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WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota—Colder Monday with fair in western and rain or snow in eastern; Tuesday fair; fresh to brisk winds, shifting to northwesterly.

Upper Michigan—Rain Monday. Tuesday rain or snow and colder; brisk to high southerly winds, shifting to westerly Monday night.

Wisconsin—Rain Monday with warmer in eastern portion. Tuesday fair; colder in eastern; brisk to high southerly winds shifting to westerly.

Iowa—Rain Monday except fair in northwest portion; colder in western. Tuesday fair; colder in eastern; brisk to high southerly winds.

North Dakota—Fair, colder Monday. Tuesday fair; west to north winds.

South Dakota—Fair, colder Monday. Tuesday fair, variable winds.

Montana—Fair Monday and Tuesday; westerly winds.

St. Paul—Yesterday's observations taken by the United States weather bureau, St. Paul, P. F. Lyons, observer, for the twenty-four hours ended at 7 o'clock last night—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation: Highest temperature, 48; lowest temperature, 34; average temperature, 36; daily range, 14; barometer, 29.90; humidity, 74; precipitation, .0; 7 p. m., temperature, 48; 7 p. m., wind, south; weather, cloudy.

Yesterday's Temperatures—

	*5pm	High		*5pm	High
Alpena ..	42	42	Kansas City	.64	66
Battleford .	.20	22	Marquette	40	40
Bismarck .	..40	56	Milwaukee	..48	48
Buffalo ..	34	40	Minnedosa	...36	42
Boston ..	28	36	Montgomery	.56	76
Calgary ..	...28	30	Montreal	24	28
Cheyenne .	..48	64	Nashville	62	68
Chicago ..	...50	52	New Orleans	.64	76
Cincinnati	...48	53	New York	...36	40
Cleveland .	..42	48	Norfolk ..	...48	52
Denver	..62	72	North Platte	.54	70
Des Moines	..56	56	Omaha ..	60	60
Duluth ..	40	42	Philadelphia	..38	44
Edmonton ..	..22	22	Pittsburg	..42	46
Galveston	70	74	Qu'Appelle	...26	36
Grand Haven	.42	48	St. Louis	...58	62
Green Bay	..46	46	Salt Lake	42	64
Helena ..	34	40	Ste Marie	40	40
Huron	..54	66	Washington	..36	50
Jacksonville	.66	70	Winnipeg	40	42

*Washington time (7 p. m. St. Paul).

MONDAY, NOV. 11, 1901.

Appreciation is expressed for the many compliments received by The Globe recently. The management will endeavor to further improve the newspaper and make it equal to any daily in the Twin Cities. Every feature of the foremost journals of the United States will be secured for The Globe as fast as possible. The Globe's motto is, "All the news all the time," and no end of interesting and instructive articles in addition.

THE CONQUEST OF SIBERIA.

The first great victory in the conquest of Siberia is announced—the completion of the Trans-Siberian railroad from Moscow to Vladivostock. When Russia was turned back from the Bosporus by the guns of the allied armies of Europe, fighting for the integrity of the Turkish empire and the control of the Mediterranean sea, she turned her face to the east. What was denied her in Europe she would obtain in Asia—an outlet to the sea. For a half century there has been no change in the diplomatic programme of Russia. War with Europe was carefully avoided, because every volt of national energy was needed to push the frontier of the empire east to the Pacific and south to Afghanistan. Thirty years ago the scheme was inaugurated to connect St. Petersburg with Vladivostock. It was but a dream then. Such a dream, however, had been realized in America. Had not the two oceans been connected with bands of steel? It was through the medium of the railroad that Sebastopol was to be avenged. It was by subduing Asia that England was to be compelled to accept battle on the land where her vast sea power would be but an impotent looker-on.

In May, 1891, this stupenduous dream of material conquest began to take shape, for it was then that the present emperor, then the Grand Duke Nicholas, laid the first stone. It has taken a decade of push to bring the Pacific and China within twelve days of St. Petersburg, but it is now an accomplished fact.

While the world has been watching the progress of Russia toward the Pacific ocean; while China has been bullied and cajoled in turn to open up Manchuria to the southern branch of the railroad from Stretensk to Vladivostock, and eventually to Port Arthur and Pekin, there has been going on in Southwestern Asia a campaign of even greater political importance than the opening up of Siberia.

Acting as a bumper between the civilization of Europe on the west, China on the east, and England on the south, lay the vast trans-Caspian region, inhabited and controlled by the Turkomans. To this region Russia directed her military energy. Her hordes of Cossacks overran the country and subjected the population to the authority of the white czar. This was in no way attributable to the love of conquest, for the Russian does not possess the lust of territory. Territory to him is but a means to an end; in the case of Turkestan that end was India.

Silently, with no blowing of trumpets, the Black and the Caspian seas were tied together by a railroad line from Bakum to Baku, through trans-Caucasia. Then from the Caspian sea to Merv, from Merv to Bokhara and thence to the Chinese frontier was pushed the road of iron. Was this for commercial purposes? Was this vast outlay intended to open up and develop Central Asia? This was the ostensible reason which the world was asked to accept for this display of Muscovite energy. But the diplomat saw deeper. He saw in this a military movement alone. Russia was flanking England in the far East. Was there any evidence needed to make this theory a certainty, it was found in the secret line from Merv south to the Afghanistan frontier—a line some sixty miles long, over which no stranger ever went. From Merv, Russia threatens all India, as from Stretensk she threatens China and Japan.

The completion of the trans-Siberian road now makes Russia the master of the Eastern situation. Does it mean war? Not at all. It rather means peace until the Muscovite has completed his plans for his window looking out upon the Arabian sea. In the meantime the peaceful conquest of Siberia will go on—a commercial and industrial conquest. While theoretically we of the United States are not interested in the diplomatic policy of Russia, the industrial conquest of the vast empire of Siberia means much to American trade.

One of the notable successes of the Schley inquiry was failure to prove that Sampson also fought.

SENATOR HOAR A REPUBLICAN.

Hon. George Frisbie Hoar, senior senator from Massachusetts, is to this day, and has been for three years, unalterably opposed to the policy of the Republican party as related to the conquest of foreign islands—those of the Philippines. Yet no one says he is not a Republican. True, the hide-bound partisans—who worship the party idols and see no good except in the party platform—rail at the worthy successor of Webster and Sumner. They would prefer a party spoilsman in the position, and chafe under the overpowering influence of Mr. Hoar's illustrious character—but they only say in faintest whispers, if at all, that he is not a Republican.

Senator Hoar is a Republican although not in accord with his party—with the spoils getting portion of it—on the momentous question of imperialism. His voice will be heard in the senate this winter in most vigorous opposition to the policy of the Republican party, and yet no one of his fellow senators will have the temerity to undertake to read him out of the party organization.

Asserting that priceless heritage of every worthy American, Senator Hoar reserves to his conscience the right to follow its dictates, even against the party bosses. On most of the planks of the party platform he stands squarely and firmly—but where, in his honest opinion, a plank is weak and full of knotholes, he takes position on other and more secure footing.

Standing with Mr. Hoar in this respect are such illustrious Republicans as former Senator George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, and former Speaker Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, and an innumerable host of others not so prominent in party councils.

These men are Republicans, just as The Globe is Democratic, though in the past it has been compelled to part company with many of its former friends and associates, in sorrow and not in anger. As Senator Hoar and the others mentioned hope for the reunion of the Republican party on the great essentials of party belief, so The Globe hopes for the reunion of the Democratic party under like conditions.

Do not all good Democrats share the hope?

Congress will soon be in session, and again Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, will fondly imagine he is filling the chair once occupied by Thomas Brackett Reed.

SALISBURY REPEATS HIMSELF.

Lord Salisbury declares many things which a forgetful public might very well recall his having already declared. It does not necessarily involve the annihilation of the Boers to declare that it is the purpose of the British empire to annihilate them. But Lord Salisbury thinks otherwise. It is not an original idea on his part, either. If the readers of The Globe will recall, the distinguished lord made a similar declaration some time ago.

The Globe has taken occasion to observe that Joseph Chamberlain might be regarded as engaged to do the dirty work of Lord Salisbury. The fact that the noble lord has found it necessary to repeat himself tends to sustain this view.

Lord Salisbury had already declared the purpose of the British empire to annihilate the Boer nationality. It does not promote his purpose to repeat the threat. Men and nations alike have it brought home to them occasionally that threats do not accomplish anything. When, a year or so ago, Lord Salisbury declared that the British empire would never stop until the Boers were wiped off the face of the earth, the world stood aghast at the proposition. But it does not take long to get used to a given situation, and the most recent declaration of the British premier will not be regarded as bringing the annihilation of the Boers any nearer to an accomplished fact.

It would appear much more in accordance with humanity if Lord Salisbury were to address himself to the idea that the reconcentrado camps of the British military system in South Africa are not entitled to any more consideration than the same general scheme inaugurated by one Weyler in Cuba during the late unpleasantness, with this qualification however, that Britain, being a nation of much more international importance than Spain, the action of the British commander-in-chief is far more likely to attract attention than was the action of Gen. Weyler.

It does not much matter what Lord Salisbury declares to be the purpose of his government in regard to the Boers. England has done all in its power up to the present moment to annihilate the Boer nation. It cannot do one particle more in that direction by virtue of the declaration of the British premier, twice repeated, that the Boer nationality must cease to exist.

The Globe would like to know where the purchasing capacity of Pierpont Morgan ends in the matter of steamboats. Of course we all recognize that he is a rich man, and that he can buy anything he pleases, and is commissioned to buy anything and everything whatever. But it ought not to be forgotten that Mr. Morgan has bought ten times over, in the past year, the entire merchant marine of England. The latest intelligence indicates that he has added the White Star line to his purchases. There is nothing surprising in this circumstance. The wonder is rather that he had not bought that line months ago—if he had not.

"The sultan has been in a condition of epileptic fury, and his admirers, who live in perpetual terror of their lives at his hands, were helpless to do or suggest anything." That is the language of a cablegram dated Constantinople. Its principal importance lies in the possible answer to the inquiry how any person or any number of persons can be in an admiring frame of mind regarding any mortal whatever of whom it may be said that they hold their lives in mortal terror of him.

That order for Wu Ting Fang to return to China in all probability means that his peacock feather jacket will be dusted. Li Hung Chang had some vivid experiences of the kind.

From the highest position obtainable, the American turkey sends sorrowful greeting to his namesake on the Bosporus, and wishes him many happy returns.

President Roosevelt has the chance to win immortal fame by writing a message so short that some one besides the proofreaders will read it.

Mayor Seth Low will receive for his services as chief executive of New York $15,000 annually and unweighable woe.

Up to the present the casualties of the Boer war have exceeded those of the gridiron during the same time.

Dewey should make up his mind in the Schley case as promptly as he did in that of Montejo.

The fans are hoping that reform in New York will extend to its baseball club.

At the Theaters.

The best in music, color, light, form—especially form—is embodied in Luders and Pixley's new comic opera, "King Dodo." The largest Sunday night audience of the season, indeed, the largest audience that the Metropolitan has held any night this season, enjoyed last night one of the year's big theatrical successes. Only in the music is "King Dodo" inferior to the "Burgomaster." And there are two or three songs in the former opera that are infinitely superior to anything Luders wrote for his earlier work. Especially are the choruses in "King Dodo" stirring. Frank Pixley has tuned out a clever book. He has written some exceedingly dainty lyrics. His characters are all excellent caricatures, the words he has put into their mouths express genuine humor.

Mr. Luder's latest whistling song, "The Tale of the Bumble Bee," found instant favor with an enthusiastic gallery. The pit appreciated the delicacy which the words express and applauded the dainty melody of the music.

"King Dodo" reigns in three acts, an eccentric reign, wherein the king manages three skillful transformations. But whether as the elderly monarch in search of the fountain of youth, or as the infant monarch who has tasted the waters of that fountain; or as the aged king again who has given up youth for love, Raymond Hitchcock, who played the role last night, was constantly and refreshingly funny.

In fact, Messrs. Pixley and Luders owe much to the company that presents the new opera. Seldom before have so many pretty and graceful girls gathered on the stage of the Metropolitan. Never have there been so many tuneful principals in an opera produced here. Not often before has so strong, so musical a chorus filled the house with melody. Harmonious combinations of color enthralled the eye. Tropical scenery offered an adequate background for brilliant, shifting pictures, in which posed principals and chorus.

When so much that is satisfying is offered it would seem churlish to cavil at trifles. If one wishes to be critical, however, he might wonder just what reason there is for a third act in "King Dodo." A change here and there would make the opera complete in two acts. Except for a delicious moonlight scene and the chance that is given the king to become old again the act has no special reason for being. And the opera is rather a long one. But it never drags, it does not become tiresome. Rather it is an embarrassment of riches that is offered.

Naturally Mr. Hitchcock, as King Dodo, is the life of the play. His work is clean-cut, individual. His fun-making never degenerates into horseplay. His humor is never coarse. His transformations were cleverly managed, his singing was enjoyable. Mr. Hitchcock had some able assistants. Miro Delamotta, as the court chamberlain; Arthur Wooley, as Dr. Fizz, the court physician; Charles W. Meyer as Mudge, the court historian, and Albert Juhre as Sancho, the innkeeper, were all funny satellites of a funnier king.

The audience was glad to extend a welcome to Edward A. Clarke, who acted and sang satisfactorily the role of Bonilla, an Irish prime minister to a savage queen. The savage queen was Miss Greta Risley, who is the possessor of a beautiful voice, an expressive face and a queenly stature. Angelda, the king's ward, might just as well have been termed Angelica, for the name would not seem incongruous applied to the blonde and sweet-voiced Miss Ryan. Gertrude Quinlan was a saucy Annette, who sang with King Dodo the "Tale of the Bumblebee."

The march of the chorus in the second act was one of the best things in the opera.

"King Dodo" will be repeated the first half of the week with Wednesday matinee.

A vehicle for some fair vaudeville is "The Irish Pawnbroker," which opened the week at the Grand last night. A packed house witnessed it, and seemed pleased.

James Wesley and William Murray, bearing the appellation of the "Two Macs," and Mazie Trumbull, very passe, yet nimble as ever, have stellar parts in the attraction. Miss Trumbull is a sprightly little dancer, tries to please, and occasionally succeeds. She realizes her inability to sing, and makes up the deficit with a talking number, assisted in melody by a fair chorus.

Unless it is the "Two Macs" who indulge in what might be termed a noisy knockabout, the vaudeville is given almost entirely over to vocal numbers, and some very creditable dancing. Of the latter Miss Trumbull, Len Delmore and Dick Ferguson are the only ones worthy of mention.

Harry L. Talley sings well. Charles A. Morgan's "When Shakespeare Comes to Town," and Miss Lillie Taylor's "Honey Suckle and the Bee" are among the meritorious numbers.

The fun which the attraction attempts to dispense is as a rule of the noisy kind, but there is a happy departure in the work of Fred Wilson, who impersonates "Biddy" to perfection. His humor is clean, not tiresome, and it found favor with the entire house.

Harry Morris' 20th Century Maids sent home two very well satisfied audiences from the Star yesterday. The opening burlesque "Operavitch a la Russia" displays a highly symmetrical chorus and much mirth and music. The olio portion of the programme is headed by the Parkers in "Sidewalk Conversation." Mareena and Smith, comedy acrobats, are two strenuous young men who do some new and sensational "stunts." Between the olio some shapely maids contribute a few artistic living pictures. Miss Josette Webb, a young woman of generous proportions, sings with much spirit several popular songs. Bryant and Brennan, Irish comedians, and Van Leer and Duke evoke much applause in their respective turns. John A West, most excellent musician and true comedian in his well known sketch "The Musical Brownie" is the last on the programme, but far from the least. West seems to have something new in musical novelties each year and this season has a unique contrivance added to his already large list of instruments. For a one man performer he is probably the best in the business. The performance concludes with the farce "The Mormon Wives."

Having purchased several shaves at the village barber shop just to demonstrate that he was a patriotic citizen who believed in encouraging home industry, he had had a chance at the imported funny papers, and now, just yearning for a chance to encounter "one of them thar smart alecks," he wrapped his knotted fingers around the handle of the family carpetsack, and stepping through the depot door, butted into the whirl and bustle of the big city.

"Mr. Constable!"

An eddy had landed Uncle Hiram up against a lamppost at Seventh and Minnesota. The carpetsack was still in the family, but wanted help. He gazed at a little slip of paper in his hand and then started to read the signs over the different shop doors. He sadly shook his head and then the corner copper learned that Hiram had arrived.

I Bought the Young Man's Meal Ticket.

"Mr. Constable," he said as he approached the bluecoat. "I'd like to find this here eatin' house," and the slip of paper was shoved into the official hand.

"What eating house are you looking for?" asked the cop.

"Why, gol darn it, I want to git to the place where that meal ticket is good. Is your eyesight failin' yer?" and proud of this saucy remark to a real city policeman Uncle Hiram chuckled.

"Where did you get this ticket?" inquired the copper overlooking the chuckle.

"Why, I met a honest-lookin' young feller down the road here apiece who wanted ter git money enough to take him to a job in Minneapolis, and I give the young man 40 cents fer his meal ticket."

It took the good-natured copper about fifteen minutes to explain to Uncle Hiram that the meal ticket was a plain street car transfer now about four hours overdue, and several kind-hearted citizens had to help explain the situation before Uncle Hiram was made to realize that there were a few shrewd boys who manage to keep their pictures out of the funny papers.

A Seventh street druggist has been busy for the past two weeks framing up a most sensational time for the first funny man who wanders into this particular pill factory with one of the latest bright gags.

This druggist had turned the laugh on the man who wanted to know if he would take stamps for a purchase, and the village cut-up who offered to put up his umbrella for the soda water had only escaped the top of the ice cream freezer because a splash of water caught the druggist in the eye and spoiled his aim.

The Druggist Wants Someone to Start Something.

The druggist was proud of his record but now he works with bowed head for he has experienced the bump that follows pride. It all happened so easy that he is still trying to convince himself that it was really and truly and not a bad dream.

The clerk from the store next door had always appeared a gentleman and this morning he looked a picture of business as he rushed into the drug store.

"There's a lady in our store who wants a dollar bill for this chicken feed," smiled the clerk as he extended his closed fist toward the druggist. "Have you got a slip of paper money that you can spare?"

"Certainly, certainly," smiled the druggist, "Here you are," and then, as he tossed the one dollar greenback across the counter, the blow fell; for this model young clerk dropped two or three kernels of corn, several more grains of corn and a few black seeds into the pill-mixer's hand and sprinted for the door.

The Globe's Home Study Course

How to Learn Spanish.

By Prof. Geo. F. McKibben, A.M., Professor of Modern Languages in Denison University.

GEORGE. F. M'KIBBEN, A. M.,

Professor of Modern Languages in Denison University.

LESSON II.

The Verb.

14. The present infinitive serves as the key form, by which the verb is named. Verbs are classified according to the ending of the present infinitive: AR marks the first conjugation; ER, the second; IR, the third. As models of the three regular conjugations we choose toomar, to take; comer, to eat, and vivir, ti live. Of these tomar represents by far the largest conjugation, the majority of the 8,000 Spanish verbs.

15. Observe that each verb consists of two elements, usually plain to the eye; the stem or unchanging part of the verb and the ending, or the varia part.

16. The principal parts, from which the whole inflection of the verb may be inferred, are commonly considered five in number; the present infinitive, present participle, past participle, first singular of the indicative present, and the first singular of the indicative preterite. Below are the principal parts of the model verbs, each form accompanied by its meaning:

I. Pres. Inf.—tomar, to take. Pres. Part.—tomando, taking. Past Part.—tomado, taken. Pres. Ind.—tomo, I take. Pret. Ind.—tome, I took.

II. Pres. Inf.—comer, to eat. Pres. Part.—comiendo, eating. Past Part.—comido, eaten. Pres. Ind.—como, I eat. Pret. Ind.—comi, I ate.

III. Pres. Inf.—vivir, to live. Pres. Part.—vivendo, living. Past Part.—vivido, lived. Pres. Ind.—vivo, I live. Pret. Ind.—vivi, I lived.

17. The subject pronouns are expressed in connection with a single tense only of the model verb below, showing them all within a brief space. They are usually omitted except for emphasis or clearness. The pronouns of address require especial attention. The foreigner must know for reading purposes tu, thou; vos, you (singular) and vosostros, you (plural). But the only pronoun needed by the foreigner in addressing persons under ordinary circumstances is usted, plural ustedes, which are commonly represented by the abbreviations V. and VV. These are pronounced as if written in full. These pronouns of address usted and ustedes are contractions of vuestra merced, your grace, and vuestras mercedes, your graces, and are always used with the third person, singular, and third plural, respectively, of the verb in question. He and she are represented by el and ella; plural, ellos and ellas.

18. Conjugation I. Model Verb, tomar, to take, Simple Tenses, Active Voice, Principal Parts: tomar, tomando, tomado, tomo, tome.

Indicative Mood.

Present tense—I take, etc. Yo tomo, tu tomas, el or ella toma, V. toma, nostoros tomamos, vos, vosotros tomais, ellor, ellas toman, VV. toman.

Imperfect tense—I was taking, etc. Tomaba, tomabas, tomaba, tomabamos, tomobais, tomaban.

Preterite tense—I took, etc. Tome, tomase, tomo, tomamos, tomasteis, tomaron.

Future tense—I shall take, etc. Tomare, tomaras, tomara, tomaremos, tomareis, tomaran.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present tense—I may take, etc. Yo tome, tu tomes, el or ella tome, V. tome, nosotros tomemos, vos, vosotros tomeis, ellos, ellas tomen; VV. tomen.

First imperfect tense—I might take, etc. Tomara, tomaras, tomara, tomaramos, tomarais, tomaran.

Second imperfect tense—I might take, etc. Tomase, tomases, tomase, tomasemos, tomaseis, tomasen.

Future tense—I shall or may take, etc. Tomare, tomares, tomare, tomaremos, tomareis, tomaren.

(The forms given above as first and second imperfects are in some grammars treated as second conditionals also.)

Conditional Mood.

Present tense—I should take. Tomaria, tomarias, tomaria, tomariamos, tomariais, tomarian.

Imperative mood—Toma, take (thou) tomad, take (ye); tome, let him take; tome V., take; tomemos, let us take; tomen, let them take; tomen VV., take.

Negative imperative forms—No tomes, take (thou) not; no tomeis; take not; no tome, let him not take; no tome V., do not take; no tomemos, let us not take; no tomen, let them not take; no tomen VV., do not take.

19. Only two of the forms given above under the imperative mood are real imperatives. These are toma and tomad, second person, singular plural. The rest of the affirmative forms and all the negative forms are borrowed from the subjunctive.

20. Scores of verbs of conjugation I undergo changes in the stem, though the endings are wholly regular. These stem changes are of two kinds: Vowel changes within the stem and consonant changes at the end of the stem.

(a) The changes in stem vowel are due to stress or accent. They appear only in the present tense of the indicative, subjunctive and imperative, and only in those forms whose stem is accented or stressed. The vowel change that occurs is called expansion or diphthongization, and affects most frequently e, which becomes ie, and o (rarely u), which becomes ue. The following forms of alentas, to encourage, and sonas, to sound or ring, may serve as examples:

Indicative present—I encourage, etc. Aliento, alientas, alienta, alentamos, alentais, alientan. I sound, etc.—Sueno, suenas, suena, sonamos, sonais, suenan.

Subjunctive present—I may encourage etc. Aliente, alientes, aliente, alentemos, alenteis, alienten. I may sound, etc.—Suene, suenes, suene, sonemos, soneis, suenen.

Imperative—Alienta, alentad, encourage; suena, sonad, sound.

A few other verbs marked by this national tendency to diphthongization, which should not be called an irregularity, are shown below in their principal parts:

Acordar, to agree, acordando, acordado, acuerdo, acorde.

Acertar, to succeed, ascertando, acertado, acierto, acerte.

Agorar, to divine, agorando, agorado, aguero, agore.

Costar, to cost, costando, costado, cuesto, coste.

Cerrar, to shut, cerrando, cerrado, cerro, cierre.

Contar, to count, contando, contado, cuento, conte.

Errar, to miss (err), errando, errado, yerro, erre.

(b) The consonant change at the end of verb-stems in Conjugation I. affects only the present subjunctice and the preterite indicative. It is a change in the manner of representing the final sound of the stem, not a change in the sound itself. Its purpose is to prevent a change in sound; to retain before the weak vowel, e, the same sound of the final stem-consonant that is used before a and o the strong vowels. The following verbs, given in their principle parts only (the present subjunctive), illustrate this consonant change and also the vowel-change, the one at the end of the stem and the other within it:

Pres. Inf.	Pres. Part.
Empezar, to begin.	empezando.
Forzar, to force,	forzando,
Jugar, to play,	jugando,
Negar, to deny,	negando.

Fast Part.	Pres. Subj.	Pret. Ind.
empezado,	empiece,	empece,
forzado,	fuerce,	force,
jugado,	juegue,	jugue,
negado,	niegue,	negue.

(c) Both of these peculiarities occur in verbs of the other conjugations also, the first, or diphthongization of accented stem-vowel, being found chiefly in old verbs.

21. Only two verbs of Conj. I. are strictly irregular; andar, to walk or go, and dar, to give. A brief survey of these will be given now, so that this great body of verbs, numbering several thousands, may be fully set forth at the beginning. The tenses are grouped according to the stem upon which they are formed.

22. Dar, give. Conjugation I. Irregular. Simple Tenses. Active Voice. Principal Parts: dar, dando, dado, doy, di.

Present Group.

Present Ind—I give, etc.; doy das, da, damos, dais, dan.

Present Subj.—I may give, etc.; de, des, de, demos, deis, den.

Imperative—Give, etc.; da, de, demos, dad, den.

Impf. Ind.—I was giving, etc.; daba, dabas, daba, dabamos, dabais, daban.

Preterite Group.

Pret. Ind.—I give, etc.; di, diste, dio, dimos, disteis, dieron.

1st Impf. Subj.—I might or should give, etc.; diera, dieras, diera, dieramos, dieras, dieran.

2nd Impf. Subj.—I might or should give, etc.; diese, dieses, diese, diesemos, dieseis, diesen.

Fut. Subj.—I shall or may give, etc.; diere, dieres, diere, dieremos, diereis, dieren.

Future Group.

Fut. Ind.—I shall give, etc.; dare, daras, dara, daremos, dareis, daran.

Pres. Cond.—I should give, etc.; darla, darias, daria, dariamos, darais, darian.

23. Andar, go, Conjunction I. Irregular Simple Tenses, Active Voice.

Principal Parts: andar, andando, andado, ando, anduve.

Present Group.

Pres. Ind.—I go, etc.; ando, andar, anda, andamos, andais, andan.

Pres. Subj.—I may go, etc.; ande, andes, ande, andemos, andeis, andeis, anden.

Imperative— —— go, etc.; anda, ande, andemos, andeis, anden.

Impf. Ind.—I was going, etc.; andaba, andabas, andaba, andabamos, andabais, andaban.

Preterite Group.

Pret. Ind.—I went, etc.; anduve, anduviste, anduvo, anduvimos, anduvistels, anduvieran.

1st Impf. Subj.—I should go, etc.; anduviera, anduvieras, anduviera, anduvieramos, anduvierais, anduvieran.

1st Impf. Subj.—I should go, etc.; anduviese, anduvieses, anduviese, anduviera mos, anduviesesis, anduviesen.

Fut. Subj.—I shall or may go., etc.; anduviere, anduvieras, anduviere, anduvieremos, anduviereis, anduvieren.

Future Group.

Fut. Ind.—I shall go, etc.; andare, andaras, andara, andaremos, andareis, andaran.

Pres. Cond.—I should go., etc.; andaria, andarias, andaria, andariamos, andariais, andarian.

Rem.—There is another verb meaning to go: this is ir, which will be treated among irregulars of Conj. III. It is more definite than andar and more frequently used of persons.

Adjectives.

24. The adjective agrees with the noun, which it limits in gender and number.

25. Long attributive adjectives usually follow the limited noun, except when emphasis or rhetorical effort is sought. A few adjectives in ordinary use always precede the noun; a few others are used either before or after, but with a difference in meaning; a few appear indifferently in either position.

26. The adjective is inflected for number and gender, in its primary use and also when employed as a substantiative. But bueno, good, malo, bad, postrera, last, primero, first, tercero, third, uno, one, alguno, some or any ninguno, not any, omit o before a masculine singular noun.

27. The plural of the adjective is formed by adding s to the singular, when this ends in an unaccented vowel, but es is added when it ends in a consonant or in an accented vowel.

a The feminine of the adjective is formed by substituting a for the masculine ending o, or by adding a when the masculine form has a consonant ending, such as an, ol, on, or, uz, or the ending ote, etc. But many adjectives have a common form for both genders; such are a few in a and i, but many in e, al, el, il, ul, en, in, un, ar, uz, ez, iz, oz. But this z in the latter adjectives becomes o before es the plural ending.

Comparison.

28. In order to raise an adjective to the comparative degree put before its positive form the adverb mas, more. The superlative degree is formed by placing the definite article, or rarely a possessive or demonstrative adjective, before the comparative form. A superlative formed as just described is usually called a superlative relative.

29. The superlative absolute of an adjective is made by adding to its stem isimo or rimo (to a stem in r), and serves to indicate a high degree of the quality concerned; about the same as the positive form of the adjective preceded by the intensive adverb muy, very.

30. The following adverbs are employed in the various kinds of comparison—to denote superiority, inferiority, equality; mas—que, more—than; menos—que, less—than; tan—como, as—as or so—as; cuanto—mas, tanto mas, the more—the more, etc.

31. Irregular comparison characterizes four adjectives, which show the regular forms also. These are bueno, good; malo, bad; grande, great; pequeno, small. The following table will aid in fixing these double words and the subject of adjective inflection in general, since the positive and superlative forms are shown with all possible endings, except the forms in parenthesis, which are rare.

Positive.

Good—Singular, bueno or buen, buena; plural, buenos, buenas.

Bad—Singular, malo or mal, mala; plural, malos, malas.

Great—Singular, grande (gran), grande, plural, grandes.

Small—Singular, pequeno, pequena; plural, pequenos, pequenas.

Comparative.

Better—Mejor (mas bueno).
Worse—Peor (mas malo).
Greater—Mayor, mas grande.
Smaller—Menor, mas pequeno.

Superlative Relative.

The best—Singular, el, la, lo mejor; plural, los, las mejores (et, lo mas bueno, la mas buena).

The worst—Singular, el, la, lo peor; plural, los, las peores (el, lo mas malo, la mas mala).

The greatest—Singular, el, la, lo mayor; plural, los, las mayores (el, lo mas grande, la mas grande, los mas grandes, las mas grandes).

The smallest—Singular, el, la, lo menor; plural, los, las menores (el, lo mas pequeno, a mas pequena, los mas pequenos, las mas pequenas).

Superlative Absolute.

Very good—Bonisimo, bonisima, or muy bueno, a (optimo,a).

Very bad—Malisimo, malisima, or muy malo, a (pesimo, a).

Very great—Grandisimo, grandisima, or muy grande (maximo, a).

32. Many nouns aretreated like adjectives in taking as modifiers mas, more; menos, less, muy, very, in the sense of more of a, less of a and very much of a, etc., respectively.

The Numeral Adjectives.

33. Cardinals—	13. Trece.
1. Uno (un), una,	14. Catorce.
2. Dos.	20. Viente.
3. Tres.	25. Viente y cinco, vienticinco,
4. Cuatro.	30. Treinta.
5. Cinco.	40. Cuarenta.
6. Seis.	50. Cincuenta.
7. Siete.	60. Sesenta.
8. Ocho.	70. Setenta.
9. Nueve.	80. Ochenta.
10. Diez.	90. Noventa.
11. Once.	100. Ciento (cien).
12. Doce.	

34. Ordinals—
1st. Primero (primer), a,
2d. Segundo, a,
3d. Tercero (tercer), a,
4th. Cuarto, a,
5th. Quinto, a,
6th. Sexto, seto, a,
7th. Septimo, setimo, a.
8th. Octavo, a.
9th. Nono, novena, a,
10th. Decimo, a.
11th. Undecimo, a.

35. Practicnals—
1-2 La mitad, un medio.
1½. Uno y medio, una y media.
1-3. Un tercio, la tercera parte.
2-3 Dos tercios, las dos terceras partes.
3-4 Tres Cuartos.

Numeral adverbs—
Once, Una vez.
Twice. Dos veces.
Often. Muchas veces.
Seldom. Bara vez, raras veces.

It is recommended to identify the verbs, which are mostly of Conj. I, and the adjectives, of the following exercises:

1. De que habla V.? Of what are you speaking?
2. Los muchachose y las machachas buscan a los criados. The boys and girls look for the servants.
3. Los libros cuestan (20, a.) siete reales cado uno. The boots cost 7 reals each.
4. Doy lecciones de Castellano. I give lessons in Spanish.
5. Cain mato a (13) su hermano. Cain killed his brother.
6. La semana pasada o el mes pasado. Last week or last month.
7. Nosotros hablamos mas que vosotros. We talk more than you.
8. El hombre es menos (32) politicio que esplotador. The man is less of a politician than a boodler.
9. Cuesta (20 a) la torta un pan. The tarta costs a oaf, or it costs more than it is worth.
10. Truena muchisimo. It thunders very much.
11. Tronaba toda la noche. It thundered all night.
12. Halle el libro que busque (20, b). I found the book that I looked for or sought.
13. Compra el Aleman los bonitos paragus de los Franceses? Does the German buy the pretty parasols of the Frenchmen?
14. El busca un cuchillo. He looks for a knife.
15. Muy senor mio, juega. V. en lugar de estudiar? My dear sir, do you play in place of studying.

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A Profitable Experiment.

According to a dispatch published in the London Express, the experiment of fitting out floating commercial exhibitions which was undertaken by some German export merchants has proved remarkably profitable. When the plan was first started these merchants contributed a certain sum, pro rata according to the space to be occupied, toward expenses, and also promised a commission of 10 per cent on sales. Ships were chartered and fitted out for this exhibition purpose, with a competent staff recruited from the commercial and technical schools. On entering harbor the plan was to hire local interpreters and make a regular canvass of the merchants, who were either invited on board ship or visited by salesmen with samples. According to the figures given in this dispatch, the expenses for two years have amounted to $200,000, while merchandise to the value of over $5,000,000 was sold. On the basis of these figures, the 10 per cent commission on sales paid two and a half times the cost to which the merchants had been put. On this showing it has proved a remarkably profitable undertaking, one which might well be considered by merchants of other countries who desire to increase their sales abroad.—Boston Herald.

It was at a recent meeting in the East end, and the question at issue was one that engaged the undivided attention of all in attendance.

"Mr. President, I move dat we get a committee to see dees men and make a kek," broke in a member in the rear of the hall.

"A very good idea," patronizingly answered the president as he rubbed his hands together and looked over the heads of the assemblage. "Whom do you want?"

"I move dat Mr. Yohnson be named," spoke up a gentleman who seemed to be taking more than ordinary interest in the proceedings.

"Will Mr. Johnson please come forward?" said the president.

The commotion that followed was considerable, but Mr. Yohnson got there, at least the president counted eight of them lined up before him when the noise of tramping feet and moving forms had subsided.

It was plainly a case of "Too Muca Johnson," but order was finally brought out of chaos when the maker of the motion finally informed the president that he meant "Bill Yohnson, Mr. President."

Modesty Would Become Americans.

A correspondent has sent to the Picayune a communication, accomp