pavilion near the upper edge but just outside of the rim of the dial. In the pavilion is a fine astronomical clock, properly protected from dust, but exposed to view by a glass plate front. As the second hand of the regulating clock moves it releases compressed air once a minute, and the air moves the hands of the Floral Clock. In the eltry a few feet from the building is a bell of 5,000 pounds upon which are struck sonorously the hours and half hours of the great clock. An immense hour glass, with 100 pounds of sand to run through it is near the Floral Clock. As the hour strikes the hour glass reverses.

REBUKED BY A BEGGAR.

L. F. Scholes of Toronto, who has won the Diamond Sculls at Henley, gave a dinner party a few days before he set out for England.

The dinner was unusually magnificent, and one of the guests, in commenting on the generosity of the host, said:

"But Scholes is always generous. He is not like the man to whom a beggar said one day, 'Sir, I am starving.' Then the fire is removed, the floor swept clean, and the try material being worked through the frame falls upon the hard clay and is pounded to powder with wooden instruments. This powder is the famous paraguay tea, ready for use. It is transported to market in hide bales called tercios, some of which contain as much as 200 English pounds.

FANNIE B. WARD.

fovement then mounts guard upon a carby tree, or an elevated bench built for the purpose, from which he can watch the drying leaves and make such changes in their arrangement upon the frames as he may consider necessary.

The drying process occupies thirty-six to forty-eight hours, and if it rains upon the leaves, these have to be re-packed and dried over again.

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Mrs. SWANLEY.

From Puck.

HUMOROUS.

From Puck.

"Swanley boasts that he can trace his ancestry back to Edward the Confessor, who reigned in England in 1042."

"Oh, well; at this distance from Edward the Confessor one of his descendants would not be apt to have more than about one-billionth of a king in his composition, so I fancy Swanley is not royal enough to hurt."

"Temper" it used to be;

Now "nerves," of course;

Then the ducking stool,

But now—Divorce.

New York Press.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Caller—Never play the violin in public, I presume, then, you do it solely for your own amusement.

Host—I'm afraid I do. From certain remarks dropped by the neighbors I have been led to think it doesn't amuse them at all.

Mrs. SALTONSTALL—I feel tired to death this morning. I've been out till midnight the last four nights running.

Mrs. WALSHAM—So do I. I have had company for two weeks now, and I'm all worn out. Let's go shopping—Somerville Journal.

From the Chicago News.

"I haven't seen Miss Peachy in the surf this season," remarked the first summer girl.

"No," rejoined summer girl No. 2,

"she never goes near the water."

"But she ought to go in occasionally," said No. 1.

"That's just it," explained the other. "A few minutes in the water would spoil her appearance."

NEW USES FOR OLIVE OIL.

In an article in the Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette, G. W. Harvey, M. D., Watsonville, California, sets forth the

When Americans Quit Wearing Queues.

THE wearing of queues, usually in form of a wig, went out of fashion in America soon after the Revolution. George Washington wore a queue when he went into office as the first president of the new republic, but none of the presidents after him wore a pigtail after they became president, says the San Francisco Chronicle. The first Adams wore a pigtail when he went on his mission to the Court of St. James, and one of the favorite pictures of Jefferson shows him with a queue, but this was some years before he became president.

The queue was never immensely popular in the American colonies, and it would perhaps have gone out of fashion with the throwing off of the British yoke, even though it had not already begun to wane in popularity in England. Knee breeches, buckled slippers and the three-cornered cocked hat went out with the queue.

The queue with the Anglo-Saxon was simply a fashion that England borrowed from France some time after Cromwell, for antiquarians deny that it was fashionable in England when Charles I's head was cut off. Cromwell got no pigtail with the head of his king. In the reign of James I the queue was worn by some Englishmen at least, although an antiquarian writes: "Concerning plaited and their antiquity I suspect they are of a much later period than the reign of James the First or Charles the First. This absurd fashion continued till as late as the beginning of the present (nineteenth) century."

The British navy was some years behind the Anglo-Saxon people in giving up the pigtail. It survived with the British tars until 1825. Our own navy clung to the fashion some time after it was given up in polite society. The periwig is still worn by English judges and some members of the English bar.

WANTS TO BE GOVERNOR.



T. L.
WOODRUFF

Timothy L. Woodruff, Republican politician, one-time Lieut.-Governor, and alleged boss of Brooklyn, is making a hot fight for the nomination for governor of New York. If a thorough knowledge of the ins and outs of the Republican machine are of any value in such a fight, the prize will surely go to Woodruff.

value of olive oil as a cure for many physical ills as follows. The medical profession will have to get ahead on the uses of olive oil at a two-minute gait if they keep up with the laity. I recently met a gentleman of much intelligence and wide knowledge who told me that there is no known remedy that will quickly cure all kinds of rheumatism and remove the recent deposits about the joints of rheumatism as pure ripe olive oil given in tablespoonful doses four times a day. He claimed to know this from personal clinical experience. He furthermore told me that it would more quickly remove the black and blue of bruises and contusions than any other remedy. Again, he says that its daily application to corns and bunions will not only relieve the soreness and burning, but if persisted in for a month or more the callus will entirely disappear, no matter whether on the toes, joints or bottoms of the feet. Again, he declares that a friend of his 84 years old, who had been lame for 20 years, walked well under the daily use of olive oil, after the attending physician gave him up to die; and, stranger yet, this same paralytic is today 10 years younger than he was before he had the stroke of paralysis. Presto! The fountain of immortal youth is a fountain of oil instead of water. No wonder De Soto never found it.

Important far beyond the money involved: Fels-Naptha soap. The bar saves half the wear on clothes. Fels-Naptha Philadelphia

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