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The St. Paul Globe

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF ST. PAUL.

THE GLOBE CO., PUBLISHERS.

Entered at Postoffice at St. Paul, Minn., as Second-Class Matter.

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WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota—Snow Monday, with rising temperature; Tuesday probably snow; light variable winds.

Upper Michigan—Snow Monday and probably Tuesday; fresh northwesterly winds, becoming easterly.

Wisconsin—Snow in northern, rain in southern portion Monday and probably Tuesday light northwesterly winds, becoming fresh southeasterly.

Iowa—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; light variable winds.

North Dakota—Snow Monday and in eastern portion Tuesday; northwesterly winds.

South Dakota—Generally fair Monday, except snow in northeast portion; Tuesday fair, northwesterly winds.

Montana—Partly cloudy Monday and probably Tuesday; light variable 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, 25; lowest temperature, 22; average temperature, 24; barometer, 30.11; humidity, 90; daily range, 3; precipitation, .03; 7 p. m., temperature, 22; 7 p. m., wind, north; weather, partly cloudy.

Yesterday's Temperatures—

	*Spm	High		*Spm	High
Alpena	32	32	Kansas City	32	32
Battleford	14	22	Marquette	32	34
Bismarck	24	28	Minnedosa	32	24
Buffalo	48	48	Montgomery	62	68
Boston	34	34	Montreal	24	24
Calgary	28	40	Nashville	54	56
Cheyenne	28	32	New Orleans	54	74
Chicago	34	38	New York	40	40
Cincinnati	54	56	Norfolk	46	56
Cleveland	48	50	North Platte	32	44
Davenport	30	34	Omaha	30	32
Detroit	42	42	Philadelphia	38	40
Duluth	22	26	Pittsburg	50	56
Edmonton	30	32	Qu'Appelle	24	30
Grand Haven	36	36	St. Louis	34	50
Green Bay	32	34	Salt Lake	34	46
Helena	38	42	Ste Marie	32	32
Huron	28	34	Washington	36	46
Jacksonville	62	68	Winnipeg	24	..

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

TO OUR FRIENDS.

Anyone unable to secure a copy of The Globe on any railroad train leaving or entering St. Paul will confer a favor on the management by reporting the fact to the business office. Telephone, Main 1065.

Subscribers annoyed by irregular or late delivery of The Globe will confer a favor on the management by reporting the fact to the business office. Telephone, Main 1065.

MONDAY, DEC. 9, 1901.

The theory that education will settle the race problem is being urgently advanced in many directions these days. It is not indicated whose education it is that is expected to accomplish such a desirable result.

WILL HE ENFORCE IT?

It is announced in an Associated Press dispatch dated Denver that President Roosevelt has issued an order directing federal officeholders to withdraw from all positions which they occupy in political organizations at the risk, on refusal, of having their several offices declared vacant.

Such an order as this, strictly enforced, is a national necessity. There probably is not to be found in the entire country today a Republican official of the federal government possessing influence in his locality who does not feel himself at liberty to take part more or less actively, in the political movements in his vicinity on behalf of the administration of which he is a part. From time to time, no matter how insistent the successive presidents may have been in the profession of attachment to civil service, changes have been wrought in the civil service regulations, especially around election times, designed to help the administration. These practices culminated in 1892 in the entire force of federal officials in the South being marshaled for the renomination and re-election of the then president, Gen. Harrison.

Civil service has been a fraud in operation in its bearing on the conduct of national officials in election contests. Within a few days a former speaker of the Minnesota house of representatives, Mr. Dowling, was quoted in the public press as intimating that he would have the support of many, if not all, of the postmasters of his district in his candidacy for a congressional nomination.

It is true that a sense of personal and official propriety restrains many federal officials from the more offensive expressions of their political partisanship; but, in this state at least, the order directed against "pernicious activity" is practically unknown.

President Roosevelt has a reputation to sustain as a civil service reformer. His course thus far shows that while he may not suffer open and notorious violations of the civil service law, he is not likely to do aught in that or any other direction which may tend to seriously interfere with his prospects of securing his party's nomination for president. The least that is expected of him, however, is that he shall put rigidly in force the regulation which protects the disinterested citizen from seeing the political machinery controlled by those who are officially and pecuniarily interested in maintaining the existing administration in power.

WELL-MERITED THANKS.

At its last meeting of the year the members of the city consolidation committee of the St. Paul Commercial club took pains to bestow a special vote of thanks on Mr. John Caulfield, its chairman, for the zeal and activity he had shown, in the discharge of the work of the committee.

From a body composed of many of the ablest, most public spirited and zealous citizens of St. Paul such a courtesy might well be regarded as an honor by any man. To have deserved it, he must surely have shown exceptional qualities.

The consolidation committee has been active in many ways since its organization for the city's betterment. It has done excellent work, and its members have not saved either time or labor in promoting the several laudable purposes in connection with the city's welfare to which they have addressed themselves.

The honor thus bestowed on Mr. Caulfield was well-merited. He is almost universally recognized among our people as a painstaking and conscientious man, filled to the very brim of his nature with personal energy, and ready to exercise his faculties in every direction for the general good. He is unpretentious and retiring in his disposition. Men of his stamp usually go their way without any special thought being bestowed upon their superior devotion by those around them. Their very superiority is regarded as entirely a matter of course.

As a city official Mr. Caulfield is almost ideal. No public department could be better administered than our water department. Its secretary's connection with it runs back to the time when he was a stripling. He has grown up with the service, and its efficiency is in greatest measure due to his exhaustive knowledge of its details and to his excellence as an administrative officer.

The Globe cordially unites in avowing the general sense which prevails of the splendid services to the city of his birth rendered by Mr. Caulfield both as a man and a public official.

It is said that the pope is not disposed to take any notice of the coronation of the English king. Probably not. When a man has turned eighty he may have much more serious matters to devote his attention to, even if he be no pope at all.

WILL MAKE NO DIFFERENCE.

It is announced, evidently on the inspiration of the navy department clique, that the court of inquiry will decide that Admiral Schley should be censured for his conduct in many directions during the Santiago campaign. He will be censured, we are assured, for his prolonged stay at Cienfuegos; for his acting in violation of orders in making his so-called retrograde movement toward Key West; for his failure to sink the Colon; for prevarication in the statement of his reasons for making the retrograde movement, and for other delinquencies.

There is nothing impossible in this world; and, therefore, it is even possible that the court will hold Schley to be a coward and caitiff, as the departmental prodigy, Maclay, designated him. But it will not matter very much either as to the ultimate result on the popular conception of Schley, or as to his place in history. He is the true hero of the great engagement, and his fame will live in American naval history as equal to that of the grandest name in the galaxy of heroism which that history reveals.

If the court of inquiry wishes to commit itself to the approval of the statements of a clique of disappointed and baffled marplots, there is no power on earth can hinder it from doing so. But, for the good name of Admiral Dewey and his associates, it is to be hoped that there will be no further aspersion cast upon the good name of American sailors than has already been wrought through the attempted defamation and ruin of Schley.

When the end has been reached there will be little doubt left how the nation esteems the services of the Maryland sailor. Indeed there will be, if possible, even less doubt should the court of inquiry present the remarkable report which the administration toadies of the department seem to have outlined for that body.

The imperialist brethren are only beginning to have the significance of that diamond rings decision dawn upon them. Among the other results of it is the one that Philippine shipping is coast shipping, and that foreign bottoms cannot engage in it. This is another sad blow to the imperialist programme of ship subsidies.

THAT PHILIPPINE TARIFF.

That very adroit document, the president's message, did not take account of Mr. Justice Brown. Nor did its author. But Mr. Justice Brown is none the less a mighty man—a sort of supreme court of the United States all to himself, whose dicta in the insular cases has been more potent than that of any of the despots of old in producing results fraught with tremendous significance to those affected by them.

Had President Roosevelt reckoned with Mr. Justice Brown he would have said something on the great and overpowering subject of tariff legislation besides his harmless words on reciprocity. But he did not, and it is not ill for him that he did not. It would have evidently been quite embarrassing to that prudent politician if he were compelled to touch on the subject; and touch upon it he would be compelled to do had he had official cognizance of that decision before his message was promulgated.

What a convenient and altogether admirable arrangement it would have been for the Republican majority in congress had it been able to let the subject of tariff legislation rest on the puny efforts of Babcock to arouse party interest in the subject. The reciprocity treaties might, indeed, be brought up at any time and indefinitely shelved, as so many hundreds of proposed treaties have been shelved since the federal senate first convened; and the position of the Republican national administration would not necessarily have been disturbed in the slightest. Now, however, we must, of course, render the Philippines capable of producing revenue for their own consumption. We have been pouring money down that national rat-hole so long that it is about time we made at least an effort to get some out of it. Hence the avowed necessity of a tariff law for the Philippines, and an enabling act which will operate as a sort of constructive notice to that dangerous instrument, the constitution, to keep away from the vicinity of the national flag in the Philippines.

Altogether Democrats have many reasons for taking off their hats to Mr. Justice Brown. The St. Paul Globe performs the ceremony with the most profound sense of the august position which that gentleman occupies in the internal economy of this nation.

They are few, indeed, who will not sympathize with Commissioner Claussen in the indignation he expresses at the somewhat vague report of irregularities among his force. No one thinks of imputing anything wrong, or the countenancing of anything wrong, on his part individually. But is it not better for Mr. Claussen to wait until the public examiner has said all he has to say concerning his examination? Mr. Claussen, as well as the general public, will then be in a better position to pass judgment on the situation.

It requires some considerable nerve to live and die the son of a very rich man without making a fool of one's self. The career of the dead Pullman, and of the live Strong and thousands like him, show that men who ought to know better have not even the most primitive understanding of the parental obligation. Perhaps it is because they want to be out of the way when the explosion comes that so many rich men die before they bestow on their progeny such splendid facilities for revealing the devil in their natures.

Certain London papers are unkind enough to comment on the sacrifice of a thousand larks to make lark pie for the Prince of Wales, at the same time pointing out that the prince is chairman of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Birds. Strange that any London paper should so completely miss the point. What higher form of kindness could be bestowed on the larks than is involved in the honor of being eaten by a prospective king?

There is talk of bringing Joseph H. Choate back from England and sending John Hay to take his place. The arrangement is an admirable one both from the American and British point of view. Hay has been a success abroad and a failure at home. Choate has been a failure abroad and a success at home. In addition to all this Hay wears his whiskers in a way to suit the British; Choate has no whiskers to wear.

They are thinking in England of passing a law which will enable women to be imprisoned who leave their young children alone with fire, thereby endangering their lives. Why not try the experiment of saving the poor women the necessity of leaving their children alone with or without fire? Some such measure would be quite as likely to lessen the prevailing heavy infant mortality in England.

Carbolic acid has been found very effective by the Marseilles port authorities in destroying rats, and they believe that it may prevent the plague infections which have so often been brought by rats. It probably will. It has been effective for very many years in removing quite a quantity of suicidal carrion.

Some Side Remarks

'Tis worse to have fought and won
Than never to have fought at all.

At least Sampson received over $25,000 for the latter, and Schley was awarded the munificent sum of $150 for doing the former.

Ten thousand Illinoisans have petitioned congress to disfranchise and render ineligible to public office all polygamists. No doubt these good people have made it plain that they mean the simultaneous sort of such as is practiced in Utah, not the successive Chicago divorce kind.

Did, or did not, President Roosevelt know how many Republican postoffice officials he smote under the fifth rib when he issued that order that all federal officeholders must resign from membership in political organizations? This hits the Third district hard and Congressman Heatwole will doubtless face a painful duty and crush that interfering president.

Chicago is to have a telephone millenium, nothing for incoming calls, five cents for outgoing calls, metallic circuit, no party lines, private telephones not to cost over $50, and business telephones not over $85 a year.

Sioux City is the home of some very economical insane asylum supervisors. According to public report these thrifty officials are in the habit of taking patients from time to time across the state line and then proceed carefully and systematically to "lose" them. Such a system is useful in that it serves a double purpose; first, it is economical, and second, it permits a sister state to exercise that Christian charity which is so good for the soul, and take up the burden of the patient's support. It should be stated, however, that the economical part is slightly offset by the determined persistency with which some of these shrewd officers have been charging the state for more days than there are in the year, one able financier's account showing a charge for November 31, a unique and hitherto unknown date in Iowa, so the grand jury says.

The greedy way in which those railway commissioners first snatchd at, then dropped that trip to Washington like a boy seizing a hot potato, was enough to make even a sphinx smile. And now after attempting to snatch the poor governor's brass-bound, anti-railway renomination laurels from off his very brow, the commission is credited with having privately remarked that those crowns are fearfully prickly anyway and that on closer inspection the scepter had an ominous resemblance to a boomerang.

Since the Chicago university football team chose stag dinner and theater, instead of girl party and dances the Chicago co-ed's graduating thesis promise to be entitled "The Decline and Fall of Chivalry among Football Heroes."

Some one ought to get out an injunction against that anti-vaccination debate. It is distinctly dangerous. If we are convinced by Dr. Clarke we will go unvaccinated and get smallpox, if we agree with Dr. Ohage we will be vaccinated and have lockjaw.

Gen. Brooke says that soldiers who get drunk on cider must not be harshly treated. This may be all right for the general but let no misguided military individual think for a moment that such an excuse will go with the home officer. Here the explanations will have to be as full and as satisfactory as before.

The decision as to whether the "constitution follows the flag," and whether the Philippines are subject to our laws seems to be much the same condition as Miss Flora McFlimsey's engagement which she interpreted herself, as

"That sort of engagement, you see,
Which is binding on you, but not binding on me."

THEATRICAL

In the little space of one year Miss Gertrude Coghlan's art has advanced a number of steps. Those who saw her play the part of Becky Sharp a year ago and who saw her again in the same role last night at the Metropolitan must have been impressed with this advance. And Miss Coghlan deserves to be congratulated. She has youth and she has beauty, unusual beauty. So many actresses would have been content with such generous natural endowments. It is to Miss Coghlan's credit that she has not been so content. A year ago she was an exceedingly pretty woman who uttered with charming emphasis the worldly lines Thackeray has put into the mouth of his intensely interesting feminine creation. Seldom, however, were those lines convincingly uttered. Not once, perhaps, did she approach one's conception of the character of "Vanity Fair's" brainy heroine. Last night, however, she was Becky after a fashion and a very interesting fashion it was, even if one was always perfectly sure that it was Thackeray's fashion. At least she presented to her audience one conception of the character, a clear cut, generous sized conception that was, always impressive. As played by Miss Coghlan, Becky Sharp is a gambler, a daring but always level headed gambler, who permits herself no regret simply because she is uncapable of regret; who plays always for high stakes and who, in the end, proves herself a game loser. It is when the greatest display of heartlessness is called for that Miss Coghlan is at her best. Her facial language is as expressive as her voice and this is not faint praise. In the scene with Lord Steyne, the only really dramatic scene in the play, Miss Coghlan is not entirely convincing, but even in this scene her acting is a great improvement over that of last year The gowns of the period in which Becky Sharp lived serve admirably to show off the lines of the actress' svelte figure and their colors are wondrously becoming to her blonde loveliness.

Miss Coghlan is using the same version of "Vanity Fair" that she used last year. The play has some glaring faults, but it is a playable play for all that. The playwright has caught most successfully that atmosphere of worldliness and sardonic humor which both attracts and repels in the book.

The support last night was fairly good. One is glad to welcome back the same "Mrs. Major O'Dowd," who was with the company last year. Miss May Donohue is the stage name of the actress who plays the part and so excellent is her Irish brogue and so convincing her hearty Irish manner one is compelled to regret that she appears so brief a time on the stage. Charles Bertam was excellent as Rawden Crawley. James Cooper presented, with unusual skill, the character of the cynical roue, Lord Styne. Edward Locke's make up as Joseph Sedley was excellent and his conception of the role entirely satisfactory. Joseph Fitzpatrick as Sir Pitt Crawley; Hammond Dailey as his son, Pitt; and Malcolm Duncan as George Osborne are deserving of special mention. The play is well staged and the costumes are historicaly correct.

Tonight and Wednesday night Miss Coghlan will play "Colinette." Tuesday night and Wednesday matinee "Becky Sharp" will be repeated.

J. M. Barrie's charming dramatization of "The Little Minister" finds adequate treatment at the Grand this week. It is a relief from the hodge podge of inflictions of the past, a setting around which the glamour of melodrama and the absurdity of tiresome rag time are overshadowed by wholesome merit.

"The Little Minister," a charming story of simple folk and village gossip, brings back memrories of Maud Adams and those who shaped its destiny. The company at the Grand this week, however, does not suffer in comparison. It is entirely adequate, it has balance and what is more, merit.

In this mimic panorama of Scotch life, one's first search is for the minister. He and the Lady Babbie are the ones around whom this quaintest and sweetest of stories is woven, and in the portrayal of both little is found to criticise. As Gavin Dishart, Horace Mitchell is more than satisfying, while in Miss Frances Stevens, the Lady Babbie, of Barrie's own creation, is most acceptable. As minister and man, Mr. Mitchell incorporates in both the charm of book lore and naturalness, while in Miss Stevens' work there is a depth of personality and healthful humor that is charming. She is strong in the dramatic, womanly in her weakness and natural in her love for the little minister.

The picturesque characteristics of the Thrums elders and the kirk of rural Scotland is meritoriously and humorously delineated by George Conway, J. C. Carlyle, Howard Morgan and R. B. Graham. The latter's work, particularly the scene in which duty debates with love and admiration for the village minister, is most satisfactory. Physique and voice are in perfect sympathy with the character.

Cecil Kingstone, as Rob Dowe, is excellent, while in the work of Miss Mary B. Henderson there is much to admire. Her dialect is perfect and her portrayal of the village gossip above criticism. The remainder of the cast is all that could be desired.

The scenic effects and stage settings are thoroughly in sympathy with the home and period of the story.

Phil Sheridan's City Sports company which opened at the Star yesterday, has several strong features, and three of them won about as vociferous encores as have been heard at this amusement resort this season. The opening is an old-time farce which is very much "McFadden's Flats," only it is not quite so yellow. It has a warm finish, however, which effaces the memory of its tediousness. The Speck brothers, two sawed-off comedians, have a boxing match that is lively and ludicrous. In the olio, John B. Leonard and Susie Fulton have a domestic sketch in which some good character work is done. Jennie Grovini and Edith Murray have a turn in which they mix up acrobatic stunts with songs and dances. None of their feats are wonderful, but the girls are lively and pretty so it "goes." Walter Ardell, the musical director of the company, with Lichy Craig as an assitant, presents a musical turn with some real music, and Craig is quite a capable comedian. A skit depicting what occurred in a thirty minute's stop of a vaudeville troupe at a country hotel had some genuine fun in it, chiefly furnished by Crissie Sheridan, who is getting to be a little too stout for the Amazon march, but is a success as an impersonator of the popular idea of Mrs. Carrie Nation. The basket ball feature is retained this season and the girls play for ten minutes as if really in earnest. The singing and dancing is fairly well done. F. J. Carroll, in sentimental ballads, being one of the best features of the entertainment.

The Globe's Home-Study Course . . . .

An Introduction to Spanish.

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

LESSON VI.

The Reflexive Verb.

62. Spanish employs on a vast scale the reflexive verb, whose subject is represented as acting upon itself. It has in translation four English equivalents: (1) an intransitive verb; (2) a verb with an indefinite subject, one, they, people, etc.; (3) a passive verb; (4) rarely a reflexive verb, which in its plural forms may have a reciprocal meaning.

(a.) The reflexive pronouns are in the singular—me, te se; in the plural—nos, os, se. In theory they are direct or indirect objects of the verb and denote the same person or thing as the subject. Since the plural reflexive pronouns are ambiguous, denoting either the reflexive or the reciprocal idea, they are often explained or strengthened by adding certain expressions—el uno al otro, unos a otros, la una al otro, etc. (meaning one another, to each other), when the object pronouns are regarded as reciprocal; but when these are reflexive we may find a sil mismo, a sil mismos, etc., meaning himself, to himself, themselves, etc.

(b) Section 3(, f, contains the necessary information about the position of the reflexive pronouns.

(c) The verb which we choose as a model for the reflexives is alabarse, to praise oneself, to glory or boast.

Principal parts—Alabarse, alabandose3, alabadose3, yo me alabo, yo me alabel.

Indicative present — I praise myself, boast, etc., yo me alabo, tul te alabas, el, se alaba: V. se alaba, nostros nos alabamos, vostros vos alabais, ellos se alaban, VV. se alaban.

Imperative affirmative—Alabate3, praise thyself; alabese3, let him boast; alabese3V., boast; alabemonos3, let us boast; alabaos2, boast (ve); alabense3, let them boast; alabense3VV., boast.

Imperative negative—Do not praise thyself or boast, etc., no te alabes, no se alabe, no se alabe V., no nos alabemos, no os alabeis, no se alaben, no se alaben VV.

(d.) The forms given above represent sufficiently the simplest tenses. The compound tenses (reflexive verbs have no passive voice) are formed with the auxiliary haber, to have, as shown in the following synopsis:

Indicative mode—Perf., I have praised myself, etc., yo me he alabado; plupf., I had praised myself, etc., yo me habia2 alabado; past anterior, I had praised myself, etc., yo me habe alabado; fut. pf., I shall have praised myself, etc., yo me habrei alabado.

Subjective mode—Perf., I may have praised myself, etc., yo me haya alabado; first plupf., I had praised myself, etc., yo me hubiera alabado; second plupf., I had praised myself, etc., yo me hubiese alabado; fut. pf., I shall have praised myself, etc., yo me habiere alabado.

Conditional perfect, I should have praised myself, yo me habria2 alabado.

Examples of the reflexive verbs in use: Se enganya, he deceives himself; se enganya a sil mismo, he deceives his own self; se enganyan, they deceive themselves or each other; se enganyan el uno al otro, they deceive each other.

Me approvecharel del permiso que V. me ha dado, I shall avail myself of the permission which you have given me. Me lavaba las manos, I was washing my hands. Se escriben muchas cartas todos los dias, many letters are written every day. En Madrid se vive comodamente, in Madrid one lives comfortably ?De quel se trata? What is it about? Se trata del problema social, it is about the social problem. Se me mostrol el camino, they showed me the road, or the road was shown me. No se acuerda del amigo, he does not remember his friend. Le que no se puebe remediar se ba de aguantar, what can't be cured must be endured. Cuando una puerta se cierra ciento se abren, when one door is closed a hundred open.

The Impersonal Verbs.

63. The action of the verb is represented as without subject and object. The only form employed is the third singular. A few impersonal verbs, not those referring to the weather, sometimes use eilo, it, as subject. The only impersonal verb thus far used is haber, in the sense of there is, there are, etc, explained in section 49. Many verbs are used only as impersonal, as amanecer, to dawn; anochecer, to grow dark; helar, to freeze; llover, to rain; tronar, to thunder; ventear, to blow. Others are acaecer and acontecar, to happen; bastar, to suffice; constar, to be evident; convenir, to be fitting; importar, to be important, to matter; parecer, to seem; precisar, to be necessary; also ser and estar, to be, when followed by de and an infinitive, or by a noun or adjective. A few reflexive verbs appear in the impersonal use.

Examples of the impersonals in use—Nieva y graniza, it snows and hails; trueña, it thunders, tromaba toda la nohe, it thundered all night; ello es que no vive en esta casa, the fact is that he does not live in this house; llueve ahora, it rains now, estal lloviendo (see section 55, a) it is raining, acaece or acontece, it happens; basta, it is enough.

There are many impersonal expressions containing ser and estar, to be; and hacer, to make—es lastima3, it is a pity; estal claro or hace claro, it is clear weather; es de esperar, it is to be looked for or hoped for; era demasiado tarde ver la cindad, it was too late to see the city; hace toda una semana, it is a whole week or a whole week ago; hace frio, caldo, viento, it is cold, warm, windy; era menester verla para creerlo, it was necessary to see it in order to believe it; esmenester mucha paciencia, much patience is needed. Some of the above examples are not strictly impersonal, but the following are, although involving reflexive verbs—se me figura; it imagines itself to me, that is, I imagine; se me olcida simepre. I always forget; se me permite, it is permitted me; permitase al dador visitar per una vez las Reales posensiones, etc., let it be allowed the person presenting (this) to visit once the royal possessions, etc.

64. Adverbs—The most numerous are those formed by adding the suffix—mente (meaning the same as our suffix—ly) to an adjective—to the feminine form of an adjective in o, but to the common form of most others. Examples: Asperamente, harshly, eternamente, fixedly, hondamente, deeply, pesadamente, heavily; bastantemente, sufficiently, casualmente, casually, felizmente, happily, frecuentemente, frequently, inutilmente, uselessly, maquinalmente, mechanically, negligentemente, negligently, recientmente, recently. But before a past participle we find recien instead of recienemente; los recien casados, the newly married.

(a) When several adverbs in—mente occur in succession, the ending appears only with the last, being understood with the preceding: Ciceron hablaba sabia, elegante y elocuentemente, Cicero spoke wisely, elegantly and eloquntly.

(b) Instead of forming adverbs in—mente we may use equivalent phrases. Thus instead of negligentemente, negligently, we usually find; de una manera negligente, in a negligent manner, or con negligencia, with negligence.

(c) Adverbs of place are: aqui(1), here, aca(1), hither, alli(1), ahi(1), there, alla(1), thither; abajo, down, arriba, up; cerca or junto, near; debajo, beneath, delante, before, dentro, within, inside; atras and detras, behind; fuera, outside or away, lejos, far, mas lejos, farther, lejisimos or muy lejos, very far—and others.

(d) Adverbs of time are: Ahora, now, anoche, last night, antes, before, aun, still, ayer, yesterday, antayre, day before yesterday, hoy, today, jamas, ever and never, lucego, soon, mahana, tomorrow, nunca, never, siempre, always, todavia, still or as yet, ya, already, now, etc.

(e) Others are classified as adverbs—of quality, order, response, negation, etc. Examples: Bastante or harto, enough, sufficiently, casi, almost, no, not and no, si(1), yes, tambien, also, too, tampoco, neither, acaso or quiza(1), or quizas (1), perhaps; alto, loudly, bajo, low or in a low tone; bien, well, mal, ill or badly; mucho, much, apenas, scarcely, demasiado or sobrado, too or too much, muy, very or very much, poco, little.

(f) Many phrases serve as adverbs; a la ligera, lightly or superficially, al paso, slowly, at a walk, en lo sucesivo, henceforward, por lo pronto, for the present; a caballo, on horse-back, a menudo, often, a porfia(2), persistently, de prisa, hastily; por ultimo or en fin, finally; en seguida, at once, por consiguiente, consequently, de nuevo, again, anew; a trechos, at intervals, a secas, plainly, a voces, aloud; de vez en cuando or de cuando en cuando, now and then—and many others.

First Class of Peculiar or Irregular Verbs.

65. Let us continue the study of the verbs, taking up those (1) that expand or diphthongize the accented stem vowel, changing e to ie and o (rarely u) to ue, and (2) those that undergo a consonant change (often only a change in spelling) at the end of the stem. In section 26, a and b, under conjugation I some of these verbs are briefly described—atentar, to encourage, sonar, to ring, costar, to cost, empezar, to begin, negar, to deny, and others. These should now be reviewed and with them studied certain verbs of conj. II. and conj. III., which have one or both of these peculiarities. We give the principal parts of a few:

(a) To hear or understand, entender, entendiendo, entendido, entiendo, entendi (1); to lose, perder, perdiendo, perdido, pierdo, perdi(1); to grind, moler, moliendo, molido, muelo, moli(1); to bite, morder, mordiendo, mordido, muerdo, mordi (1); to move; mover, moviendo, movido, muevo, movi(1). These five verbs all have the first peculiarity, diphthongizing the stem-vowel under the ascent. This occurs in the present tenses as seen in the following: Perder, to lose, Ind. Pres. I lose, etc.—pierdo, pierdes, pierde, perdemos, perdeis, pierden. Subj. Pres. I may lose, etc.—pierda, pierdas, pierda, perdamos, pierdais, pierdan; imperative—pierde, lose (thou), pierded, lose (ye), pierda V. and pierdan VV., lose.

Mover, to move, Ind. Pres. I move, etc.—muevo, mueves, mueve, movemos, moveis, mueven; Subj. Pres., I may move, etc.—mueva, muevas, movamos, movais, muevan; Imperative—mueve, move (thou), moved, move (ye), mueva V., and muevan VV., move.

(b) To cook, cocer, cociendo, cocido, cuezo, coci(1); to twist, torcer, torciendo, torcido, tuerzo, torci(1); to conquer, vencer, venciendo, vencido, venzo, venci(1); to gather, coger, cogiendo, cogido, cojo, cogi(1); to direct, dirigir, dirigiendo, dirigido, dirijo, dirigi(1); to lack, carecer, careciendo, carecido, carezco, careci(1); to know, be acquainted, conocer, conociendo, conocido, conozco, conocci(1); to shine, lucir, luciendo, lucido, luzco, luci(1); to be born, nacer, naciendo, nacido, nazco, naci(1). In these nine verbs the change in spelling is chiefly to avoid a change in sound.

(c) To turn or return, volver, volviendo, vuelto (not volvido), vuelvo, volvi(1); to smell, oler, oliendo, olido, huelo, oli(1). In these verbs we see the vowel becomes a diphthong under the accent, and note in one the past participle and in the other the indicative present as peculiar besides.

(d) Class I. contains verbs numbering nearly 350, and belonging to all there conjugations.

Paralelo Entre Washington y Bolivar (Concluded).

Washington, dotado con talentos no mas(1) que mediocres, fue(1) favorecido con un juicio frio como el invierno de su residencia boreal. Este arregio(1) todas sus acciones. Bolivar,(2) poseyendo poderes intelectuales de primer orden(2) fue(1) arrastrado por una imaginacion ardiente como su clima natal. De aqui(1) sus hazanyas—de aqui(1) sus errores. El heroe(3) norte-americano, rodeado de un pueblo virtuoso y auxiliado por hombres superiores a el(1) mismo en talento y conocimientos politicos(3), fue(1) llevado por la revolution. Franklin, el inspirado Henry, Adams, Jefferson, Hamilton y muchos otros formaron una reunion de patriotismo y de genio;—tales fueron desde el principio sus colaboradores.

El libertador del Sur America(3), en medio de un pueblo servil y corrompido, abandonado a sus propios recursos, dio(1) impulso a la revolucion. En su pais(1) solo el(1) y los obstaculos que tuvo que vencer eran grandes. Sucre, el mas(1) habil y el mas(1) virtuoso de sus tenientes, era demasiado joven(2) para ayudarle hasta el ultimo(3) acto del drama.

Washington en asambleas populares era incapaz de inspirar a otros los nobles sentimientos que el(1) peseia(2). Su lenguage era demasiado incorrecto, y las pocas producciones que nos ha dejado estan(1) llenas de defectos literarios.

Bolivar(2), expresivo y elocuente, era el primer orador y el mas(1) elegante escritor de la America(3) del Sur. Todas sus composicioes estan(1) estampadas con el sello del genio. En las humildes virtudes de la vida social, el patriota de Mount Vernon quizas(1) ha excedido al patriota de San Mateo; pero en genio, en desinteres, en esplendida(3) generosiodad, en todos los brillantes y soberbios atributos con que la naturaleza distingue aquellos pocos favorecidos que destina a la inmortalidad, Bolivar(2) era superior a Washington. Sus respectivos paises ofrecen objetos fisicos(3) con que comparar sus distintos caracteres—las Montanyas Azules miradas en una tarde de verano, sin nubes ni mancha, tal era Washington—los estupendos Andes, placidos(3) a veces y a veces tempestuosos, pero siempre Bolivar(2). By F. Ribas(2), of Venezuela, 1832. From Mantilla's Libro de Lectura, American Book company.

Most of the words in the above passage, certainly all that are new, will be found in the vocabulary below. The abbreviation, Fr., means from, and precedes an infinite verb form.

A—At, to.
Abandonado—left.
Acciones—actions.
Acto—Act.
Andes—the Andes mountains.
Aquellos—those.
Aqui(1)—here; de de, aqui, hence.
Ardiente—ardent.
Arrastrado — dragged on. Fr. arrastrar.
Arreglo(1) — regulated. Fr. arreglar.
Asambleas— assemblies.
Atributos — attributes.
Auxiliado — aided. Fr. auxiliar.
Ayudarle — to help him.
Azules—blue.
Boreal—northern.
Bolivar(2) — name of the great liberator of South America, 1783-1830.
Brillante—brilliant.
Caracteres — characters.
Colaboradoes — fellow workers.
Como—as.
Con—with, by.
Comparar—compare.
Composiciones—compositions.
Conocimientos—knowledge.
Corrompido—corrupt.
De—of, from.
Defectos—defects.
Dejado—left. Fr., dejar.
Demasiado—too.
Desde—from.
Desinteres—unselfishness.
Dio (1)—gave. Fr., dar.
Distintos—different.
Distingue—distinguishes, marks.
Dotado—endowed. Fr., dotar.
Drama—drama.
El—the.
El (1)—he.
Elegante—elegant.
Elocuente—eloquent.
En—in.
Entre—between.
Eran—were. Fr., ser.
Errores—errors.
Escritor—writer.
Esplendido (3)—splendid.
Estampadas—stamped, marked.
Estan (1)—are. Fr., estar.
Estupendos— stupendous, awful.
Excedido— surpassed.
Expresivo— expressive, gracious.
Favorecido— favored. Fr., favorecer.
Fisico (3)—physical, natural.
Formaron —formed Fr., formar.
Frio—cold.
Fueron—were. Fr., ver.
Generasidad —generosity.
Genio—genius, ability.
Grandes—great.
Ha—has. Fr., haber.
Habil—able, skillful.
Hasta—up, to, until.
Hazanyas—exploits.
Heroe(3)—hero.
Humildes—humble.
Impulso—impulse.
Incapaz— incapable.
Inmortalidad— immortality.
Inspirado — inspired. Fr., inspirar.
Invierno—winter.
Joven(2)—young.
Lenguage — language, diction.
Libertador — liberator.
Literarios—literary.
Llenas—full.
Llevado—borne on, Fr., llevar.
Magnificos(3)— magnificent, grand.
Mancha —stain, blemish.
Mas(1) — more; el mas, the most.
Mediocre—mediocre.
Medio—mist.
Miradas—looked at.
Mismo—self.
Montanyas — Mountains.
Muchos—many.
Natal—native.
Naturaleza—nature.
No—not, no.
Nobles—noble.
Norte—north.
Nos—to us.
Nubes—clouds.
Objectoc—objects.
Obstaculos — obstacles.
Ofrecen—offer. Fr., ofrecer.
Orador—orator.
Orden(2) — order, class.
Ostros—other.
Pais (1)—land, country.
Para—to.
Paralelo—parallel, comparison.
Patriota—patriot.
Pere—but.
Placidos (3)—placid, peaceful.
Pocas—few.
Poderes—powers.
Populares—popular.
Por—by.
Posela (2)—possessed. Fr., poseer.
Poseyendo—possessing.
Primer—first.
Principio—beginning.
Producciones—productions.
Propios—own.
Pueblo—people.
Que—than; which; whom.
Quizas (1)—perhaps.
Recursos—resources, devices.
Residencia—home, abode.
Respectivos—respective.
Reunion—company.
Rodeado—surrounded. Fr., dodear.
Sello—seal.
Sentimientos — sentiments.
Servil—servile.
Siempre—ever, always.
Sin—without.
Soberbios—proud.
Social—social.
Sucre—name of Bolivar's chief associate, 1793-1830.
Superiores— superior.
Sur—south.
Sus—his; its; their.
Tal—tales—such.
Talentos—talents.
Tarde — afternoon, evening.
Tempestuosos—stormy.
Tenientes — helpers, lieutenants.
Todas—all.
Tuvo que—had to. Fr., tener and que.
Ultimot(3)—last.
Un—a, an.
Veces—times.
Vencer — overcome, conquer.
Verano—summer.
Vida—life.
Virtudes—virtues.
Virtuoso—virtuous.
Y—and.

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Divers Comments From the Northwest

It Has Already Been Shown.

It will soon be shown beyond all question that the Republican party is too firmly within the grasp of the