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How the Early Navigators Romanced About Them and The Dwarfs of Tierra Del Fuego.

special Correspondence. DUNTA ARENAS. Patagonia, March tales of the giants of Patagonia. and of the dwarfs who live just setoss the narrow channel on the plands of Tierra del Fuego? So much possense has been written and told sheut these people, ever since the first white man found them (in the year the man found them (in the year white man found them (in the year white man found them (in the year hike), and they are ready at any time to barter all their earthly possessions -wives, horses, even the few garments sesses few actual facts concerning them. You retnember how Don Pigfetis the champion flar of Magellan's expelition, describes the Patagonians as of that biggenesse that our menne of could reach up to their masses;" and all the early explorers the fell bound to see and describe as mane stature amazing things as their predecessors had done, while a few of them went and done, while a new of them went kep up European interest in the new

Regarding the stature of these glants there is an amusing discrepancy in the statements of celebrated travelers, ancent and modern. Sir Francis Drake, the came here in 1578, testified that the who came note in 1916, testined that the prizections were "not tailer than many Englishmen." Schouten, the German explorer, declared them to be and trinkets. "Living skeletons, ten or eleven feet wrote in 1829 that he "never found any write in 15.9 that he "hever found any exceeding five feet eleven inches." Fitz-rey and Darwin computed their average hight to be six feet; and Cunningham, the made them a careful study not many years ago, says he found one enter who measured six feet eleven sches, and saw few of less stature than before, and saw lew of less stature than five feet ten inches. Captain Mayne Beld, whose delightful book called odd People." stands next to "Robinin the estimation of milof Crusoe son Crussee in wrote these words about lots of boys, wrote these words about a paragonians: "They have been the Pathgonjans: Twelve-foot giants can no reasured They never existed, longer be found. except in the fertile imaginations of the ed navigators, whose embodied testi-nony nevertheless, it is difficult to dis-Other and more reliable wittesses have done away with the plans, but still we are unable to regear. use the stature of the Patagonian to that of ordinary men. If not actual pants, they are very tall, many of them nading seven feet in their boots of uanaca leather, few less than six feet, ad a like few rising nearly to eight. These measurements are definite and estain; therefore, if not positive giwits, it is safe to consider the Pata-points as among the tallest of human eings, perhaps the very tallest that ents, perhaps the very tartest that edst or ever existed upon the face of the earth. One of the most vivid weres in memory's picture gallery—one that still stands out, distinct and clear, and a multitude of misty shapes and hif-obliterated facts of far greater spertance-is that of a missionary lecthe poor glants of Patagonia, though nearly twice as tall as anybody in this church, if not in this country—say from nine to twelve feet high—have neither inds nor hearts in proportion to their mong the most here people on earth; they are nd degraded nnibals, who feast on the bodies of air chemics, and on ship-wrecked ors and other foreigners who happen fall into their hands. At other times ey subsist on raw fish. But when the ms are frozen, as they are during of the year, and no fish had, they eat all the old wonext they devour ed be; and lastly, but themselves from starva their beloved dogs to the The people of Tierra de more ugly, being than three or four enormously swoller heads, short and crooked lle their front teeth sharp a dog, and devour their though they live in a old that water, freezes year, they in night and wear no clothes May heaven forgive erend gentleman his ignorance, for e he deliberately slandd the heathens. He merely gave us accepted opinion gleaned, America. some standard ency versal knowledge, but at youthful imaginations generous pity every tin bank belonging every child in the Sunday school as ruthlessly broken and all our wrded pennies dispatched to the poor through the pockets of imagine, that which inthe Patagonian Indians, hom straggle in almost this season of the year to ber guanaco furs and osprovisions and the aklets that delight their seem to be all giants" race far gone in its dethe old story, pitffally the red man has adopt-n peaceable terms as his that whisky and dissad havoc among the nce sturdy Patagonian North America, seems i all the vices of civilliting its virtues, his beng to get enough nd smoke, with the least He hangs around the k up what is thrown the dogs in the line of stealing and sky and tobacco. remembered, however several distinct nations not including the north, nor the south, and that each nguishing characteris s that we see slouching

if there ever were any Patagonians deserving the name, were any Patagonians de-serving the name, were found among this tribe who are much taller and more slender than any of their neigh-bors, and have a different complexion, bors, and have a different complexion, being red like the North American In-dians, rather than muddy-brown, like the South Americans. They are 14 cissively dirty, lazy and treacherous, fend of personal adornment made out of bones, shells, beads and silver, (gold, strangely enough, they do not like), and they are ready at any time that cover their nakedness-for a little "firewater. The "Pampas Pata-

"frewater. The "Pampas Pata-gones." so-called because they inhabit the vast pampas, or plains to the north, are subdivided into four tribes, known respectively as Puelches, or "Eastern People,"—the word Puel meaning east, and che, people; the Picunches, picun meaning north; the Pechtenches, or "people of the pinas." nechan meaning "people of the pines," pechan meaning pine-tree; and the Ranqueles, or those who dwell among the thistle beds, from ranquel, a thistle. Though not quitu so degraded as their southern brothers, perhaps because farther removed from civilization, they are treacherous, cow-ardly and quarrelsome to a degree. But they are not beggars, they live by the chase and by plunder, bartering all to unserrupulous whita treaders for

unscrupulous white traders for rum

Then there are the Chenna Pata-gones, who inhabit the higher altitudes, and who differ both in language and physical aspect from the other tribes, are less lazy and erratic. They are sometimes called Manzaneros, because their headquarters are to a size with the source of the size their headquarters are at a place called "Las Manzanas" (the apples), where the Jesuits formerly had a mission and The Jesuits formerly had a mission and planted a great many apple trees. The Indians own sheep, cattle and horses in the sheltered valleys of the cordil-leras, and make very good eider from the fruit that the old friars planted. They also brew an intoxicating drink from the beans of the Algaroba, which is in demand all over the country

is in demand all over the country. Of course the term "Patagonian" is Their true name, collectively and in-dividually, is Tsonecas, and by it all the tribes call themselves. The word Pata-gones, meaning "duck-footed men," refers to their peculiar foot-gear. The lower "links of the second

gear. The lower limbs are enlong gaiters, made of guanaco skins with the beautiful yellowish fur turned outward. The leg is covered all around from below the knee, the fur passing over the top of the foot and around the heel, leaving the toes sticking out. This triffling circumstance obtained the ar trifling circumstance obtained the ap-pellation by which a vast territory and all the people who inhabit it are known all the people who inhabit it are known to the civilized world. The "uppers" or the gaiters, extending loosely across the top of the feet, exaggerated in breadth by the long hair on the edges, give the wearer the appearance of having paws, or "patas." When Magelian's men first saw these Indians, they were unable to account for the peculiar ap-pearance of their feet and the bright yellow fur upon their legs, and called

yellow fur upon their legs, and called them "duck-footed." The southern Tsonecas—as yet I have seen no others-dress in the rudest fashion. A large, square rug of guan-aco hide, sewed together, is fastened (fur side outward) around the body un

ly. "'Will, I sez, sez I: 'Yis, you did that, an' when I catch me breath, dom it, you'll have me goin' some more!'" NARROW ESCAPE. By Fred T. McGurrin: "Two repre-sentative Welshmen stood on the corner condemning everything in general when one of them brought up the sub-ject of a neighboring buffet and its somewhat 'grouchy' proprietor.

After coverin' sivin miles, I fill down, completely ixhausted. The ghost comes

rushin' up, an' while I sit there shakin'

with fright, it sez, sez he: 'Oho, me fine bo-kow; 1 had you goin' some that

"'And Mike, in the name of hivin', what did yez say?' asked Pat, anxious-

"'What think you,' says one, 'of this _____, John Thomas? I've spent hundreds of dollars in his place, an' he never yet has said to me anything like setting up the drinks. Has he to you?" "'No, he never did. But he came close to it one day."

'How came he close to it, look you?' "'Well, sir, I was sitting by the slove warmin' meself, an' he came over an' said, said he to me: 'Jones, what shall we have-rain or snow?

HIS COMFORTING REMEDY.

By Fisher S. Harris: "On one occa-sion-the last-I had occasion to leave the Commercial club during the lunch hour and by the time I had completed my business was compelled to seek a quick-lunch house on Broker's row for something to eat. A big walter who was at one time a prize-fighter. I be-lieve, brought in a bowl of soup and deposited it before me with the usual amount of carelessness. As I was about to sail in, I discovered a foreign substance in the broth. "'Hey there, waiter', I said, by way of

protest, 'there's a fly in this soup! "The waiter adopted a broad grin and turning serenely to his fellowhashers, observed: 'Say, fellaws, here's a guy what t'inks its winter'''

INVENTORS TAKE NOTICE.

By Sam A. King, of Provo: "I have often regretted that I haven't the inventive genius of a school-mate of mine years ago in the Brigham Young Academy, when the iron-hand of dear old Dr. Maeser ruled the institution. There were a few of us who were coninually getting into scrapes and it was a favorite mode of punishment with Dr. Maeser to make us write a certain number of lines in our copy books, staying in after hours to do it. The number of lines, by the way, sometimes ran as high as 400 and 500, and it was no joke to do that after school.

"The school mate of whom I speak had more punishment of this kind than anybody else, and he liked it probably less than anybody. One day he came to school with an outfit he had designed during the night. It was an arrangement of four pens in one broad, improvised penholder, and so perfectly put together that every time he made a mark, four appeared on the paper. Four lines for one, every time. In other words, he had contrived to do just one-fourth the work actually prescribed. Dr. Maeser used to compli-ment him on his rapid penmanship when it came to copying lines, and insisted that it was the finest practise in the world for him. He wondered that the other boys were so slow.

"But one day an envious penitent tipped it off that Harry had made a patent pen, and I will never forget the look on the old professor's face as he grasped the boy with one hand and the pen with the other. On that occasion I think Harry got about 100 lashes and

1,300 lines.'



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der the arms, and extends about to the knees. Another rug, with a slit in the middle through which to pass the head, falls over the shoulders. The long. stiff, unkempt hair is partially held in place by strips of cloth, which are ofplace by strips of cloth, which are of-ten large enough to form a kind of cap or tuban. Low down in the scale of humanity as they look, it appears that they have redeeming qualities. They be-lieve in the immortality of the soul, Did you ever patient that the character of a you ever notice that the character of man, whether his skin be black, white red, brown or yellow, can be pretty ac curately told by the sort of god he wor-ships, or rather by the attributes which his own imagination invests a supreme being? The Tchuelche deity is not "an being? The Tchuelche deity is not "an eternal spider weaving webs to catch the souls of men," nor a revengeful be-ing who intends to torment any of his creatures. His name is Coche, and he is of a vary tander, loving and fargiting of a very tender, loving and forgiving disposition. He is waiting for his children in happy hunting grounds beyond the farthest rim of hills, where he has prepared all good things necessary to their happiness. The "good things" mean a supply of food and furs, unlim-ited wines (of which beverage they are inordinately fond and purchase im-mense quantifies of near class from mense quantities of poor claret from the Chilians), no storms nor darkness, and above all no more cold weather. On the latter point the missionaries who go among them are obliged to be extremely careful. To their antarctic imagina-tions the old time hell of actual life that we used to hear about, presents far more attractions than the orthodox heaven, FANNIE B. WARD, Hard on Linen. The warm months are the hardest on your linen, and when you need so much

dered. We couldn't do it that way. TROY LAUNDRY. 166 Main St. The exodus of the old servant and the arrival of the new one may be made in-cidents of the same day if you use the want ads. quickly. STORIES. SOME

"GUESS 'TWAS GOIN' SOME!" By Senator J. M. Kennedy, recently here from Butte: "Two Irishmen were discussing the superstitious tendencies

of their race, and exchanging proofs of their justification. "'Wil', sez one uv them, 'I was walking past the graveyard lasht night when a

big white ghost appears at the gate. An' I run, Yis, I run hard. An' he followed me. An' he run hard. I was scared out o' me viry wits, Pat, he kipt on a comin' right behind.



cenas and the country nd Santa Cruz, are the

eleches. The "Giants,"

view of which is herewith given, flows through northern empiles into the Yellow sea. Pingyang is situated on the banks of which is now held by the Japanese. The Tatung is used to trans-1º of war and troops into the interior. Small boats are employed ne. By such means guns, ortillery mules and other ordnance suparsported, thus avoiding the Korean roads, which are practically im-



