

RUDYARD KIPLING.

The breathless public interest displayed in the bulletins from the bedside of Rudyard Kipling during his recent severe illness in New York indicate the reverence and respect with which he is regarded by the world at large as a poet, an author and a man. A dozen years ago he was unknown. To-day he is universally placed at the head of the list of living writers. A broad-minded man of 32, he has attained the goal of fame, overtopping graybeards, who have been striving for



KIPLING'S HOME, BRATTLEBORO, VT.

years, at a single bound. In 1889 his first timid little volume of "Departmental Ditties" appeared. His "Barrack Room Ballads" and his tales of India made him soon popular as a story-teller and versifier, showing, too, that as a globe-trotter he had become versed in the ways of many people.

Rudyard Kipling was born in Bombay, Dec. 30, 1865. His father, an Englishman of Dutch descent, was an artist. Kipling's childhood was spent near to the wild beasts of the jungle. Later he was educated at a college in England. At 16 he returned to Lahore, India, and began working as a reporter on a newspaper. Meantime he studied the soldier, the civilian, the native. About these the writer wove some charming fictions. At 22 he issued his first book. By 1889 he was regarded in London as a literary man. The following year he collaborated with Walter Balesier on a book, and through him became acquainted with Carolyn Balesier, granddaughter of a prominent New-Yorker. He married her, and settled near Brattleboro, Vt.

Here Kipling lived for three years, founding a story on his neighbors, who rather resented it. He also quarreled with his brother-in-law, and finally packed up his belongings and returned to England. It was upon arriving in New York from an ocean voyage that



KIPLING AND HIS HORSE.

he contracted the cold that led to his serious illness.

Kipling is not a favorite with all readers. A great many do not understand his humor. Women as a rule do not enjoy his writings. His boldness and subtleties are mainly masculine. He wrote one great poem, "The Recessional," and this will probably live as long as England lives. It is a prayer, an admonition:

Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget.

His latest effort in this line is his masterpiece on expansion: "Take Up the White Man's Burden."

Perhaps no one writer receives as large a price for his work as Kipling. For eight short stories he has received nearly \$10,000. Payment from other countries nearly doubles this sum. In addition to this he receives royalties, which swell his aggregate yearly income to about \$40,000. His illness has boomed his books, and people who scarcely heard of the poet before are now reading his works. "Plain Tales from the Hills" is perhaps the most popular of his writings at present.

The poem, "The Widow at Windsor," is one of the best Kipling has written in the spirit of proud glorying in Britain's extent. In it he says:

Walk wide o' the widow at Windsor,
For 'alf o' creation she owns;
We 'ave bought her the same, with the
sword an' the flame,
And we've salted it down with our
bones.

Take 'old o' the wings o' the mornin',
An' flop round the earth till you're dead.

But you won't get away from the tune that they play.

To the bloomin' old rag over 'ead.
As the poet of imperialism. "The White Man's Burden" gives him the most typical expression. The most quoted lines are these:

Take up the white man's burden—
Send forth the best ye breed—
Go bind your sons to exile
To serve your captives' need.

The ports ye shall not enter,
The roads ye shall not tread.
Go, make them with your living
And mark them with your dead.

The poet makes no secret of his methods of work. He says: "Do you know I cannot write unless I hum a tune? I get inspiration from fine old melodies. Tom Moore, you know, hunted up all the old Irish melodies he could and then wrote lines to fit them. I do not do that, but I take up, for example, 'The Wearing of the Green,' and I hum it over and over, and the spirit moves me to write. I do not depend entirely upon Irish melodies, but I must say they are my favorites."

In appearance Kipling is not at all distinguished. While a dyed-in-the-wool Tory, he still seems to have a genuine love for the green hills of Vermont. His home at Brattleboro he built after his own ideas. It resembles an Indian bungalow. He is reserved and modest, and refuses to be lionized. He does not encourage society in any way, and is much devoted to his family. Taken all in all, he is a sensible, practical, all-around literary man, who



KIPLING'S HOUSE IN ENGLAND.

appreciates the commercial value of his writings, and who, maturing early, feels that in this changeable era of the world popularity is of fleeting duration, and that work will bring its reward only as it is thorough and conscientious.

ENOCH T. CARSON.

Was the Highest Authority on Freemasonry in America.

Enoch T. Carson, whose death at Cincinnati is of special interest to Masons over all the country, was without doubt the highest authority on Freemasonry in America, if not in the world. Mr. Carson was a man of means and could afford the expensive luxury of book collecting. For fifty-four years he was busy gathering works on Masonry and secret societies generally, and the result is that he leaves a library that will be useful to all students. The late book collector exercised the rarest judgment and skill in his work, and his great knowledge of Masonic literature enabled him to pick up volumes for a mere song, the values of which were very high in the markets where the rarity of such works was known. Writers on Freemasonry from all parts of the country drew on Mr. Carson's books for information they could scarce get in any other collection. To such men his library door stood ever open. The work he did in amassing these books was pursued in spite of a life that was busy with official duties and private enterprises.



ENOCH T. CARSON.

but his supreme devotion to the craft of which he was a distinguished member made the task a labor of love. Cincinnati possesses many interesting objects of art, but none more interesting than the collection of the dead Free Mason.

A cynic is a man who pretends to be tired of the world, but in reality he is a man of whom the world is tired.

QUEEN AND MOTHER.

Strict Discipline Under Which Her Children Were Brought Up.

It was said of the late Queen Louise of Denmark that next to Queen Victoria, she of all women in Europe exerted the strongest influence in the politics of the continent. "She is the female Bismarck of Europe!" exclaimed Bismarck himself once, in admiration of her diplomacy and political foresight. Her daughters became Princess of Wales, Empress of Russia and Duchess of Cumberland. One of her sons is the King of Greece; another, the crown prince, married the daughter of the rich Carl XV., King of Sweden, and the third is the husband of the Princess of Orleans, the daughter of the Duke of Chartres. These alliances put into the hands of Queen Louise many wives, whereby she kept in touch with Russia, England and France.

O. King Christian being too easy-going, the Queen took upon herself the task of educating and disciplining her children. She was both their mother and their queen. She taught her daughters housekeeping, dress-making and the art of spending money. The sons were trained to keep an account of every penny they spent out of their weekly allowance, to dress plainly, and to be courteous to inferiors. A writer, a Danish baron, thus describes the Queen's family discipline:

While a mere boy her eldest son, the crown prince, was caught trying to get the better of one of the sentries of the Royal Guard, of whom the little prince demanded that he should present arms to him. According to court etiquette, a royal child is entitled to a "shoulder arms" salute until its confirmation, when "present arms" is the salute given.

The boy prince demanded the latter salute, but the sentry stuck to his orders. The Queen obliged the prince to go down and ask the soldier's pardon "for unbefitting attitude and rudeness," and having done this properly, he was locked into his room for two days.

At the royal table, to which her children were not admitted before their tenth year, they were not allowed to ask for anything, but had to wait until they were served, according to age, by the steward.

If something was served which they did not like, they were forbidden to open their mouths about it, and had to eat a little of it for "politeness' sake," and out of regard for table manners.

"Those who are to rule in the world must first taste rule themselves, and find out what it means to obey without murmur," said the Queen.

When her youngest son, Prince Waldemar, married the Princess of Orleans, this young lady at once moved about in the castle as though she did not know that there was a queen above her. During a hunt the Princess' horse fell, and gathering her skirts "rather high," the intrepid girl jumped the ditch herself and took another horse.

The Queen found it out. The following morning the Princess woke to find herself a prisoner in her own bedroom. A message from the Queen was handed her by a sentry, informing her that by jumping the ditch in such fashion she had been guilty of breach of court etiquette, and must consider herself a prisoner for seven days.

Another time the saucy Princess drove out with the royal children, and dismissed her driver and footman at the first inn outside the city. Somehow the horses got frightened, overturned the carriage and "spilled" the Princess and the children on the highway.

They were picked up by a peasant, who brought them to the city. The Princess laughed, the children cried, and the Queen ordered the arrest of the Princess at once, and detained her in her bedroom for fourteen days. I may add that by this time Princess Marie is fully cured, and is doubtless now mourning the loss of Grandma Louise, who was, after all, a splendid teacher.

Where the Czar Cycles.

When at Peterhof, the grand palace, splendid and luxurious as it is, is seldom used by the Czar for his own dwelling. He prefers the seclusion of the imperial Datcha, or villa, at Alexandria. This villa, which was built by Nicholas I., lies within an immense park, about a mile from the palace, and surrounded by a high wall, wherein the Emperor can bicycle or otherwise amuse himself without being stared at by his subjects. There is a guardhouse at every gate, and swarthy, careless looking Cossacks, in long blue gowns, with rifles slung over their backs, roam ceaselessly up and down on horseback outside the wall.—London Figaro.

Inducements to Travelers.

The Siberian Railroad is offering great inducements to travelers. It provides not merely parlor and sleeping cars, but one fitted with a gymnasium and Russian baths, a dark room for photographers, and a stationary bicycle on which one may make century runs without leaving the train.

Dead Sea Steamer.

There is now a small steamer on the Dead sea.

What this country needs is a few converted heathen to do a little missionary work in our large cities.

Arizona Co-Operative Mercantile Inst.

HOLBROOK, AND SNOWFLAKE

—Wholesale and Retail Dealers in—

General Merchandise



Also Proprietors of the Silver Creek
Flouring Mills, Agents for the Bain Wagon,
Osborne Harvesting Machinery, Oliver Chilled Plows
John Deere Plows and Cultivators, Bridge & Beach
Superior Stoves and Ranges, Gem of Otero Flour,
Cooper's Sheep Dip and Little's Sheep Dip.

Your Patronage is always appreciated, no matter how small your purchase, you may rest assured it will be our aim to sell you the best goods that can be bought for cash, at reasonable prices.

FIRST

NATIONAL BANK,

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

Authorized Capital.....\$500,000.00

Paid-up Capital, Surplus and
Profits.....\$175,000.00

U. S. DEPOSITORY.

Depository for the Atlantic
and Pacific and the Atch-
ison, Topeka and
Santa Fe Rail-
road Com-
panys.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

JOSHUA RAYNOLDS.....Pres.

M. W. FLOURNOY.....Vice-Pres.

A. A. KEEN.....Cashier

FRANK McKEE.....Ass't Cashier

A. A. GRANT

A. & B. SCHUSTER,

HOLBROOK, A. T. <-> ST. JOHNS, A. T.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

General Merchandise,

Groceries,
Delicacies,
Provisions,
Tobacco & Cigars
Harness & Saddlery,
Hay & Grain,
Paints & Oils,
Woodenware,
Hardware & Tinware,
Crockery & Glassware
Guns & Ammunition,
Furniture.

Dry Goods,
Notions,
Fancy Goods,
Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Furnishing Goods
Stationery,
Trunks and Valises,
Navajo Blankets,
Lumber,
Wallpaper.

Sole Agents for SCHUTTLE WAGONS and NORTH OF IRELAND SHEEP DIP

Mail Orders Promptly Attended to.

Parties Desiring Information

Regarding the Industries and Resources of Navajo
County with a view to Locate a Home, Invest Capital or
Engage in Business should address the

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,

HOLBROOK, - - ARIZONA T.