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The St. Paul Globe

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WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota—Fair Monday and Tuesday, except snow and colder Tuesday in west portion; fresh west winds, becoming variable.

Upper Michigan—Snow Monday; Tuesday partly cloudy; probably snow in northwest portion; fresh south to west winds.

Wisconsin—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; fresh west winds.

Iowa—Fair Monday and Tuesday; west to south winds.

South Dakota—Fair Monday; Tuesday colder, probably snow; west winds.

North Dakota—Fair Monday; Tuesday colder and partly cloudy; possibly snow in west portion; south to west winds.

Montana—Partly cloudy Monday, with rain or snow in northwest portion; Tuesday snow and colder; variable winds, becoming westerly to northwesterly.

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, 41; lowest temperature, 24; average temperature, 33; daily range, 17; barometer, 30.06; humidity, 86; precipitation, .09; 7 p. m., temperature, 38; 7 p. m., wind, northwest; weather, partly cloudy.

Yesterday's Temperatures—

	*5pm	High		*5pm	High
Alpena	....	30	Marquette	...	24
Battleford	...	30	Minnedosa	...	18
Bismarck	....	28	Montgomery	.40	42
Buffalo	.....	30	Montreal	.....	24
Boston	.....	28	Nashville	....	36
Calgary	.....	40	New Orleans	..	42
Cheyenne	....	32	New York	..	28
Chicago	.....	32	Norfolk	.....	30
Cincinnati	...	32	North Platte	..	32
Cleveland	....	30	Omaha	.....	42
Davenport	...	32	Philadelphia	..	30
Des Moines	..	34	Pittsburg	....	34
Duluth	.....	32	Qu'Appelle	..	26
Edmonton	...	34	Frisco	.....	48
Grand Haven	..	30	St. Louis	....	34
Green Bay	..	28	Salt Lake	..	28
Helena	.....	36	Ste. Marie	..	28
Huron	.....	36	Washington	..	36
Jacksonville	..	44	Winnipeg	....	20
Kansas City	..	38			

*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, JAN. 6, 1902.

Attorney General Munn-Douglas, or Douglas-Munn, as the case may be, is expected to begin proceedings in the interest of the Soo line in a few days at Washington.

TREASON TO CITY AND STATE.

One of the most pitifully senseless features of the dishonest raid just made by certain newspapers on the railroad interests of this section is the effort which was put forward to prove that the grossest extortion has always marked the carrying charges made by the Great Northern railroad.

It was thought necessary by newspapers, both in St. Paul and Minneapolis, to publish their remarkable figures in this behalf. As in the case of the public prosecutor who knows the weakness of his cause, extraordinary attention was bestowed by those papers on proving a motive. There was no motive for their brutal outbreak, but that of doing the bidding of those who prompted them. They would have it appear otherwise, however; and hence their foolish mathematical displays of ignorance and malice.

This sort of thing has been brought to a close. It answered its purpose while it was continued. But what a lesson it conveys of reckless abandonment of the interests of the communities which sustain those papers. Every consideration of local pride and public spirit dictated that those papers should have resented the attacks made. The railroads affected contribute more every day to the prosperity and greatness of St. Paul and Minneapolis than any two other industrial enterprises, and as much as scores of commercial undertakings which are regarded as indispensable to the prevailing prosperity. They have done as much to build up the great commonwealth and communities stretching from here to the ocean which are tributary to these cities as all other agencies combined.

Yet, according to the new Twin City newspaper creed, the men who built up those transcontinental railroad lines and have administered them since have had as their chief aim to rob and impoverish the people whom they serve. This is the latest exemplification of devotion to the welfare of these cities and of this state.

This is the new title deed which our local press have to show of their devotion to the welfare of these communities. This is the pride they exhibit in the grand achievements which in a single generation have redeemed this Northwestern land from the condition of a savage wilderness.

Anyone who has marked the mad folly which has distinguished the rivalry of St. Paul and Minneapolis and who reads the Minneapolis press can readily understand how the newspapers of that city might be expected to engage in such a raid. The great railroad enterprises of St. Paul—notably the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern—have often aroused Minneapolis' jealousy. Local considerations have caused a sentiment to spring up in that community of loyalty to the foreign railroad corporation whose branch (the "Soo" line) has its principal offices in that city. That sentiment has been used to the limit in Minneapolis against both the Northern Pacific and Great Northern interests, and it is not hard to understand it. But that any resident of St. Paul who values the prosperity and good name of that community at more than the toss of a bad copper should extend any sympathy to the raid which is in progress cannot be explained on any intelligent basis.

One day when interested newspapers find more profitable pursuit for their proprietors than the blackmailing of American Northwestern railroad interests everybody in St. Paul will see the criminal nature of the prevailing raid.

Let no one confuse the Ban Righ with Ban Johnson, the former being declared a pirate.

KINDLY AND HOSPITABLE.

When the newspaper press of Helena gave expression to the welcomes which the people of that community extended to their official visitors a short while ago they had the full warrant of those for whom they spoke. The people of that community are distinguished above all other things for the kindly and hospitable disposition which finds expression among all classes toward strangers. The same spirit shows itself in every Montana community. On the railroad trains and wherever the people congregate there is displayed a spirit of companionship, and freedom of intercourse rarely met outside the state. This is a survival of the old Western spirit of freedom from conventional restraint which has all but passed away. There is practically no trace of it to be found east of the Alleghanies, and it grows rarer as one leaves distinctly Western communities such as those of Montana.

Such expressions of hospitality as those used by the Helena press have come to be accepted as without any real meaning in most communities. They are used every day without any thought of being taken seriously. It is not so in Montana. The general prevalence of out-door employments and the superabundant prosperity which springs from the great mineral riches of the state have united to render the people of Montana more whole-souled than is the case in purely commercial communities.

With the added population and wealth which are in store for Montana as the result of the policy of land irrigation the state will take as high rank in material wealth as she did in the most prosperous days of her mining industries, and her people will continue to maintain the high reputation which they enjoy today as a liberal-handed, enterprising and distinctively American race.

A great many people regret that Maclay is not going to lecture. They would like a chance to throw a brick at him.

KNOWS NOT WHAT TO DO.

For the second time during his official career Gov. Van Sant finds it hard to sleep well of nights. Some six years ago his excellency uttered that spontaneous declaration which was wafted swift throughout the state: "I want to be governor so bad I cannot sleep." Infinite patience and perseverance brought to him a remedy for this chronic insomnia. But now he has it again. He is up a stump on the extra session proposition.

On the governor's promise to call an extra session this winter, the legislature last winter heroically resigned a month's pay and went home early. The governor really meant at that time to call the extra session. Several times since he has really meant to, and several times since he has been equally sure that he would not. Now he is not sure of doing either the one thing or the other. One day a delegation of legislators, thinking regretfully of the salary which they passed up, called on the governor and reminded him of his promise; the governor listened, and was satisfied that it was his duty and his desire to call the extra session. Then other good friends called upon him and pointed out that the chances were that the legislature would wrangle for a month and do nothing and go home, and that a state campaign would come on immediately, at which one of the facts most persistently emphasized would be the great cost to the state of the session which had accomplished nothing, and the governor thought it would clearly be a mistake to call the extra session.

Then some one handed the governor a new toy in the shape of his railroad agitation picture book, and he resolved then and there to call the legislature together to fix him solidly for a second term. But while he hesitated and changed his mind and was in doubt the months rolled by and it is now time for issuing the call if he is going to issue one. But the governor is in more of a quandary than ever before, and knows not what to do.

On the one hand is his promise to call this session, and the words of a former governor, "No governor who ever broke his promise was re-elected."

On the other hand, many friends assert that if there ever was good reason for not calling the special session, there is a double reason now for not doing so. They point out that if he calls the legislature, as was his original intention, to consider the tax laws only, there will be a great howl from the people that he was afraid to tackle the alleged "railroad merger." If he calls the session to handle the railroad matter only, the chances are excellent for a complete fizzle, with no possibility of the legislature getting together on any line of action. Then the state will howl that Gov. Vant Sant's legislature was controlled by railroad influences. If he calls the session to consider both propositions, then the chances for getting anything done are simply nil, and the session will either adjourn without having done anything, or will drag out longer than the allotted month and put great expense upon the state, for which there will be no return in the way of beneficial legislation.

If he goes back on his word and does not call the special session, "Van Sant's backbone" immediately becomes an issue in politics again, and the question mark casts its raven shadow upon the governor's future.

One of his political advisers has pointed out to him that an extra session, called for whatever purpose, is almost certain to be stacked against him; that it will give his enemies a chance to lobby his pet schemes to destruction, and that he has absolutely nothing to gain by calling the session, whereas he stands but one chance in a hundred of avoiding a scandalous legislative scramble, and disgraceful political jockeying in such a session.

Against all these is that sacred promise to call the session, the fear that neglect to call it will bring down upon him the charge of cowardice, and the greatly to be feared wrath of those members of the legislature who have planned on a social month in the cities during the winter.

Gov. Van Sant does not know what to do.

The neglectful correspondent hasn't related the spanking of a Roosevelt youngster for a day or two. There is a lull in White house turbulence.

IS A PROPER ORDER.

Secretary Gage, of the treasury department, issued one of the most important orders of his whole public service last week. It was to the effect that clerks in the treasury department must pay their debts. Clerks in the government service cannot be garnisheed, and this immunity is often abused by the unscrupulous. They contract debts beyond their ability to pay, in fact, with no intention of paying them. But now, under the new order, they must pay their just debts, as other people do, or leave the service of the government.

A very large proportion of the men and women from the outside districts who get positions in Washington put on a more showy life than they can afford, and the inevitable result is they are soon in the hands of money lenders, hopelessly in debt to the boarding house keepers of the capital, and in short are in debt to all tradesmen with whom they can establish an account. In the foolish effort to keep up the aristocratic appearance they assume, they get worse off with each passing month.

There certainly is no valid reason why a clerk in the employ of the government, the state, or the municipality, should be immune from the obligation to pay just debts contracted for the necessities of life. As a rule they are well paid for the work they do, and their pay is forthcoming with great regularity. Their employment is well defined, and they can tell with assurance when they will be employed, unless of course they are discharged for some unforeseeable reason.

Employes of the government are under the additional obligation to pay their just debts because of the bad example they otherwise afford to those in other lines of employment—an example too often cited by others in defense of or excuse for their own neglect to meet proper obligations.

Secretary Gage's order to the treasury clerks to keep a good reputation for meeting such obligations promptly is along the lines of sound business policy, and is to be commended.

It is announced that the one-time discharged bailiffs of the police court will sue the city. The announcement might be dispensed with. It looks as if the only important function in life which Messrs. Adams and Parish are permitted to discharge are those of suing and being sued.

As near as an expert can judge from the advance reports, Foraker and Hanna landed on the same point at the same time, and honors are even.

Roosevelt is said to be preparing a thrilling censure to be administered to congress as soon as that body begins post-holiday sessions.

There need be no great haste in accepting the Panama canal at $40,000,000. A little later it can probably be had for half the money.

This is Miss Stone's day to be released.

LITERARY NOTES.

As an evidence of the popularity of the novel "Tarry Thou Till I Come," and the great demand for it, a single salesman in a retail book store in Pittsburg reports that his individual sales amount to seven hundred and fifty copies of the book.

As many copies of "The Crisis" have been sold in six months as have been sold of "Richard Carvel" in the two years since it was published. The sale of each has now reached the figure of 375,000 copies.

D. Appleton & Co. announce another edition of 5,000 of "David Harum." This is the eighty-sixth time that the book has been in press, and makes 532,000 copies placed on the market.

Rolling.

Puck.

I regarded the fellow with the utmost severity.

"Think," I exclaimed, "of the time you have spent rolling cigarettes! If you had employed this in log rolling you might be today the president of the United States and have the degree of LL. D. from Harvard."

From the fact that he wrung his hands and wept bitterly I shrewdly conjectured that he was not unaffected by my representations.

Too Many of Them.

Philadelphia Press.

"No," said the candid inebriate, "when I'm arrested for being full I never give my real name. It would compromise too many people."

"Indeed, and what is your name?" inquired the magistrate.

"John Jones."

Willing Tribute.

Life.

The Mammon of Unrighteousness wrote them out a large check.

"Pray do not rob yourself!" protested the committee who were soliciting funds for a new church.

"Not at all!" replied the Mammon of Unrighteousness, cordially. "Advertising pays!"

THEATRICAL

An historical drama, strongly tinged with more or less melodrama, is what Mr. Edward E. Rose has succeeding in producing in his dramatization of Winston Churchill's novel, "Richard Carvel." With an eye single to the predilections of the "gods," Mr. Rose has sought after the stirring scenes in the book, and these he has transferred to the stage, connecting them with enough of the novel to make the story intelligible and the plot coherent. Whether, had he chosen to present the less strenuous scenes and to indicate by the dialogue the existence of the plot and counterplot with which he has filled the stage, his work would not have been better, is, of course, problematical. It is enough to say that, as he has constructed it, it consists of three principal ingredients—mock heroics, fustian and rant—in about equal proportions. It is, however, superbly mounted and elegantly costumed, and furnishes a series of admirable pictures of the life that went on when George III. was king of England, and the Americans, tired of his exactions and petty tyrrannies, fired at Lexington, "The shot that was heard around the world." In justice to the play, its adapter, and those by whom it is produced, it should also be said that it was well received last night and that curtain calls were insisted on at the end of each act.

The company is adequate, though Mr. Robson, who is seen in the name part, has not as yet fulfilled the predictions that were made by his friends earlier in his career. His work last night lacked spontaniety and was distinctly disappointing. Whether he was pouring his oft-iterated declarations of love into the ear of the woman of whom he was enamored, or hurling defiance at the Englishmen by whom he was surrounded, the quality of tone was the same—the only difference being the volume. In "The Royal Box," in which he is pleasantly remembered here, Mr. Robson gave promise of becoming an eminent actor, but candor compels the statement that since then he seems to have retrograded. Ruth Berkeley as Dorothy Manners was quite satisfactory, and acted her part intelligently and convincingly. Others whose work was deserving of mention were Mabel Wright and William McVay.

"Richard Carvel" will be the bill tomorrow and Wednesday nights. A matinee will be given Wednesday afternoon.

The concert of the Royal Italian band yesterday afternoon attracted the largest audience which has ever attended a concert in the Metropolitan theater, although it is stated by the management of the house that the receipts of the Sousa concert of last winter were larger, owing to the increased price. The total attendance yesterday afternoon in round numbers was 2,200, which closely approaches the high record for the house, "Shore Acres" once having reached those same figures with a holiday matinee, and the Chauncey Olcott company having done the same at one of the matinees last season. The largest attendance at any performance in the Metropolitan is credited to the Damrosch opera company in its performance of "Tannhauser."

The synonym for modern magic is Kellar, and the Grand last night was packed by an audience which thoroughly enjoyed the clever feats of this most popular magician. Kellar today has no rival worthy the name. It is little less than wonderful that one man can hold an audience for two hours or more and keep them constantly interested, yet this exponent of digital dexterity never loses his grip on his spectators. Kellar has an apparently interminable vein of humor, and is possessed of no small portion of patience. There are many things in Kellar's business that would make the best-natured man the most ill-tempered. Not the least of these is the member of the committee who, when called to the stage to inspect the apparatus, discovers that he can make the audience laugh, and straightway proceeds to monopolize the limelight.

The first part of Kellar's performance consists of the minor feats of sleight of hand and his famous hypnotic scene, "The Levitation of the Princess Karnac." One of his best tricks is the borrowing of a number of rings from the ladies of the audience. These rings he rams into a horse-pistol and wads them down with a disregard for their value that causes the owners to squirm in their seats. The pistol is then fired at a box containing a multiplicity of smaller boxes, and in the last of these is found all the rings except one attached to the stem of roses, which are presented to the ladies. One ring is missing, and Kellar, apparently unaware of the fact, proceeds to the next trick, which is the producing of wine and water from the same bottle.

About this time the woman who has not regained her ring usually makes her anxiety apparent, whereupon the magician breaks the bottle and extracts a guinea pig which has the ring attached to a ribbon on its neck.

Then there is the marvelous Hindoo clock, which answers questions; the Simia seance, consisting of weird spiritualistic manifestations, and, greatest of all, "Fly-To, or the Princess Karnac." Of course, every spectator has a theory as to how all these tricks and illusions are performed, and each one firmly believes that he has discovered the secret. However, there is no one duplicating any of Kellar's performances.

Rice and Barton's Gaiety company forced the Star management to excavate the "S. R. O." sign yesterday. Those who had no seats stood, for the performance and proclaimed it the best that has been at the Star this season, thereby exhibiting good judgment. It sometimes happens that a manager is an actor of ability, and this is one of the shows that demonstrates the assertion. Barton is the principal entertainer, and he is a high-class comedian. The first part, "Brown Among the Daisies," is a farce comedy with a right to the title. It has a plot which is perceptible and contains considerable humor not of the roughhouse variety. Good songs are numerous and pretty costumes in abundance.

Idylla May Vyner, a dashing and symmetrical maiden, opens the olio. She sings well, dances better, and is altogether bewitching. The musical act by Eckhoff and Gordon called forth much applause. Eckhoff's technique is unique. Eddie Miles, of the Miles and Raymond team, gives an imitation of a baby that is excellent. A parallel bar act, presented in an original way and provocative of lots of laughter, is given by Rice and Elmer. The Esher sisters are labeled as two undisputed leaders in buck dancing. There is no need to copyright the label, as it is reasonably safe to assert that no other firm can deliver the same class of goods. The afterpiece, "Raiding the Tenderloin," is equally as good as the first part. The burlesque German band is a ludicrous feature.

BOOKS and AUTHORS

"My Lady Peggy Goes to Town." By Frances Aymar Matthews. Illustrated by Harrison Fisher. Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill company.

"A recipe for an evening of rare contentment: Seek out your favorite chair (and be you not maid, your well beloved briar) with 'My Lady Peggy' on your knee and let the curtain rise on the daintiest, most rollicking story of the day."

This is no exaggeration. The book is equal to this definition.

Bowen-Merrill must have a magic wand which brings forth new winners from unknown corners of the world. "Alice of Old Vincennes," "Lazarre," "The Puppet Crown," "Like Another Helen," "The Black Wolf's Breed," "When Knighthood Was in Flower," and many others attest the unerring judgment and continuous success of this house.

This book about Peggy is a worthy addition to this already notable list. It is not a great novel, but, better, it is an interesting one. There is not a dull page in it. The overflowing spirit of mischief and bewitching audacity which makes Mistress Peggy worth telling about illuminates every chapter. Peggy wields despotic tyranny over all who come within her reach, and the reader bows graciously before her gentle sway. The plot of the book is original, the handling of the characters masterly, the comedy of the story is clean cut and spontaneous, and never overdone. Who reads the book will thank both author and publisher.

"Love Songs of Scotland." Selected and edited by Robert W. Douglas. New York: New Amsterdam Book company.

This attractive and handsomely illustrated book is displayed as a companion volume to the "Love Songs of France," by the same compiler. Mr. Douglas truly says in his preface that "there is no literature in the world so rich in poems of the tender passion as that of Scotland," and that the embarrassment of riches compelled him to suppress his inclinations "and resolutely reject many gems which by their perfection of beauty and strength of passion should have a place" in his collection. Mr. Douglas has shown rare and admirable judgment in his selection. The songs that he has chosen are all worthy to rank among the classics in the lyric minstrelsy of Scotland, and the publishers have done their part in giving these musical gems a worthy setting. It is a beautiful and worthy volume.

"The King's Rubies." A story for boys and girls By Adelaide Fuller Bell. 12 mo., cloth extra. Illustrated. List price, $1.

"The King's Rubies," a story for boys and girls, by Adelaide Fuller Bell, narrates the doings of natural, healthy children, with a little mystery centering around the "rubies" how they came to America and their fortunes here.

"Dear Days." A story of Washington school life. By Armour Strong. 12mo, cloth extra. Illustrated. List price, $1.

"Dear Days" is a book for girls, by Armour Strong—a story of school-girl life in Washington, told in an unusually fresh, natural way. The local coloring, inseparable from life at the capital, should be of educational value as well as interest to children.

"White's Art of Teaching." By Emerson E. White, A. M., LL.D., author of a series of mathematics, "Elements of Pedagogy," "School Management," etc. Cloth, 12mo, 231 pages. Price, $1. American Book company, New York, Cincinnati and Chicago.

This presents fundamental and guiding principles in a clear and helpful manner, and then applies these principles in methods of teaching that are generic and comprehensive, all methods being presented in the clear light of the best and fullest experience.

"Baldwin's Conquest of the Old Northwest." By James Baldwin, author of "The Discovery of the Old Northwest," "Baldwin's Readers," "The Story of Roland," "Old Greek Stories," etc. Cloth, illustrated, 256 pages. Price, 50 cents. American Book company, New York, Cincinnati and Chicago.

This volume is supplementary to the same author's "Discovery of the Old Northwest," yet is complete in itself. Commencing with the completion of the French colonization about 1735, it covers a period of 100 years, ending with the last struggle, in this region, between the forces of barbarism and civilization (1832), and the completion of the American conquest. This is, so far as we know, the first attempt to present for younger readers the little-known but varies, interesting and important history of this magnificent section of our country, the romantic side of which is being exploited in such works of fiction as the late Maurice Thompson's "Alice of Old Vincennes."

Henley's Latest.

"Hawthorne and Lavender." Poems by William Ernest Henley. New York: Harper & Bros.

William Mr. Henley's recent advertising attack on Stevenson is followed now by a new volume of verse, which, while adding nothing to his established reputation, is, on the whole, not unworthy of his genius.

The book is dedicated to Mr. Henley's wife in these words:

Ask me not how they came,
These songs of love and death.
These dreams of a futile stage,
These thumbnails seen in the street!
Ask me not how nor why,
But take them for your own,
Dear wife of twenty years,
Knowing—O, who so well?—
You it was made the man
That made these songs of love,
Death, and the trivial rest;
So that, your love elsewhere,
These songs, or bad or good—
How should they ever have been?

Mr. Henley's gifts lie in the direction of lyrics, and he has a dainty touch for a man of his caliber, as, for instance, in this song:

Sing to me, sing, and sing again,
My glad, great-throated nightingale;
Sing, as the good sun through the rain—
Sing, as the home-wind in the sail!

Sing to me of life, and toil, and time,
O bugle of dawn! O flute of rest!
Sirg, and once more, as in the prime,
There shall be naught but seems the best.

And sing me at the last of love:
Sing that old magic of the May,
That makes the great world laugh and move
As lightly as our dream today!"

Wit and Wisdom From New Books.

There is no advantage in being poor if you can't be common. It would be like being well off without a taste for music or artichokes.—The Last of the Knickerbockers.

Whenever a man strays aside from the beaten path, there he finds the devil waiting for him.—The God Seeker.

One man should not pay attention to another according to the point of view, but according to the impulse of the heart.—Orloff and His Wife.

There are few lives without that delightful element of "possibility" which makes some men not only endurable, but hopeful.—Trinity Bells.

One has often to draw upon the imagination even in serious "realism."—Confessions of a Caricaturist.

He should will a thing, and do it. That's a man!—Orloff and His Wife.

"Counting the cost" of sins and follies is always a hard sum in arithmetic.—Trinity Bells.

Why is it that when we get a good thing we do not stick to it?—Confessions of a Caricaturist.

Veneer is misleading, for at heart the French are sad.—The Real Latin Quarter.

Good cooks are more in demand than saints these days.—The Tempting of Father Anthony.

Marriage is a sacrament or it is nothing, and it is only a sacrament when mutual love, that asks nothing that this world could give or take away, consecrates it and makes it holy.—The World Beautiful in Books.

Vice is a creature of such hidjeous mien, as Hogan says, that th' more ye see it th' better ye like it.—Mr. Dooley's Opinions.

Life is not all "couleur de rose" in the true Bohemia.—The Real Latin Quarter.

Saints and martyrs
Perhaps ain't rife—
The woods ain't full—
But, bet yer life,
I know one—
An' that's my wife.
—With Lead and Line.

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

How to Learn Spanish.

By GEO. F. McKIBBEN, A. M.

LESSON X.

Introduction to Spanish.

71. Uses of the tenses of the indicative mode—the present, perfect, pluperfect and past anterior.

(a) The present indicative of four familiar verbs is formed peculiarly in the first person singular, which form has -oy for a termination. We repeat these verbs in the tense concerned:

I give, etc.		
Doy	Da	Dais
Das	Damos	Dan
I am, etc.		
Estoy	Esta (1)	Estais
Estas (1)	Estamos	Estan(1)
I am, etc.		
Soy	Es	Sois
Eres	Somos	Son
I go, etc.		
Voy	Va	Vais
Vas	Vamos	Van

(b) The present indicative in Spanish is peculiar in one use only—it serves instead of the English perfect in expressing action as continued from the past in the present—in which case it is accompanied by an expression of time, containing desde, since, or the impersonal verb ha, hay, or hace, it is—usually the latter. Examples: Hace dos horas que estoy esperando (It is two hours that I am waiting). I have been waiting for two hours. Anda perdido desde anoche, he has been wandering, lost since last night. Hay dos dias que esta(1) malo. He has been sick two days.

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

Professor of Modern Languages in Denison University.

(c) Spanish and English agree in the other use of the present tense: First, to express what happens now or at all times; second, to take the place of the future; third, to take the place of a past tense. Examples: Esta casa es de mi tio, this house is my uncle's. Asi(1) como el sol alumbra la tierra, asi(1) la buena doctrina es la luz del entendimiento, as the sun illumines the earth, so good doctrine is the light of the understanding. Voy al instante, I am going at once. El baile empieza a las diez, the ball begins at 10. Todos corren a su encuentro, all run to meet him.

(d) Progressive verb forms, denoting action of the first kind (under 71, c) are frequent: Escribo, I write. Estoy escribiendo, I am writing. Estamos esperando a V., we are waiting for you.

e) The perfect in Spanish (1) like ours expresses an action as now completed, the action affecting present conditions somewhat; (2) unlike out perfect, it is sometimes used of actions wholly past. Examples: Hemos acabado el trabajo, we have finished the work. Me he equivocado, I have been mistaken. Lo he recibidoel invierno pasado, I received it last winter. But note the following (section 66, c) substitute for the perfect of something that has just happened: Acabo de llegar, I hvae just arrived.

(f) The pluperfect and past anterior (section 48, a) are alike in meaning. But the past anterior, using as auxiliary the preterite of haber, to have, occurs commonly in dependent clauses or time and followed by a preterite. The pluperfect is not so limited and has progressive forms also. Examples: Habia(2) trabajado el dia entero, he had worked all day. Habia(2) estado trabajando el dia entero, he has been working all day. Cuando hubimos acabado nuestra lectura, nos fuimos a jugar. When we had finished our reading we went to play. Apenas me hubieron visto cuando me llamaron, scarcely had they seen me when they called me. In the last two examples (requiring the past anterior) a particular event is stated. But if habitual action is stated the tenses are the pluperfect in the time clause and imperfect in the principal clause: Luego que hablamos acabado nuestra lectura, salimas, as soon as we had finished our reading we used to go out.

71. Tenses of the Indicative—Present, perfect, pluperfect and past anterior.

72. Tenses of the Indicative, concluded. There remain unexplained the imperfect and preterite, the future and future perfect.

(a) The imperfect and preterite agree in denoting a past tense, but differ in the kind of action denoted.

The imperfect represents the action or condition of the verb as continuing or customary in the past, but the preterite represents it as complete at some wholly past moment. The preterite, therefore, is the tense used in narrating past events, while the imperfect (often in the progressive form) is the tense used in describing past events. Note the following examples:

Yo escribia (or Yo estaba escribiendo) cuando entraron los amigos. I was writing when the friends came in. Cada noche lo hacia(2) a la misma hora, he did so every night at the same hour. No se me permitio(1) hablar. I was not allowed to speak. Su perseverancia fue(1) premiada con el buen exito(3), his perseverance was rewarded by success. Pedi(1) permiso para arreglar este asunto, I asked permission to arrange this affair. El buque se acerco(1) a la costa, the ship approached the coast. Envio(1) Colon cartas geograficas(3) con descripcion de las regiones descubiertas, Columbus sent geographical maps, with a description of the regions discovered.

(b) The imperfect with expressions of time (desde, since, etc.) is sometimes equal to our pluperfect in expressing an action as continuing at a certain past moment from a previous past. Examples: Andaba desde las diez, he had been walking since 10 o'clock. Trate de reprimir una carcajada que me an Trate de reprimir una carcajada que me andaba retozando ya hacia(2) rato en el cuerpo, I tried to repress a laugh which had for some time already been struggling within me.

(c) The preterite is sometimes used for a pluperfect. Example: Otros mil campeones tuvieron igual melancolico(3) fin despues que ilustraron la historia nacional, a thousand other champions had a like melancholy end after they had glorified the national history.

(d) The future, as in English, denotes an action as about to occur and expresses a command or prohibition. Unlike ordinary English, it donates very often a confident conjecture, a probability—always with reference to the present. Examples: Pronto lo sabra(1) V., you will soon know it. No tendras(1) dioses ajenos delante de mi, thou shalt have no other gods before me. Seis dias trabajaras(1) y haras(1) toda tu obra, six days shalt thou labor and (shalt) do all thy work. No mataras(1), thou shalt not kill. No hablaras(1) contra tu projimo (3) falso testimonio, thou shalt not utter false testimony against thy neighbor. Estara(1) malo, he is probably sick, or, he must be sick. Sera(1) las diez, it is probably 10 o'clock. Tendra(1) unos veinte anyos, he must be 20 years old.

(f) The future and future perfect occur often in questions expressing conjecture and surprise. Examples: Habra(1) otro mas pobre y triste que yo? Can there be another poorer and sadder than I? Se habra(1) dicho palabra mas primorosa en este mundo? It is impossible that a finer word has been said in this world?

Instead of a passage for reading with its vocabulary we offer this week the same matter in parallel columns, Spanish and English. The passage so used is from the latter part of Daniel Webster's first Bunker Hill monument address, delivered in 1825 and translated into Spanish by the Cuban poet Jose Maria Heredia, at that time a political refugee in this country. The student should not look for a word for word translation, but can profit by comparing the two masterly forms of the same thought. For Heredia may be regarded as a master in prose as in verse.

WEBSTER.

Among the great events of the half century we must reckon certainly the revolution of South America, and we are not likely to overrate the importance of that revolution, either to the people of the country itself or to the rest of the world. The late Spanish colonies, now independent states, under circumstances less favorable, doubtless, than attended our own revolution, have yet successfully commenced their national existence. They have accomplished the great object of establishing their independence; they are known and acknowledged in the world, and although, in regard to their systems of government, their sentiments on religious toleration, and their provisions for public instruction, they may have yet much to learn, it must be admitted that they have risen to the condition of settled and established states more rapidly than could have been reasonably anticipated. They already furnish an exhilarating example of the difference between free governments and despotic misrule. Their commerce, at this moment, creates a new activity in all the great marts of the world. They show themselves able, by an exchange of commodities, to bear a medial part in the intercourse of nations. A new spirit of enterprise and industry begins to prevail; all the great interests of society receive a salutary impulse, and the progress of information not only testifies to an improved condition, but constitutes, itself, the highest and most essential improvement.

When the battle of Bunker Hill was fought, the existence of South America was scarcely felt in the civilized world. The thirteen little colonies of North America habitually called themselves the "continent." Borne down by colonial subjugation, monopoly, and bigotry, these vast regions of the South were hardly visible above the horizon. But in our day there hath been, as it were, a new creation. The southern hemisphere emerges from the sea. Its lofty mountains begin to lift themselves into the light of heaven; its broad fertile plains stretch out in beauty to the eye of civilized man, and, at the mighty being of the voice the waters of darkness retire.

HEREDIA.

Entre los grandes sucesos del medio siglo ultimo(3), debemos contar la revolucion de la America(3) del sur, y no tratamos de encarecer demaisiado su importancia tanto para aquellos pueblos, como para el resto del mundo. Las colonias espanyolas, que hoy son estados independientes, han comenzado felizmente su existencia nacio a, aunque sin duda no tuvieron para su revolucion circunstancias tan favorables como nosotros. Han logrado el grande objeto de establecer su independencia; son conocidos y reconocidos en el mundo, y aunque todavia(2) tengan mucho que aprender en cuanto a sus sistemas de gobierno, sus opiniones sobre la tolerancia religiosa, y sus providencias para la instruccion publica(3), debe confesarse que se han alzado al rango de estados firmes y establecidos, con mas rapidez de la que podria esperarse racionalmente. Ya dan un ejemplo vivificador de la diferencia que hay entre los gobiernos libres y el disorden despotico3. En este momento, su comercio crea nueva actividad en todos los grandes mercados del mundo y ellos muestran que con un cambio de mercancias pueden tomar parte util(2) en la comunicacion de las naciones. Comienza a prevalecer un espiritu nuevo de industria y empresa; todos los grandes intereses de la sociedad reciben un impulso saludable y los progresos de los conocimientos no solo testifican la mejora de la condicion humana, sino que por si(1) mismos constituyen su adelanto mas grande y esencial.

Cuando se dio(1) la batalla de Bunker Hill, apenas(2) advertia el mundo civilizado la existencia de la America(3) Meridional. Los trece colonias del Norte se llamaban "El Continente." Las vastas regiones del Sur, encorvadas por la subyugacion colonial, el monopolio y la supersticion, apenas(2) eran visibles en el horizonte. Emprero, en nuestros dias parece que ha habido alli(1) una nueva creacion. El hemisferio del Sur va saliendo del mar. Sus montanyas soberbias comienzan a levantarse y a recibir la luz del cielo; sus vastas y fertiles llanuras se estienden, vestidas de hermosura,a los ojos del hombre civilizado, y las aguas de las oscuridad se retiran a la fuerte voz de la libertad politica(3).

The next lesson will contain a poem by Heredia.

(Copyright, 1900)

How Sousa Prevented a Panic.

On one occasion, says the Rochester Evening Post, John Philip Sousa, by his promptness, was the direct means of stopping a panic which might have had the most disastrous results. While his band was playing before 12,000 people in St. Louis the electric lights in the hall went out suddenly. People began to move uneasily in their seats, and some even began to make a rush for the doors. Coolly tapping with his baton, Sousa gave a signal and immediately his band began playing, "Oh, dear, what can the matter be?" A tiny ripple of laughter that went 'round the audience showed that confidence had been partially restored. When the band began to play "Wait Till the Clouds Roll By" the laughter deepened into a roar of merriment that only ended when the lights were turned on again.

Strategy.

Chicago News.

Mrs. Mahoole—Shure, awn th' doctor is makin' a hog out av Pathrick.

Mrs. O'Toole—Awn how so, Mrs. Mahoole?

Mrs. Mahoole—Phoy, he forbid him smokin' ixcipt after meals, awn now Pathrick ates tin meals a day.

In Bohemia.

Puck.

First Bohemian—I am wondering where that last five went!

Second Bohemian—That's a bad habit to get into! The next thing, you'll be wondering where the next five is come from!

Information Cheerfully Given.

New York Weekly.

Inquiring Philosopher—To what do you attribute the increasing number of old maids in this section?

Astute Native—I couldn't quite say, but seems to me as if it might be due to the increasin' number of old bachelors about here.

Hopeful.

Life.

Visiting Clergyman—Do you ever look forward with fear to the awful torments that await you in the future.

Prisoner—Well, I don't know, sir. When I get out my wife may not be alive.